"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light northeast to east winds.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,132. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CZAR WITNESSES THE FRENCH MANOEUVRES

He Sees 140,000 Men Engaged in Mimic Warfare.

The Emperor Inspects the New French Field Gun—Afterward Visits Reims Cathedral.

COMPIEGNE, Sept. 19.—Emperor Nicholas passed a day full of interest. The morning was spent in witnessing the final operations of the grand western manoeuvres, at which the Czar for the first time saw the French army operating under war conditions, and not merely in parade uniform.

The troops were concentrated on the plain around Fort Vitry in the early morning. Operations began at 10 o'clock, on the arrival of the Czar, who, surrounded by French and Russian staff officers, followed most of the movements on horseback. The Czarina and President Loubet, accompanied by M. Waldeck-Rousseau, (the Premier,) followed in carriages drawn by artillery horses. More than once the Russian Emperor, who wore the uniform of a General of the Russian Guards, dark green with red facings, galloped ahead among the soldiers and watched their proceedings, as though desirous of satisfying himself of their efficiency and value as fighting units.

The skirmishing army corps early developed an attack upon Fort Fresnes, the minor fort. The Czar and Czarina, with M. Loubet and others, mounted the earthworks inside and watched a whole army corps advance to the assault. The enemy approached in heavy lines under cover of the shells of their artillery, to which the fort responded. The position was finally carried at the point of the bayonet. It was a highly theatrical operation, utterly impossible in real war, but carried out with the dash for which the French soldier is famous; and it aroused the enthusiasm of thousands of spectators, who followed the manoeuvres on foot, on bicycles, and in every conceivable kind of vehicle.

During the attack the incessant rattle of musketry, the grinding and crackling of machine guns, the sharp detonations of quick-firing guns, and the booming of the heavy guns of the fort made a deafening roar, and, with the thick pall of smoke hovering overhead, converted the smiling plain into a veritable Inferno.

A significant incident, illustrating the anxiety of the French not only to insure the Czar's safety, but to avoid the slightest cause for uneasiness on his part, occurred during the assault. The infantry had reached the edge of the moat and were pouring fire into the fort, when some of the attacking party aimed in the direction of Emperor Nicholas, who was a prominent figure and stood watching the vanguard sliding down poles into the moat and fixing the scaling ladders. One of the Generals noticed the direction in which the rifles were pointed, and, hastening to the scene, pushed the muzzles aside, exclaiming, excitedly: "Don't fire in the direction of the Czar."

The closing phase of the operations, when the entire force of 140,000 men was in action, was viewed from an eminence near Fort Vitry. The whole country swarmed with soldiers, who in the distance looked like a vast army of ants. Red flashes burst from the batteries, while nearer were stretched out lines of infantry, firing volley after volley. Regiments of dragoons and chasseurs in light blue charged across the country. Brass helmets and sabres glittered in the sunshine. The ground vibrated with thousands of hoofs and the cavalry dashed to the capture of the batteries, which quickly limbered up and retreated at full gallop. The operations concluded at 2 o'clock.

When the Czar asked to see the new French field gun, which had never before been shown to a foreigner, one of a battery of four was taken to pieces. His Majesty examined the mechanism. Then the gun was put together and eight shots were fired with marvelous rapidity. In order to demonstrate the absence of recoil, the gunners sat on the carriage during the firing. The Czar expressed his admiration of the astonishing qualities of the weapon.

It is worthy of note that the Emperor chatted cordially with Gen. André, the Minister of War, which was an excellent repudiation of the assertion made by the Nationalist organs that the Czar regards him as a disorganizer of the French Army. At Gen. André's suggestion the Czar allowed himself to be cinematographed. The Czarina also photographed him with President Loubet and the French Ministers and officers. She took numerous snapshots throughout the day.

The President and his imperial guests reached Reims by carriage at 5 o'clock. Here the party visited the beautiful Gothic cathedral. After admiring the sculptured façade, the Czar entered the edifice. He was met at the porch by Cardinal Langenieux, Archbishop of Reims, in scarlet robes, who was attended by the Vicar General, attired in violet and surrounded by the clergy. The Cardinal conducted the Emperor around the cathedral, exhibiting and explaining the precious relics, including gorgeously embroidered garments worn by Cardinals in the Middle Ages.

The programme was to be concluded with silent devotions by the ecclesiastics and their Majesties, but the Czar either misunderstood the arrangement or was disinclined to fall in with it, owing to the difference of religious belief, for he left unnoticed the prie-dieu provided for him, and this portion of the programme was omitted.

Compiègne was reached at 7:30, and the Czar spent the evening quietly at the château.

THE MANOEUVRES CRITICISED.

Said to be an Aggrandized Edition of the Set Pieces at Military Tournaments.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A dispatch to The Times from its correspondent at Reims says:

"It would be unfair to treat the manoeuvres to-day (Thursday) as anything but an aggrandized edition of the set pieces in British military tournaments. The scheme of the manoeuvres was immense, and would really have taken as many hours to work out as to-day it took minutes. The most salient military feature seems to have been the rapid artillery fire, which was, perhaps, never equaled before."

The Paris correspondent of The Times says a friend who has returned from Dunkirk asserts that there was great disappointment because of the omission at the naval review of an intended display by three submarines, which was not given owing to the rough weather. The submarines were to circle round the fleet under water, discharge sham torpedoes, and then to manoeuvre on the surface.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 10.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 9.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

$200,000,000 RUSSIAN LOAN.

To be Issued About the End of the Year—The Money to be Raised in France?

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 19.—It is understood that negotiations have already been concluded with the Rothschilds for a large loan, to be issued at about the end of the year.

The Czar's visit to France will, it is expected, facilitate the placing of the loan. The sum mentioned is a billion francs ($200,000,000). It was understood soon after the last loan was arranged that it was merely a first installment.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—A dispatch to the Neueste Nachrichten from St. Petersburg says that a new Franco-Russian loan of one billion francs is to be raised, but that it will not be issued for some time.

"THE GREAT MILLIONAIRE."

Cecil Raleigh's New Melodrama Produced at Drury Lane Theatre, London—Dramatic Motive Weak.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—"The Great Millionaire," Cecil Raleigh's big spectacular melodrama, was applauded by a huge crowd in the transformed and beautified Drury Lane Theatre this evening. Yet it seems to me that the main dramatic motive is weak and forced, and the protagonist, of the Hooley and Whitaker Wright type, talks too much and does not do much. This individual, maddened by a public insult at the Guildhall in the presence of exalted personages, corners flour, raises the price of bread to five shillings a loaf, then finds his own long-lost daughter starving in the gutter, and has a change of heart.

There are some scenes, such as one in which a ruined spendthrift invites night wanderers to his home and shares his last meal with them, that are excellent, and the big pictures are many and wonderful. A street riot at Lambeth is very real, and the fall of an automobile over a cliff is thrilling. E. A. D.

THE ARMENIAN TROUBLES.

It Is Believed that the Turks Mean to Exterminate the Mountaineers in Sassoun Vilayet.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times states that many Armenians in Bitlis are embracing orthodoxy to obtain Russian protection.

No further information has arrived as to events in Armenia.

It is believed to be the purpose of the Turks to exterminate the mountain population of Sassoun. They are building many barracks and protected block houses in the district.

SANTOS-DUMONT'S EXPERIMENTS

His Real Difficulty Is that the Car Is Not Large Enough.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"The trouble with M. Santos-Dumont's balloon is that it needs two aeronauts to manage it, but to construct a new car would require too much time, so M. Santos-Dumont prefers taking chances.

"Next year he will build a larger and better balloon. Meanwhile, his eighth one will be ready in a fortnight."

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—Mr. Santos-Dumont's airship met with another accident this morning in the course of a trial at Longchamps. The balloon struck a tree and was torn.

The aeronaut was not hurt.

BISHOP WHIPPLE'S FUNERAL.

Will Take Place To-day at Faribault and Body Will Be Buried Beneath Cathedral Altar.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 19.—The funeral of the Right Rev. Bishop Whipple will be held at Faribault at 2 o'clock to-morrow, at the cathedral, and the body will be interred permanently in a vault beneath the cathedral altar, an unusual occurrence in the Episcopal Church.

Bishop Whipple was the founder of this Cathedral, which was the first one erected in the United States, and it was his wish to be buried under the altar. The Bishop of Missouri will officiate at the formal funeral service. Although this will be preceded by three other services all will be simple, as prescribed in the common prayer book of the Church. There will be present at the funeral forty Sioux Indians and forty Chippewas, all of whom are converts of Bishop Whipple.

When he came here, forty years ago, these Indians were at war with each other, and had been for twenty-five years. The Bishop effected a peaceful settlement, and since that time they have worshipped him.

METHODISTS AT ODDS.

Puget Sound Conference Objects to "Higher Criticism."

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wyoming, Sept. 19.—At to-day's session of the Puget Sound Methodist Conference the Rev. H. D. Brown, pastor of the Batter Street Church, Seattle, introduced a sensational resolution, which had been passed by the ministerial association of that city, condemning what is known in the churches as higher criticism, it being claimed by many to be in conflict with the teachings of the Bible.

The resolution is couched in the strongest language, and recommends the boycotting of the Boston Theological Seminary and the Garrett Biblical Institute, and advocates that young men seeking to enter the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church be advised to go elsewhere than to these institutions for their education.

It further recommends that all students and graduates of these colleges be thoroughly scrutinized before being admitted to the ministry of churches. It also demands the publication of the resolutions in the various churches and that a copy be sent to the officers of the two institutions named. The resolution was turned over to a special committee, which was instructed to report on its adoption Saturday next. According to leading clergymen, it is certain to be adopted. The conference is presided over by Bishop Mallieu.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

MRS. M'KINLEY DOING WELL

Friends Say She Is Not on the Verge of Collapse.

Dr. Rixey Declares He Expects Nothing but Favorable Conditions in Her Case.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 19.—The friends of Mrs. McKinley do not, to-night, regard her as being upon the verge of a collapse. On the contrary, they express themselves as quite confident that she will be spared to them for a long time in at least as good a state of health as she has enjoyed for the last five years. Dr. Rixey said late this evening:

"Mrs. McKinley is bearing up as well as could be expected under the circumstances. She has and is still suffering intensely from her bereavement, and has frequently given way to sobs and tears; but for all that she has been doing as well as any woman could do under similar circumstances. We have no immediate expectations of anything but favorable conditions in her case."

Since Mrs. McKinley's return to the old home the full realization of the awful calamity has come upon her. Last evening after the body had been brought from the Court House and deposited in the little front room formerly used as Mr. McKinley's library, she pleaded to be allowed to enter the room and sit biside the casket. Consent was reluctantly granted, and for half an hour the stricken widow sat in the dim light beside the flower-draped bier. Then she was led away to her room and has not left it since.

When she came into the death chamber for her last moments beside her dead husband she wished to have a final look at the up-turned face. But this was impossible, and the sealed casket with its flowers and flags were all that she saw.

Through the morning she wept piteously, hour after hour. Owing to her condition she was able to take no part in any of the ceremonies to-day, either at the church or cemetery, nor did she enter the chamber of death when the body was borne away for the last time. From this time on she will be guarded with the most solicitous care, for it is only in this way that a collapse can be averted.

DR. RIXEY'S APPOINTMENT.

President Roosevelt Notifies Mrs. McKinley that He Will Be Made Surgeon General of the Navy.

CANTON, Sept. 19.—President Roosevelt has notified Mrs. McKinley through Secretary Cortelyou that, in pursuance of the intention of the late President McKinley, and in recognition of devoted services, as well as because of eminent fitness, Medical Inspector P. M. Rixey will be appointed Surgeon General of the Navy upon the expiration of the term of Surgeon General Van Reypen.

The Secretary of the Navy has been requested by the President to instruct Dr. Rixey to make such arrangements as will enable him to continue, if needed, his care for Mrs. McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The naval list shows that Surgeon General Van Reypen will not retire in the ordinary course until Nov. 14, 1902. Dr. Rixey stands No. 28 on the list of naval surgeons. Though Surgeon General Van Reypen's retirement from active service does not occur for more than a year, his commission as Surgeon General, which was for a period of four years, will expire Dec. 18, and Dr. Rixey's appointment may be expected then.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Roosevelt Names Mr. McKinley's Choice, W. B. Ridgely, for Controller of the Currency.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Canton, Ohio, says that President Roosevelt, in conformity with his policy to carry out as far as possible the plans of President McKinley, announced to-day the appointment of W. B. Ridgely of Springfield, Ill., as Controller of the Currency.

Mr. Ridgely, who is the son-in-law of Senator Cullom, was the choice of the late President for the post to be made vacant on Oct. 1 by the retirement of Controller Dawes. In fact, the commission was signed by Mr. McKinley just before the journey to Buffalo, but formal announcement of the appointment was delayed.

AN ENGLISH POET'S TRIBUTE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Times this morning publishes a short poem of which the theme is the coincidence of the funeral of President McKinley and the celebration of the millenary of King Alfred the Great, taking place at the same time. Following is the closing stanza:

"Up with our hearts, and over-sea
Swift be the words of friendship sped:
You praise our hero King, and we
Lament with you your patriot dead.
In sorrow's name one boon we crave—
Lay England's wreath upon his grave."

MERCY FOR RUSSIAN STUDENTS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Odessa correspondent of The Times says a telegram from St. Petersburg announces that twenty-seven students who were drafted into the army as common soldiers for participation in various students' disturbances have been reinstated on the recommendation of M. Vannoffsky, Minister of Education.

NEARLY KILLED IN RUNAWAY.

Caanan (Conn.) Man's Horse Ran Upon Railway Track and Threw Him on His Head.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Sept. 19.—While driving from Falls Village to Canaan last night, John O'Hara was injured and may die. On reaching the cemetery on the outskirts of Canaan, his horse became frightened and ran upon the tracks of the Berkshire Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, throwing O'Hara out. The frightened animal crossed two culverts safely, but became wedged fast between the ties on a bridge over the Blackberry River, where James Rodemeyer discovered it.

He hurried back to the station, arriving just in time to flag the fast midnight freight. While the train crew and a dozen citizens were trying to extricate the horse the animal gained its feet and plunged into the river fifteen feet below.

The engine was then uncoupled from the train and started slowly down the track in search of O'Hara. He was found lying across one rail with the head in the centre of the track. He was unconscious, and there was a deep gash five inches long in the back of his head. The horse was found later grazing in a near-by meadow. It was hurt but slightly.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

CZOLGOSZ'S DECLARATION.

Says He Is an Anarchist and Did His Duty—Talks Well on Some Subjects.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The Courier this morning prints the following:

"What's the use of talking about that. I killed the President. I am an Anarchist, and simply did my duty. That's all I'll say."

Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, said those words to-day to Frank A. Olozanowski, editor of the Buffaloski, a Polish newspaper, but would say nothing further about the crime, while willing to talk freely about other subjects. Olozanowski paid his second visit to the assassin's cell. He was sent by the District Attorney in an effort to move the prisoner's stubborn tongue.

Last week Olozanowski was unsuccessful in his attempts. To-day he went again.

"Czolgosz talked freely on every subject which I suggested, except his crime," said Olozanowski to-night. "His conversation would have been entertaining, coming from a man other than the President's assassin. He talked on the Polish alliance and a variety of other subjects, but when I spoke of his crime he would not talk.

"Czolgosz spoke earnestly and determinedly. I tried him several ways, but he would not add a word to his declaration. I don't believe any one has any more from him about the crime. Czolgosz is intelligent, and I don't believe he will tell more."

BRITISH LOSS OF 200 MEN.

Three Companies of Mounted Infantry Ambushed—Five Officers and 150 Men Captured.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Sept. 18, announces that the Boers, on Sept. 17, ambushed three companies of mounted infantry, with three guns, commanded by Major Gough, in the vicinity of Scheeper's Nek.

After severe fighting the British were overpowered and lost their guns, the sights and breech-blocks of which were first destroyed. Two officers and fourteen men were killed and five officers and twenty-five men were wounded. Five officers and 150 men were made prisoners.

Major Gough, who escaped in the night, reports that the Boers numbered a thousand men and that they were commanded by Gen. Botha.

Gen. French reports that Commandant Smuts, in order to break through a cordon, rushed on a squadron of the Seventeenth Lancers at Elands River Poort, killing three officers and twenty men and wounding one officer and thirty men. The Boers, who were dressed in khaki and were mistaken for British troops, lost heavily.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Sept. 19.—In view of the imminence of the reinvasion of Natal by Gen. Botha with a force of fifteen hundred men, a special issue of The Gazette has called out a number of men of the Natal Corps.

The men are ordered to muster here to-day.

BOER APPEAL TO MR. ROOSEVELT?

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Mr. Krüger, according to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Brussels, is preparing a memorial to President Roosevelt, soliciting the intervention of the United States in South Africa.

BRITISH WARSHIP LOST WITH SIXTY-SEVEN MEN.

Torpedoboat Destroyer Founders in the North Sea—The Vessel Struck a Rock and an Explosion Followed.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The turbine torpedo boat destroyer Cobra has foundered in the North Sea as the result of an explosion.

The ship was en route from the yard of her builders, at Newcastle, to Portsmouth. She had seventy-nine men on board. Forty-two were naval men and the rest in the employ of the contractors.

For sixty-seven men no hope is held out. Twelve men have been saved.

The first intimation of the disaster was the arrival of a fishing boat at Yarmouth with six bodies which she had picked up in the vicinity of the spot where the Cobra was last seen. According to the fishermen, the Cobra was sighted by the lightship off Dowsing Sands yesterday morning, enveloped in steam, and she shortly afterward disappeared. Until the evening the men on the lightship supposed she had sailed away, but in the evening they observed bodies floating in the water and signaled to the fishing boat to investigate the disaster.

A dispatch from Middleborough says twelve survivors of the crew of the Cobra were landed there this morning, and says all the others were drowned.

The Admiralty has received information that the explosion occurred after the Cobra struck a rock, and that she sank immediately. Five boats were launched after the Cobra struck, but some of them were swamped in the heavy sea running at the time.

Lieut. Bosworth Smith, the Cobra's commander, stood upon the bridge with his arms folded, as impassive as if on parade, and went down with the vessel.

The Cobra had just left the yard of her builders, and was undergoing a boiler test. Torpedo boats and cruisers have gone at full speed to the scene of the disaster, which is the most serious the British Navy has suffered since the sinking of the Victoria.

LAKE STEAMER MAY BE LOST.

The Hudson, with Crew and a $100,000 Cargo, Believed to Have Foundered in a Storm.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 19.—News of the probable loss of the Western Transit steamer Hudson with crew of twenty-five men on Lake Superior last Monday was brought by the steamer Nicol, which reached here from Duluth early to-day.

According to the report of Capt. McLean of the Nicol, the Hudson left Duluth for Buffalo some time after the Nicol, and passed that steamer Sunday night. Monday morning the Nicol came up to the Hudson again about eight miles west of Eagle River. The Hudson was in a bad way, with decks awash, in a furious gale, and pumps hard working.

Capt. McLean said he had all he could do to save his own vessel and could not render assistance. When he arrived in port he supposed the steamer Gilchrist had rescued the Hudson's crew. When he heard such was not the case, he said there was no possible hope for the ship.

The Hudson was valued at $200,000, and carried a full cargo of flour, grain, and East-bound merchandise worth $100,000.

CHICAGO BUILDING COLLAPSED

Inside Walls Gave Way and Much Stock Was Damaged—Loss Will be $225,000.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—The six-story department store of Rothschild & Co., located on the corner of State and Van Buren Streets, was wrecked partly to-night by the falling of inside partition walls. The damage to the building and stock will aggregate $225,000.

An arch was being cut between two compartments on the second floor of the building, and it is thought the walls were not sufficiently supported. Members of the firm state that the collapse was caused by the explosion of an electric storage box.

The walls through which the arch was being cut gave way and brought down all the floors from the roof to the basement, the ruined space making an area of about twenty-five square feet. From some unknown cause fire then started. The fire was quickly extinguished by a "spray" system of fire protection in the building, most of the damage to the goods being caused by water.

There were six workmen in the building at the time of the collapse, but none was injured.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

LAST SERVICE FOR THE NATION'S DEAD

Body of President M'Kinley In the Canton Cemetery.

WIDOW STAYS AT HOME.

Too Weak to Attend the Ceremonies at Church and Vault.

One Hundred Thousand People Line the Streets of the Ohio City to See the Funeral Procession—The President Returns to Washington.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 19.—With majestic solemnity, surrounded by his countrymen and his townspeople, in the presence of the President of the United States, the Cabinet, Justices of the United States Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives in Congress, the heads of the military and naval establishments, the Governors of States, and a great concourse of people who had known and loved him, all that is mortal of the third President to fall by an assassin's bullet was committed to the city of the dead.

It was a spectacle of mournful grandeur. Canton ceased to be a town and swelled to the proportions of a great city. From every city and hamlet in Ohio, from the remote corners of the South, and from the East and West, the human tide flowed into the town, until 100,000 people were within its gates, here to pay their last tribute to the fallen Chief.

The final scenes at the First Methodist Church, where the funeral service was held, and at the beautiful West Lawn Cemetery, where the body was consigned to a vault, were simple and impressive.

The service at the church consisted of a brief oration, prayers by the ministers of three denominations, and singing by a quartet. The body was then taken to West Lawn Cemetery and placed in a receiving vault pending the time when it will be finally laid to rest beside the children who were buried years ago.

The funeral procession was very imposing, and included not only the representatives of the army and navy of the United States, but the entire military strength of the State of Ohio and hundreds of civic, fraternal, and other organizations. It was two miles long.

One of the most pathetic features of the day was the absence of Mrs. McKinley from the funeral services at the church and from the cemetery when the body of her husband was laid in the vault. Since the first shock of the shooting, then of death, and through the ordeal of state ceremonies, she had borne up bravely. But there was a limit to human endurance, and when the day came it found her too weak to pass through the trials of the final ceremonies.

Through the open door of her room she heard the prayer of the minister as the body was borne out of the house. After that, Dr. Rixey remained close by her side, and, although the full force of the calamity had come upon her, it was believed by those about her that there was a providential mercy in her tears, as they gave some relief to the anguish of the heart within.

At 7 o'clock to-night President Roosevelt and the members of the Cabinet started back to Washington.

LAST RITES OVER THE BODY OF THE MARTYR PRESIDENT.

Services in the McKinley Home, the Dead President's Old Church, and at West Lawn Cemetery.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 19.—As the time approached for bearing the body of the dead President from the McKinley home to the church, the little cottage on North Market Street was the centre of a vast concourse of people. Regiment after regiment of soldiers, acting as guards, were in triple lines from curbs back to the lawns. The walks had been cleared, and the multitude took refuge on the great sweep of lawns where they formed a solid mass of humanity surging forward to the lines of soldiers. In front of the McKinley cottage were drawn up the two rigid files of body-bearers—eight sailors of the navy and eight soldiers of the army, awaiting the order to go within and take up the casket.

Just at 1 o'clock the black chargers of the Cleveland Troop swept down the street, their riders four abreast, in their brilliant hussar uniform, with flags bound in crape, and every sabre hilt bearing its fluttering emblem of mourning. Their coming was the signal for the approach of President Roosevelt and the members of the Cabinet. The Presidential party moved up the walk to the entrance of the house and formed a group to the left. The President's face looked very grave, and he stood there silently with uncovered head, awaiting the body of the dead chieftain. Beside him stood Secretary Gage, Secretary Root, Secretary Wilson, and Secretary Hitchcock, and just across, Attorney General Knox, Postmaster General Smith, Assistant Secretary of State Hill, representing Secretary Hay, and Secretary Cortelyou.

Extending further down the walk was the guard of honor, the ranking Generals of the army on the right and the chief figures of the navy on the left. Lieut. Gen. Miles, in full uniform, with sword at side and band of crape about his arm, stood alongside the members of the Cabinet, and with him were Major Gen. Brooke, Major Gen. Otis, Major Gen. MacArthur, and Brig. Gen. Gillespie. Across from them were ranged Rear Admiral Farquhar, representing Admiral Dewey, ranking head of the Navy; Rear Admiral Crowninshield, Rear Admiral O'Neil, Rear Admiral Kenney, and Brig. Gen. Heywood, the latter Commander in Chief of the Marine Corps.

Just inside the gate stood the civilian honorary escort, in double line, including Gov. Nash of Ohio, Lieut. Gov. Caldwell, Judge Williams of the Ohio Supreme Court, Henry B. MacFarland, President of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; Mayor Diehl of Buffalo, Judge Day, the lifelong friend of the late President, John G. Milburn, at whose house he died, and others in civil life near and dear to the dead chief. As the Presidential party came up the black chargers of Troop A swung into battalion front facing the house, and the long line of flashing sabres advanced to salute.

Now the deep-toned wail of the church bells began and every steeple in Canton gave forth its dolorous plaint. It was 1:15 o'clock, and the time had come for taking up the body. A brief private service had been held within the darkened chamber, Dr. Manchester saying a prayer while the relatives gathered around, and Mrs. McKinley listened from the half-open door of her adjoining room.

GOING TO THE CHURCH.

The double file of body bearers now stepped into the room, and raising the flag-wrapped casket to their shoulders, bore it through the entrance. A solemn hush fell upon the multitude as the bearers advanced with measured tread. Not a bugle blast went up; not a strain of the hymns the dead ruler had loved so well was heard. The scene was majestic in its silence. As the casket was borne along, above the line of heads could be seen enfolding Stars and Stripes, and on top great masses of white roses and delicate lavender orchids. Tenderly the coffin was committed to the hearse, and the silence was broken as the order to march passed from officer to officer. The procession was formed as follows:

Squad of Police.
Chief Marshall Doll of Canton and Aides.
FIRST DIVISION.
Gen. E. Torrance, National Commander, G. A. R., Commanding Staff.
Grand Army Band.
E. F. Taggert, Department Commander, G. A. R., of Ohio, and Staff.
Canton Post, Canton, Ohio.
Buckley Post, Akron, Ohio.
Bell-Harmon Post, Warren, Ohio.
C. G. Chamberlain Post, East Palestine, Ohio.
Given Post, Wooster, Ohio.
Union Veteran Legion, Canton.
SECOND DIVISION.
Major Gen. Charles A. Dick, Commanding.
Detachment of Ohio National Guard.
Troop A of Ohio National Guard, Guard of Honor.
Survivors of Twenty-third Ohio, President McKinley's Regiment.
President Roosevelt and Cabinet.
Honorary Bearers, Generals of Army and Admirals of Navy.
Official Clergymen.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
Funeral Car.
Family and Relatives of President McKinley.
Loyal Legion.
President of Senate and United States Senators.
Speaker of House of Representatives.
Governors of States, with Staffs.
Louisiana Delegation, Representing State and United Confederate Veterans.
Gov. Nash of Ohio and Other State Officers.
Circuit Court Judges, State of Ohio.
Gov. McKinley's Former Staff Officers.
Federal Officials of Cleveland, Chicago, Canton, and Massillon, Ohio.
Board of Directors of Pan-American Exposition.
Board of Cook County Commissioners, Chicago.
THIRD DIVISION.
Capt. H. S. Moses, Commanding.
Gate City Guards, Atlanta, Ga.
Cleveland Grays.
Cleveland Scots Guards.
William McKinley Command, Spanish-American War Veterans.
Sons of Veterans.
FOURTH DIVISION.
A. B. Foster, Grand Commander of Ohio, Commanding.
Knight Templars.
Commanderies from Following Cities:
Louisville, Canton, Massillon, Toledo, Zanesville, Steubenville, Cleveland, Painesville, Lima, Cincinnati, Youngstown, Mansfield, Pomeroy, Akron, Circleville, Marion, Warren, Hamilton, Salem, Wooster, Marietta, Uhrichsville, and East Liverpool, Ohio.
Grand Lodge, State of Ohio.
FIFTH DIVISION.
Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Minchule, Commanding.
Eighth Infantry of State Militia.
Fifth Infantry.
Ohio City Company, Martin's Ferry, Ohio.
Second Infantry, Lima.
Lodges Knights of Pythias.
Odd Fellows.
Junior Order United American Mechanics.
Knights of St. John.
Representatives of Sigma, Alpha, and Epsilon Fraternity.
SIXTH DIVISION.
Theodore Voges, Commanding.
Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.
Americus Club, Pittsburg.
Union League Club, Chicago.
Lincoln Club, Chicago.
Hamilton Club, Chicago.
Lincoln Club of New Brighton, Penn.
SEVENTH DIVISION.
Officials and Citizens of Various Ohio Cities.

THE WIDOW LEFT ALONE.

The great procession took up its mournful journey, passing under the sweep of giant arches robed in black, between two walls of humanity massed along the streets, covering housetops and filling the windows. The church bells still were tolling, mingling their dismal tones with the cadence of the funeral dirge. Preceding the funeral car and forming the first division rode Gen. Torrance, National Commander, Grand Army of the Republic, with a long line of grizzled veterans. After them moved the National Guard of the State of Ohio, platoon after platoon, under command of Gen. Charles A. Dick.

Then came the solemn funeral cortège, the dead President's favorite command, Troop A, riding ahead. At the head of each of the coal-black horses drawing the hearse marched a soldier. The heads of the horses bore tall black plumes, and over them were thrown long palls of black.

At either side of the hearse marched the guard of honor, the Generals on the right, led by Lieut. Gen. Miles, and the Admirals on the left, led by Admiral Farquhar. Then came the long line of carriages for the relatives and friends, and after them the innumerable military and civic organizations that had assembled to pay this last honor to the fallen chief. In the line were division after division of Knights Templars, Knights of Pythias, Masons, Odd Fellows, and representatives of benevolent orders, Chambers of Commerce, as well as delegations of citizens of cities and towns throughout the country.

It was 1:50 o'clock when the procession passed the Court House and turned into Tuscarawas Street to the stately stone edifice where the funeral services were to be held. At the church entrance were drawn up deep files of soldiers, with bayonets advanced, keeping a clear area for the advancing casket and the long train of mourners. The hearse halted while President Roosevelt and members of the Cabinet alighted. Again they grouped themselves at either side of the entrance, and with uncovered heads awaited the passing casket.

Then the flower-covered coffin was brought from the hearse, and as it passed within the black-draped entrance, the President and his Cabinet followed within the edifice. The mourners, too, passed inside, but the stricken widow was not among them. She had remained behind in the old home, alone with her grief.

WITHIN THE CHURCH.

The scene within the church when the casket was carried in on the brawny shoulders of the soldiers and sailors was profoundly impressive. A black border twenty feet high, relieved at intervals by narrow white bands falling to the floor, swept completely around the interior. Only the gilt organ pipes, back of the pulpit, rose above it. The vestibules on either side of the chancel, leading into the church, were black tunnels, stained glass windows on either side were framed in black and the balcony of the Sunday school to the rear, thrown open into the church by large sliding doors, was shrouded in the same sombre colors.

Graceful black streamers festooned along the groined arches of the nave formed a black canopy above the chancel. From this, directly above the low flag-covered catafalque on which the casket was to rest, hung a beautiful silk banner, its blood red and snow white folds tied midway with a band of crepe.

But it was the floral display at the front of the church which filled the whole edifice with glory. The centre of it all was a great wreath of American Beauties, framing a black border on the portrait of President McKinley. From it, extending outward and upward, was a perfect wealth of gorgeous blossoms. The effect was as if a great rushing wave of color had broken into flowers at the foot of the bier. They extended up even to the organ pipes, against which lay four wreaths, there broken as if to represent the quarters of the moon.

It was exquisite. Words melt away powerless before the tender beauty. Purple and green were the dominant notes—orchids, violets, palms, and evergreens against the sombre background. There were many handsome pieces. Against the walls on either side were floral flags, and upon the pulpit rested an urn in white carnations, broken at the base to represent the water flowing from it. At either side of this urn were the cross of the Knights Templars and the crown of the Knights of Pythas, while to the east was the square and compass of Masonry. Almost directly above the support for the coffin a sunburst of lights glittered like brilliant stars in a black sky. The light without came dimly through the stained glass windows.

Under the folds of the Starry Banner, with the lights shedding their effulgence from above, the fragrance of the flowers hovering all about, and the music of Beethoven's grand Funeral March pulsing from the organ, the body bearers gently lowered the flag-draped and flower-adorned coffin to its support. The members of the Loyal Legion, Gov. Nash, Gov. McMillan of Tennessee, and Gov. Longino of Mississippi, each with his full uniformed staff, had already entered the church from the west entrance and had filled up the most westerly of the sections of pews.

OLD PEW REMAINS EMPTY.

The members of the Senate and the House of Representatives had preceded the coffin through the door at the side of the chancel through which it entered. They were ushered in, as at all state ceremonies, by the Sergeant at Arms of each body. Senators Allison of Iowa and Bate of Tennessee headed the Senatorial representation, of which there were about forty, and Speaker Henderson and Representative Dalzell that of the House, of which more than half of the membership was present.

The Congressional party filled up the entire east section of pews and the rear half of the two central sections. The local clergymen occupied the seats below the organ, usually occupied by the choir.

All had risen as the coffin was borne in. The Generals and Admirals of the army and navy, who comprised the guard of honor, in uniform, followed the body and occupied the first pew on either side of the centre aisle. President Roosevelt and the Cabinet came slowly after. All were in black and wore black gloves. The President alone had on an overcoat. He took his place immediately behind Lieut. Gen. Miles, next the centre aisle in the second pew to the eastward. So close was he to the coffin he could almost have leaned over and touched it. Secretary Cortelyou, Justice McKenna of the Supreme Court, John M. Milburn and John N. Scatchard of Buffalo, and several others took seats immediately in the rear of the Cabinet.

Then followed the mourning relatives, who occupied the tier of pews to the left of the centre aisle. Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley led the way, followed by the other immediate relatives. Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, Controller and Mrs. Dawes, Col. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, and a few other close personal friends. The fourth pew from the front, that always occupied by President McKinley, was draped in black and remained vacant. After these had been seated the door leading into the Sabbath school was opened and the seats arranged below as well as those in the balcony were soon filled with the representatives of various organizations and the fellow-townsmen of the martyred President.

DR. MILLIGAN'S PRAYER.

Conspicuous among these were the survivors of the Twenty-third Ohio, President McKinley's old regiment, who brought into the church the tattered battle flags the regiment had carried throughout the civil war. It was after 2 o'clock when the quartet arose and lifted up their voices with the touching words of "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere." When the sound of the last line had died away, the Rev. O. B. Milligan, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in which President and Mrs. McKinley were married thirty years ago, offered a fervent prayer. Every head within the church bent in solemn reverence as the invocation went up. His prayer was as follows:

"O, God, our God, our Nation's God. Thou God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of mercies and God of all comfort: We have entered the courts of the house to-day with bowed heads and burdened hearts. In Thy inscrutable providence Thou hast permitted this great calamity to come upon us. Truly 'Thy ways are in the deep and Thy paths in the mighty waters.' We bow in meekness before this exhibition of Thy sovereignty and own Thy right to do as Thou wilt in the armies of Heaven and among the sons of men.

"But blessed be Thy name; Thy sovereignty over us is the sovereignty over love. Thou art our Father and 'like as a Father pitieth His children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him.' Thou hast so revealed Thyself to us in Thy word, but especially in Jesus Christ, who was the brightness of Thy glory and the express image of Thy person. Therefore, O Lord, we can the more cheerfully submit to the doing of Thy hand and heart.

"We can say with him, whom we so deeply mourn, 'it is God's way, His will, not ours, be done,' and while we cannot understand Thy gracious purposes in this dispensation, help us, Lord, to wait in patient confidence, assured that Thou who art Thine own interpreter wilt reveal Thy thoughts of peace and purposes of mercy in this great mystery. In this spirit, help us to accept this Providence and still to trust Thee.

"We thank Thee, O Lord, for this life which has been taken so rudely from us. We thank Thee for Thy servant's endowments and achievements. We thank Thee for the evidences that he was chosen of Thee for the great purposes in this world, and for the splendid way in which by Thy Grace these purposes were wrought out in his life. Adorned by Thee, we thank Thee for what he was in himself, in his home, in society, in Church and State and National relations. We bless Thee for the inspiration of his example, and we rejoice that, though dead, his influence for good will forever live among us.

"Blessed be Thy name, in the temple of American honor another is written among the immortals. Help us all, O, Lord, to see in his life the divine possibilities of life and to strive for a like fidelity as we go forward to meet life's appointment. Vouchsafe, we pray Thee, all needful blessings to our nation in this season of sore bereavement. Thou knowest, O, Lord, how this blow has struck every heart; how this sorrow pierces every soul. The nation is dotted with sackcloth and bowed with gried. Our land is full of mourning, our hearts are heavy with an inexpressible and almost unendurable sorrow.

"Surely Thou hast stricken us in Thy sore displeasure, for Thou dost not afflict willingly; Thou dost not delight in punishment. Oh, that Thou wouldst help us to search our hearts to seek out even the hidden depths and springs of wickedness, to rid us of the evil, that the abundant favor of our God may be returned to us, and that the sublime things we hope for in our nation's future may be realized. And until we have discovered the evil and rooted it out, let not Thy goodness depart from us.

"In afflicting, O, Lord, be merciful. Remember not our sins against us and visit us in the plentitude of Thy grace.

"Vouchsafe, we pray Thee, the fullness of Thy grace to Thy servant who has so unexpectedly been inducted into the solemn responsibilities of the office of Chief Magistrate. May he be endowed with all needed gifts to administer the government to Thy glory and the welfare of this great people. Give him Thy protection from secret foes and unworthy friends. Fill his heart with

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

Every attribute of refined pleasure is realized on the Hudson River Day Line. Music.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

Thy fear and give him the confidence and love of the nation.

"And now, O Lord, trustfully do we commit to Thy infinitely tender and gracious care, her who has been most bitterly bereaved. Tender as are our hearts toward her in this sad hour; passing tender as was her husband's heart toward her, as together they passed through all the scenes of joy and sorrow which were appointed them in life, may the heart of God be more tender still. Bind her round with the sufficient consolations of Thy presence's grace; and as by faith she leans upon the unseen arm of the Infinite, may she ever find Thee a present help in time of need.

"Sanctify this dispensation to us all. May we hear in it the voice of the eternal crying 'all flesh is grass and all the goodliness thereof as the flower of the field. The grass withereth, the flower fadeth, but the word of our God will stand forever.' Help us that we may diligently improve this Providence to our growth in grace, and in the saving knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ. By thy grace, dear Lord, prepare us all for life's duties and trials, for the solemnities of death, and for a blessed immortality. These and every other needed blessing we plead for in the name of Him who taught us to pray:

"'Our Father, which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, and Thine be the power, and the glory, forever and ever. Amen.'"

DR. MANCHESTER'S EULOGY.

Dr. John A. Hull, pastor of the Trinity Lutheran Church, then read from the Bible the beautiful Nineteenth Psalm, and the Rev. E. P. Herbruck Verses 41 to 58 of the Twenty-fifth Chapter of I. Corinthians.

The quartet then sang Cardinal Newman's grand hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light."

Dr. C. E. Manchester then delivered an address, which lasted twenty-four minutes, on the life of the late President and the lessons taught by his noble character and death. He said:

"Our President is dead. The silver cord is loosed; the golden bowl is broken; the pitcher is broken at the fountain; the wheel broken at the cistern. The mourners go about the streets. One voice is heard—a wail of sorrow from all the land, for 'the beauty of Israel is slain upon Thy high places. How are the mighty fallen. I am distressed for thee, my brother. Very pleasant hast thou been unto me.'

"Our President is dead. We can hardly believe it. We had hoped and prayed, and it seemed that our hopes were to be realized and our prayers answered, when the emotion of joy was changed to one of grave apprehension. Still we waited, for we said: 'It may be that God will be gracious and merciful unto us.' It seemed to us that it must be His will to spare the life of one so well beloved and so much needed.

"Thus, alternating between hope and fear, the weary hours passed on. Then came the tidings of defeated science and of the failure of love and prayer to hold its object to the earth. We seemed to hear the faintly muttered words: 'Good-bye, all, good-bye. It is God's way. His will, not ours, be done,' and then 'Nearer, My God, to Thee.' So, nestling nearer to his God, he passed out into unconsciousness, skirted the dark shores of the sea of death for a time, and then passed on, to be at rest. His great heart had ceased to beat. Our hearts are heavy with sorrow.

"A voice is heard on earth of kinsfolk weeping
The loss of one they love,
But he has gone where the redeemed are keeping
A festival above.

"The mourners throng the ways and from the steeple
The funeral bells toll slow.
But on the golden streets the holy people
Are passing to and fro.

"And saying as they meet, 'Rejoice, another
Long waited for is come.
The Saviour's heart is glad, a younger brother
Has reached the Father's home.'

"The cause of this universal mourning is to be found in the man himself. The inspired penman's picture of Jonathan likening him unto the 'Beauty of Israel' could not be more appropriately employed than in chanting the lament over our fallen chieftain. It does no violence to human speech, nor is it fulsome eulogy to speak thus of him, for who has seen his stately bearing, his grace and manliness of demeanor, his kindliness of aspect, but gives assent to this description of him?

THE PRAYER OF ALIENS.

"It was characteristic of our beloved President that men met him only to love him. They might, indeed, differ with him, but in the presence of such dignity of character and grace of manner none could fail to love the man. The people confided in him, believed in him. It was said of Lincoln that probably no man since the days of Washington was ever so deeply imbedded and enshrined in the hearts of the people, but it is true of McKinley in a larger sense. Industrial and social conditions are such that he was, even more than his predecessors, the friend of the whole people.

"A touching scene was enacted in this church last Sunday night. The service had closed. The worshippers were gone to their homes. Only a few lingered to discuss the sad event that brings us together to-day. Three men in working garb of a foreign race and unfamiliar tongue entered the room. They approached the altar, kneeling before it and before his picture. Their lips moved as if in prayer, while tears furrowed their cheeks. They may have been thinking of their own King Humbert, and of his untimely death. Their emotion was eloquent, eloquent beyond speech, and it bore testimony to their appreciation of manly friendship and of honest worth.

"It is a glorious thing to be able to say in this presence, with our illustrious dead before us, that he never betrayed the confidence of his countrymen. Not for personal gain or pre-eminence would he mar the beauty of his soul. He kept it clean and white before God and man, and his hands were unsullied by bribes. 'His eyes looked right on, and his eyelids looked straight before him.' He was sincere, plain and honest, just, benevolent, and kind. He never disappointed those who believed in him, but measured up to every duty, and met every responsibility in life grandly and unflinchingly.

"Not only was our President brave, heroic, and honest; he was as gallant a knight as ever rode the lists for his lady love in the days when knighthood was in flower. It is but a few weeks since the Nation looked on with tear-dimmed eyes as it saw with what tender conjugal devotion he sat at the bedside of his beloved wife, when all feared that a fatal illness was upon her. No public clamor that he might show himself to the populace, no demand of social function was sufficient to draw the lover from the bedside of his wife. He watched and waited while we all prayed—and she lived.

HIS CHARACTER.

"This sweet and tender story all the world knows, and the world knows that his whole life had run in this one groove of love. It was a strong arm that she leaned upon, and it never failed her. Her smile was more to him than the plaudits of the multitude, and for her greeting his acknowledgments of them must wait. After receiving the fatal wound his first thought was that the terrible news might be broken gently to her. May God in this deep hour of sorrow comfort her. May His grace be greater than her anguish. May the widow's God be her God.

"Another beauty in the character of our President, that was a chaplet of grace about his neck, was, that he was a Christian. In the broadest, noblest sense of the word, that was true. His confidence in God was strong and unwavering. It held him steady in many a storm where others were driven before the wind and tossed. He believed in the Fatherhood of God and in His sovereignty. His faith in the Gospel of Christ was deep and abiding. He had no patience with any other theme of pulpit discourse. 'Christ and him crucified' was to his mind the only panacea for the world's disorders. He believed it to be the supreme duty of the Christian minister to preach the Word. He said: 'We do not look for great business men in the pulpit, but for great preachers.'

"It is well known that his godly mother had hoped for him that he would become a minister of the gospel, and that she believed it to be the highest vocation in life. It was not, however, his mother's faith that made him a Christian. He had gained in early life a personal knowledge of Jesus which guided him in the performance of greater duties and vaster responsibilities than have been the lot of any other American President. He said at one time, while bearing heavy burdens, that he could not discharge the daily duties of his life but for the fact that he had faith in God.

"William McKinley believed in prayer, in the beauty of it, in the potency of it. Its language was not unfamiliar to him, and his public addresses not infrequently evidenced the fact. It was perfectly consistent with his life-long convictions and his personal experiences that he should say at the first moment after the assassin approached: 'Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done,' and that he should declare at the last: 'It is God's way; His will, not ours, be done.' He lived grandly; it was fitting that he should die grandly. And now that the majesty of death has touched and calmed him, we find that in his supreme moment he still was a conqueror.

ENORMITY OF THE CRIME.

"My friends and countrymen, with what language shall I attempt to give expression to the deep horror of our souls as I speak of the cause of his death? When we consider the magnitude of the crime that has plunged the country and the world into unutterable grief, we are not surprised that one nationality after another has hastened to repudiate the dreadful act. This gentle spirit, who hated no one, to whom every man was a brother, was suddenly smitten by the cruel hand of an assassin, and that, too, while in the very act of extending a kind and generous greeting to one who approached him under the sacred guise of friendship.

"Could the assailant have realized how awful was the act he was about to perform, how utterly heartless the deed, methinks he would have stayed his hand at the very threshold of it. In all the coming years men will seek in vain to fathom the enormity of that crime.

"Had this man who fell been a despot, a tyrant, an oppressor, an insane frenzy to rid the world of him might have sought excuse, but it was the people's friend who fell when William McKinley received the fatal wound. Himself a son of toil, his sympathies were with the toiler. No one who has seen the matchless grace and perfect ease with which he greeted such can ever doubt that his heart was in his open hand. Every heart throb was for his countrymen. That his life should be sacrificed at such a time, just when there was abundant peace, when all the Americas were rejoicing together, is one of the inscrutable mysteries of Providence. Like many others, it must be left for future revelations to explain.

"In the midst of our sorrow we have much to console us. He lived to see his Nation greater than ever before. All sectional lines are blotted out. There is no South, no North, No East, no West. Washington saw the beginning of our Natonal life. Lincoln passed through the night of our history and saw the dawn. McKinley beheld his country in the splendor of its noon. Truly he died in the fulness of his fame. With Paul he could say, and with equal truthfulness, 'I am ready to be offered.' The work assigned him had been well done. The Nation was at peace. We had fairly entered upon an era of unparalleled prosperity. Our revenues were generous. Our standing among the nations was secure. Our President was safely enshrined in the affections of a united people.

"It was not at him that the fatal shot was fired, but at the very life of the Government. His offering was vicarious. It was blood poured upon the altar of human liberty. In view of these things we are not surprised to hear, from one who was present when this great soul passed away, that he never before saw a death so peaceful or a dying man so crowned with grandeur.

"Let us turn now to a brief consideration of some of the lessons that we are to learn from this sad event. The first one that will occur to us all is the old, old lesson that 'in the midst of life we are in death.' 'Man goeth forth to his work and to this labor until the evening.' 'He fleeth as it were a shadow and never continueth in one stay.'

CANTON ALWAYS HIS HOME.

"Our President went forth in the fulness of his strength, in his manly beauty, and was suddenly smitten by the hand that brought death with it. None of us can tell what a day may bring forth. Let us therefore remember that 'No man liveth to himself and none of us dieth to himself.' May each day's close see each day's duty done.

"Another great lesson that we should heed is the vanity of mere earthly greatness. In the presence of the Dread Messenger how small are all the trappings of wealth and distinctions of rank and power. I beseech you, seek Him who said: 'I am the Resurrection and the Life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live, and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die.' There is but one Saviour for the sinsick and the weary. I entreat you, find Him, as our brother found Him.

"But our last words must be spoken. Little more than four years ago we bade him good-bye as he went to assume the great responsibilities to which the Nation had called him. His last words as he left us were:

"'Nothing could give me greater pleasure than this farewell greeting—this evidence of your friendship and sympathy, your good-will, and, I am sure, the prayers of all the people with whom I have lived so long and whose confidence and esteem are dearer to me than any other earthly honors. To all of us the future is as a sealed book, but if I can, by official act or administration or utterance, in any degree, add to the prosperity and unity of our beloved country, and the advancement and well-being of our splendid citizenship, I will devote the best and most unselfish efforts of my life to that end. With this thought uppermost in my mind, I reluctantly take leave of my friends and neighbors, cherishing in my heart the sweetest memories and thoughts of my old home—my home now—and I trust, my home hereafter, so long as I live.'

"We hoped with him that when his work was done, freed from the burdens of his great office, crowned with the affections of a happy people, he might be permitted to close his earthly life in the home he had loved.

"He has, indeed, returned to us, but how? Borne to the strains of 'Nearer, My God, to Thee,' and placed where he first began life's struggle, that the people might look and weep over so sad a homecoming. But it was a triumphal march. How vast the procession. The Nation rose and stood with uncovered head. The people of the land are chief mourners. The nations of the earth weep with them. But, oh! what a victory.

"I do not ask you in the heat of public address, but in the calm moments of mature reflection, what other man ever had such high honors bestowed upon him, and by so many people? What pageant has equaled this that we look upon to-day? We gave him to the Nation but a little more than four years ago. He went out with the light of the morning upon his brow, but with his task set, and the purpose to complete it. We take him back a mighty conqueror.

The churchyard where his children rest,
The quiet spot that suits him best;
There shall his grave be made,
And there his bones be laid.
And there his countrymen shall come,
With memory proud, with pity dumb.
And strangers far and near,
For many and many a year;
For many a year, and many an age,
While history on her ample page,
The virtues shall enroll
Of that paternal soul.

TO THE CEMETERY VAULT.

Bishop I. W. Joyce of Minneapolis followed with a brief prayer, and the services were concluded with the singing of the hymn which President McKinley repeated on his deathbed, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The entire congregation arose and joined in the last stanza. Father Voltman of Chicago, Chaplain of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, pronounced the benediction. Then the notes of the organ again arose. The coffin was taken up and borne from the church. The relatives and those in official life went out in the order they had entered.

It was after 3 o'clock when the silent and anxious throngs outside the church saw the solemn pageant reappear through the church doors. First came the guard of honor, the Generals and Admirals forming in double line leading from the entrance to the waiting hearse. Again the flag-draped casket with its wealth of flowers appeared and was committed to the hearse. The President and members of the Cabinet followed, arm in arm, and stepped into the waiting carriages. The relatives entered carriages next. Then the squadron of troopers broke from their battalion front, and, wheeling into platoons, took up the march to the grave.

In the long line of carriages were United States Senators and members of the House of Representatives from every section of the country, Justices of the United States Supreme Court, the ranking heads of the Army and Navy, Governors of States and Mayors of cities, and the dead President's fellow townsmen.

Out Tuscarawas Street the long procession moved through a section of the city where the sound of the dirge had not before been heard. But it presented the same sorrow-stricken aspect that had been observed in the heart of the city. Funeral arches spanned the street, some of them, it is understood, having been erected by school children. The houses were hung with black, and even the stately elms along the way had their trunks enshrouded in black and white drapery.

The line of the funeral march from the church to the cemetery was about one and one-half miles in length. The route was north on Tuscarawas Street, from the church to Lincoln Street, west on Lincoln Street to West Third Street, and north one square to the gates of the cemetery.

For hours, even before the time set for the commencement of the funeral exercises at the McKinley home, the streets along the entire length of the line of march were crowded with spectators. From the gates of the cemetery to the doors of the church there was on each side of the street an almost unbroken line of soldiers,, and on all the intersecting streets detachments of the militia were posted about one hundred feet from the thoroughfare upon which the cortege was to go, and nobody was permitted to pass in either direction.

There was not a window that commanded a view of the line of march that was not filled with faces, the numerous stands were crowded to their utmost capacity, and on the roofs were hundreds of people. From 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon, by which time the last of the parade had passed the church on its way to the cemetery, this condition prevailed. Notwithstanding the dense crowds, there were no accidents of any kind reported.

No greater reverence has ever been shown to any man, living or dead, than was exhibited toward the dead President today. As the funeral car passed through the streets men and women sobbed convulsively, and at the cemetery gates, where the crowd was densely packed and where the people had remained for hours pressing against the iron fence, two women fainted during the exercises at the vault.

It was a wonderful tribute of surpassing love that was rendered to-day in his native place to the memory of William McKinley, and it will be long before greater or more reverent honor is paid to any man.

It was exactly four minutes after 4 o'clock when the funeral car bore the remains of the dead President through the gateway of his last resting place. Twenty minutes after that time the brief services at the vault were over and the members of the family and the distinguished men of the nation who had come so far to do him honor had passed through the gates on their homeward way. One hour and forty minutes after the hearse had entered the cemetery the place was clear, and the dead President was resting alone under the watchful care of men of the regular Army.

AT THE CEMETERY.

A sentry's measured tread resounded from the cement walk before the vault, another kept vigil on the grassy slope above, and at the head and at the foot of the casket stood armed men. Before the door, which was not closed to-night, was pitched the tent of the guards, and there it will remain until the doors are closed to-morrow. Sentries will then guard the vault every hour of the day and night until the body has been borne to its final resting place.

For nearly an hour before the head of the funeral procession arrived at the gate of the cemetery the strains of the dirges played by the bands came over the hilltop to the watchers by the vault, telling them that the procession was on its way. Finally at 3:30 o'clock the detachment of mounted police heading the parade came slowly around the corner of Lincoln Street and passed up West Third Street to the cemetery gates. Behind them came the Grand Army Band of Canton, the solemn notes of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," swelling out as it came up the driveway. A moment after entering the cemetery, the music was changed to Chopin's "March Funèbre," and it was to the sound of this that the band passed out and on to Kentucky Avenue at the south side of the inclosure.

Behind the band came the Grand Army posts, fully 500 veterans maching by. As they passed along the flower-strewn path many of them were weeping bitterly, and they stooped by dozens to gather the blossoms which lay at their feet, and carried them away as mementos. The sweet pea blossoms that were scattered along the road were the offering of the school children of Nashville, Tenn., and no tribute of love that was sent during the funeral exercises more amply fulfilled its mission or more completely carried its message of affection. To-night hundreds of the blossoms are in the possession of the marchers in the parade, and are held by spectators who came into the cemetery after the close of the parade to carry them away.

After the veterans came in well set ranks with rifles at arms' port, the men of the Sixth Infantry of National Guard, the Engineer Corps of the National Guard of Cleveland and the comrades of the late President in the ranks of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers during the civil war. Then came a long line of carriages bearing the members of the family and the distinguished visitors.

From the first carriage that stopped at the foot of the walk leading up to the vault, President Roosevelt and Commander Cowles of the Navy alighted. Without waiting for those in the second carriage, which contained Secretaries Root and Gage and Attorney General Knox, the President walked slowly toward the vault and took a position on the south side of the walk close to the door. As Secretary Root came up the walk he assumed a similar position on the north side, and the other members of the Cabinet ranged themselves by the side of the President and Secretary of War.

With bared heads the President and members of the Cabinet, who were followed by the officers of the Army and Navy, stood on each side of the walk, the lines reaching just to the edge of the roadway. Within a minute after the formation of the lines the funeral car came up to the walk. It was gently lifted from the hearse and borne to the door of the vault, where it was rested upon the catafalque. It was carried by the same men of the army and navy who have carried it ever since it left Buffalo. Before them, as it came up the walk, walked Col. Bingham, who had been aide to President McKinley. At its head on the right walked Lieut. Hamlin of the army, and in a corresponding position on the left, Lieut. Eberle of the Navy.

THE LAST "TAPS."

Just as the bearers lowered it to the catalfalque Abner McKinley and Mrs. Barber alighted from their carriage and stood at the foot of the line of officers. They remained here for a few seconds, and then passed up to the foot of the casket, where they remained during the brief services.

Thre was a moment's pause as Col. Bingham looked to see that all was in readiness. He then looked toward Bishop Joyce of Minneapolis, who read the burial service of the Methodist Church slowly, but in a voice that could be heard distinctly by all who were grouped around the vault. As his words ended there was a brief pause, for it had been understood that a quartet of the Knights Templars was to be present to render a hymn. Through a misunderstanding, however, it had not arrived, and after satisfying himself of this fact, Col. Bingham waved his hand to eight buglers of the Canton band, who had taken station upon the side of the mound above, and to the south of the vault.

Instantly from the eight bugles rang out the notes of the soldier's last call—"taps." It was beautifully done, and the last notes of the buglers died away so softly that all who heard it remained listening for a few seconds to hear if it was really ended.

When the last note had floated away Secretary Wilson was in tears, Secretary Hitchcock was also weeping, and the President was gazing grimly at the walk. It was the last moment for the men who had been so closely associated with the dead President for so long, and the thought seemed sadder than most of them could bear. It was all ended at last, and Capt. Biddle of Company C of the Fourteenth Infantry, who will command the guard which is to be placed around the vault, stepped up to a line of five soldiers, which he had posted just north of the doorway, and who throughout the ceremony had stood at present arms as rigid as though molded of iron. One of them passed quickly into the vault, taking station at the head of the casket; another placed himself at the foot, and three men stood in the doorway, two on the lower step, and the third on the floor of the vault directly behind them. There they remained until after the passage of the funeral procession.

The President, the members of the Cabinet, and the officers of the army and navy then entered their carriages, and, followed by the members of the family, passed out of the cemetery and returned to the city. The delay caused by the services at the vault being over, the procession resumed its march. Every man in the line save those in uniform, who rendered appropriate honor in other ways, went past the casket with uncovered head.

As the head of the division containing the Knights Templar wheeled into the cemetery, the quartets that had been delayed in reaching the place for the previous ceremonies, took up a position to the south of the vault and sang "Farewell, My Brother." This hymn was followed by others, including "Rock of Ages," "The Christian's Good Night," and "The Wayside Cross." The selections were beautifully rendered, and no part of the funeral ceremonies in Canton was more impressive. The darkness was gathering fast as the Knights sang on, and many in the multitude around the casket were moved to tears, and the sound of sobs was distinctly audible in the crowd that lined the fence beyond the line of National Guardsmen.

THE CITY OF THE DEAD.

The last of the procession passed the bier at 5:45, and then orders were given by Capt. Biddle that the cemetery should be cleared. The order was quickly carried out and the dead President was left in the care of his guard of honor. The first sentry to be posted in a tour of guard before the doorway was Private Otto White of Company C, Fourteenth Infantry, whose home is in Genoa, Ohio. The guard that will have the honor of standing as sentinels at the bier of the late President is Company C of the Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry. It is commanded by Capt. W. S. Biddle, Jr., First Lieutenant H. S. Avery, Second Lieutenant William Ashbridge. The company includes seventy-six non-commissioned men, and was ordered to Canton from Fort Wayne, Detroit.

Nature has been kind in selecting the last resting place for President McKinley. West Lawn Cemetery is on a high knoll overlooking the peaceful valley, with the busy little city of Canton laid out below. If it were not for an intervening church spire one might get from this elevation a glimpse of the McKinley home. Here, looking out on his native city and his native State, the body of Mr. McKinley will be laid to rest. The beauty of the grounds had attracted the attention of the country's best landscape gardeners, who have journeyed here to study its attractions. To-day it was doubly beautiful, with the rustling trees giving off their first yellowed leaves of Fall, and adding a golden touch to the green clad slopes.

Just inside the stately entrance stands the gray stone vault, where for a time the casket will repose. Its dreary exterior was relieved to-day by great masses of flowers, banked all about and above until the gray walls were shut out from view. But in due time the body will be taken from the vault and committed to the little plot of ground lying further on. This is the McKinley lot and here lies his father, whose name he bore, the mother he guarded so tenderly in life, his brother James, his sister Anna, and his two children. And when that time comes a stately shaft of granite will arise above the grave telling of the civic virtues, the pure life, and the martyred death of William McKinley.

THE FLORAL OFFERINGS.

Rarest and Costliest Blossoms Surround the Vault Where Mr. McKinley's Body Lies.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 19.—Never before on this continent has such a floral display been seen at any public occasion as that in West Lawn Cemetery this afternoon. The vault was lined with the rarest and costliest flowers, a multitude of floral pieces was spread on the ground before the door of the vault, and for one hundred feet to the right and left of the doorway and for half as many feet to the rear of a line passing through the front wall, it was impossible to tread, so thickly did the tributes lie.

Nearly every country on both hemispheres was represented by an offering. The number of these from the United States is almost past counting. They came from every State in the Union, and there is scarcely a man in public life whose tribute of respect for the virtues of William McKinley did not lie beside his coffined body this afternoon.

The inside of the vault was literally a mass of roses and orchids when the casket was carried into it, and the outside walls were well-nigh hidden beneath the profusion of flowers hung upon them. Above the doorway hung an enormous wreath of dark green galix leaves; over one corner of the vault was another wreath, the leaves being a deep red; in a corresponding position on the other side was hung a wreath of ivy.

The great wreath in the centre was the offering of the Italian Government and the King of Italy, and was one of the handsomest pieces seen. Upon a great streamer of black satin, which swung from the mass of deep green leaves, was the following inscription: "Requiem eternam dona ev domine"; beside the black streamer floated one of red, white, and blue, the colors of the United States, and another of red, white, and green, the colors of Italy.

To the right of the door, in a frame formed of red and white roses, was a vase fully six feet high, made of white asters. This was the offering of the manufacturing potters of East Liverpool, Ohio. The employes of these manufacturing potters sent an elegant design of a vase done in red and white roses that was fully equal in beauty to that sent by their employers.

On the south side of the doorway was suspended a beautiful wreath of lilies of the valley, intertwined with smilax, the whole surmounted with white and purple orchids. To the left of the doorway was a great bunch of red roses and purple orchids bound together with a wide band of royal purple satin. Standing a short distance from the vault, to the south, was a small cradle covered entirely with white and purple asters. On its sides were worked in purple immortelles, the word: "Niles." This was said to be the cradle in which President McKinley had been rocked during his infancy in Niles, Ohio. Special instructions came with it, that it should be guarded with great care and returned safely to Niles, where it is to be preserved.

From the Republic of Cuba came an enormous representation of the flag of the new nation. A wreath of red roses and lilies of the valley came from the Republic of Haiti, a wreath of white roses and purple asters from the President of Uruguay. From the Knights Templars of Minnesota came a great shield five feet high and three feet wide, formed entirely of white asters. In the centre was the red cross of the Knights Templars. A round button, two feet in diameter, with the red cross in the centre, came from the Knights of Tennessee.

An elaborate offering of roses and orchids came from Melville E. Stone of New York. There were wreaths from Savannah, Ga.; from San Francisco, from Duluth, New Orleans, and from dozens of other cities. Many of the designs were unmarked, and it was impossible to tell from whom they had come. The flowers will be allowed to remain around the vault until they have fallen to pieces.

SERVICES AT WASHINGTON.

Ceremonies at Mr. McKinley's Church Impressive—His Pew Draped and Kept Vacant.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Washington gave evidence to-day in most impressive manner that its heart was with Canton in the solemn hour of President McKinley's funeral. At exactly 2:30 o'clock the city ceased from labor, practically from locomotion, for five minutes. Men, women, and children, white and black, came to a sudden halt, whatever they were engaged in. Business of all sorts was suspended, and the great city became as quiet as a prairie at midnight.

The people, in accordance with President Roosevelt's proclamation, repaired to their churches to attend the memorial services, and the places of worship rarely have been so crowded. All denominations, Protestant, Catholic, and Jew, united in these. The Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, where Mr. McKinley worshipped, was the centre of interest, and here the services were more impressive than elsewhere. The Prsident's pew was draped in black and left vacant.

The crowd could not be accommodated in the main body of the church and a second service progressed simultaneously in the lecture hall. Bishop Warren and Dr. Crawford spoke in each place.

The services were presided over by the Rev. Dr. Naylor, assisted by Dr. Hugh Johnson of Baltimore, the former pastor of the church, and the Rev. Dr. George T. Teach. The hymns were the favorites of the late President. A tribute was read from Bishop Cranston. One significant utterance by Dr. Crawford was that the President's words when Czolgosz was assaulted would do more for law and order than anything that had been said for a generation.

The services at the Episcopal Pro-Cathedral also were elaborate and impressive. They were conducted personally by Bishop Satterlee, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William L. Devries, rector of St. Mark's, and Chaplain Pierce of the Eleventh Infantry, U. S. A. The Bishop's address was poetic and beautiful. He called, he said, to sound a note of warning against the unshielded and unprotected position in which the American people place their Chief Magistrate and to reproach them rather than the "ignorant, plotting Anarchists for this third tragedy in the Nation's history."

Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court delivered the principal address at the First Congregational Church. His keynote was the need of impressing upon all Americans the necessity of a personal respect for the law. He deprecated the general suggestions that the people take the law into thir own hands and put every Anarchist speedily to death. While anarchy may be the extreme of lawlessness, he said, every breaking of the law breathes, though in a slighter degree, the same spirit of lawlessness. It was the duty of the citizen to show by his own conduct and example that social order was the culmination of human happiness.

At All Souls' Unitarian Church Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, was the principal speaker, though Secretary Long, when called, responded with a few brief remarks in praise of the memory of the dead President. Mr. Wright's address was filled with personal memories of the late President, and he drew interesting parallels between his career and those of Lincoln and Garfield. The Rev. Dr. John Paxton was the speaker of the day at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, his theme being: "It Is God's Way." "This is not an indignation meeting," said Dr. Paxton, "but a funeral service; not to curse assassins and to advocate lawlessness in exterminating lawlessness."

Gen. H. V. Boynton read the President's proclamation, and he recalled the words of Garfield on hearing of Lincoln's assassination: "God reigns and the Government at Washington still lives."

The services at the Catholic churches were elaborate and touching, as they were also at the Grace Reformed Chapel, where President Roosevelt worshipped when a resident in Washington.

MR. M'KINLEY MOURNED IN CITY AND VILLAGE

Memorial Ceremonies Were Held All Over the United States.

ALL BUSINESS SUSPENDED

At the Hour of the Funeral Street Cars, Trains, and Boats Ceased to Run and Even Pedestrians Stood Still.

In every city, town, and village in the United States there was mourning yesterday. Wherever an American flag floated it hung at half-staff, and wherever there was a church it was filled with mourners gathered to hear some great man or the local preacher tell of the glorious life of the dead President, William McKinley.

Public buildings, banks, schools, great manufactories, were all closed; bells tolled and from army post and State arsenals the half-hour guns were fired.

At the hour the funeral took place in Canton business of all kinds stopped all over the land, street cars came to a stand, the wheels of railroad trains ceased to turn, and ferryboats floated silently upon the waters, while hundreds of thousands of men walking on city streets and country roads stood still, lifted their hats, and breathed a silent prayer.

It was America's tribute to her dead, and it was not Americans alone that mourned, for wherever the representative of a foreign nation was there also was mourning. Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls took part in the memorial services.

The ceremonies, the services, the decorations, the actions of the citizens were the same in capital and in hamlet. The eulogies differed only as the limitations and abilities of the speakers differed. All were alike in that they breathed forth the deep sorrow, the great love of a weeping Nation.

The story of the ceremonies and of the closing of business houses and factories is the same everywhere. As New York did yesterday, so every city and village did on a smaller scale. The story of one city's action is the story of all. Grief and mourning were general.

CARDINAL GIBBONS PRAISES MR. McKINLEY.

Baltimore Cathedral Crowded to Hear His Glowing Eulogy of the Late President.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.—Memorial services were almost universal to-day throughout this State, many congregations meeting and uniting in other than their own places of worship.

Perhaps the most important and impressive were the ceremonies at the cathedral in this city, at which Cardinal Gibbons delivered the following eulogy:

"It has been my melancholy experience in the course of my sacred ministry to be startled by the assassination of three Presidents of the United States. Abraham Lincoln was shot in 1865. James A. Garfield was mortally wounded in 1881, and William McKinley received a fatal wound on the 6th day of September. Mr. Lincoln was shot in a theatre; Mr. Garfield was shot while about to take a train to enjoy a needed vacation, and our late beloved President fell by the hand of an assassin while lending the prestige of his name and influence to the success of a National exposition.

"In the annals of crime it is difficult to find an instance of murder so atrocious, so wanton and meaningless as the assassination of Mr. McKinley. Some reason or pretext has been usuallly assigned for the sudden taking away of earthly rulers. Balthazzar, the impious King of Chaldea, spent his last night in reveling and drunkenness and profanity. He was suddenly struck dead by the hand of the Lord.

"How different was the life of our Chief Magistrate. No Court in Europe or in the civilized world was more conspicuous for moral rectitude and purity, or more free from the breath of scandal than the official home of President McKinley. He would have adorned any Court in Christendom by his civic virtues.

"Brutus plunged his dagger into the heart of Caesar because of his overweening ambition. Whatever may have been the errors of judgment on the part of our late President, (and who is free from them?) no man can honestly charge him with tyranny or official corruption.

"The Redeemer of mankind was betrayed by the universal symbol of love. If I may reverently make the comparison, the President was betrayed by the universal emblem of friendship. Christ said to Judas: 'Friend, betrayest thou the Son of Man with a kiss?' The President could have said to his slayer: 'Betrayest thou the head of the Nation with the grasp of the hand?' He was struck down surrounded by a host of his fellow-citizens, every one of whom would have gladly risked his life in defense of his beloved chieftain.

"Few Presidents were better equipped than Mr. McKinley for the exalted position which he filled. When a mere youth he entered the Union Army as a private soldier during the civil war, and was promoted for gallant service on the field of battle to the rank of Major. He served his country for about fourteen years in the halls of Congress, and toward the close of his term he became one of the most conspicuous figures in that body. He afterward served his State as Governor.

"As President he was thoroughly conversant with the duties of his office, and could enter into its most minute details. His characteristic virtues were courtesy and politeness, patience and forbearance, and masterly self-control under very trying circumstances. When unable to grant a favor he had the rare and happy talent to disappoint the applicant without offending him.

"The domestic virtues of Mr. McKinley were worthy of all praise. He was a model husband. Amid the pressing and engrossing duties of his official life he would from time to time snatch a few moments to devote to the invalid and loving partner of his joys and sorrows. Oh! what a change has come over this afflicted woman! Yesterday she was the first lady of the land. To-day she is a disconsolate and broken-hearted widow. Let us beseech Him who comforted the widow of Naim that He console this lady in her hour of desolation.

"It is a sad reflection that some fanatic or miscreant has it in his power to take the life of the head of the Nation, and to throw the whole country into mourning. It was no doubt this thought that inspired some writers within the last few days to advise that the President should henceforth abstain from public receptions and handshaking, and that greater protection should be given to his person.

"You might have him surrounded with cohorts, defended with bayonets, and have him followed by argus-eyed detectives, and yet he will not be proof against the stroke of the assassin. Are not the crowned heads of Europe usually attended by military forces, and yet how many of them have perished at the hand of some criminal? No, let the President continue to move among his people and take them by the hand. The strongest shield of our Chief Magistrate is the love and devotion of his fellow-citizens. The most effective way to stop such crimes is to inspire the rising generation with greater reverence for the constituted authorities, and a greater horror for any insult or injury to their person. All seditious language should be suppressed. Incendiary speech is too often an incentive to criminal acts on the part of many to whom the transition from words to deeds is easy.

"Let it be understood once for all that the authorities are determined to crush the serpent of anarchy whenever it lifts its venomous head.

"W have prayed for the President's life, but it did not please God to grant our petition. Let no one infer from this that our prayers were in vain. No fervent prayer ascending to the throne of heaven remains unanswered. Let no one say what a lady remarked to me on the occasion of President Garfield's death. 'I have prayed,' she said, 'for the President's life. My family have prayed for him, our congregation prayed for him, the city prayed for him, the State prayed for him, the Nation prayed for him, and yet he died. What, then, is the use of prayer?' God answers our petitions either directly or indirectly. If He does not grant us what we ask, He gives us something equivalent or better. If He has not saved the life of the President, He preserves the life of the Nation, which is of more importance than the life of an individual. He has infused into the hearts of the American people a greater reverence for the head of the Nation, and a greater abhorrence of assassination. He has intensified and energized our love of country and our devotion to our political institutions.

"What a beautiful spectacle to behold prayers ascending from tens of thousands of temples throughout the land to the throne of mercy! Is not this universal uplifting of minds and hearts to God a sublime profession of our faith and trust in Him? Is not this National appeal to Heaven a most eloquent recognition of God's superintending providence over us? And such earnest and united prayers will not fail to draw down upon us the blessings of the Almighty.

"The President is dead. Long live the President! William McKinley has passed away, honored and mourned by the Nation. Theodore Roosevelt succeeds to the title, the honors, and the responsibilities of the Presidential office. Let his fellow-citizens rally around him. Let them uphold and sustain him in bearing the formidable burden suddenly thrust upon him. May he be equal to the emergency and fulfill his duties with credit to himself, and may his Administration redound to the peace and prosperity of the American people."

SENATOR FORAKER'S EULOGY.

Paints in Words a Picture of Mr. McKinley's Life and Death That Brings Tears to Many Eyes.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.—Memorial services for Mr. McKinley were held at Music Hall this afternoon. The hall was crowded with a sorrowing audience, which listened to the glowing eulogy of Senator Foraker with aching hearts.

The services opened with the singing of "Lead, Kindly Light" by the Catholic Festival Chorus, which also sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and other hymns.

Senator Foraker, after sketching the public life of Mr. McKinley, said:

"He died proud of his work, and in the just expectation that time will vindicate his wisdom, his purpose, and his labors—and it will.

"What he was not permitted to finish will be taken up by other hands, and, when the complete, crowning triumph comes, it will rest upon the foundations he has laid.

"His great loss to the country will not be in connection with policies now in process of solution, but rather in connection with new questions. What he has marked out and put the impress of his great name upon will receive the unquestioned support of his own party and of the great majority of the American people.

"He had so gained the confidence of his followers and the whole country in his leadership that practically all differences of opinion on new propositions would have yielded to his judgment.

"The progress of events will not stop. Unsolved problems have no respect for the repose of nations. New questions will arise—are arising—have risen.

"With his calm, clear judgment and foresight, he saw and appreciated all this. His last speech was a testimonial to this fact. It was in many respects the ablest, the most thoughtful and most statesmanlike utterance he ever made. It was the triumphant sequel to his long years of sturdy battle for a protective tariff; a complete vindication of all his predictions in that behalf, and, at the same time, a fitting farewell to the American people whom he had served so well."

In concluding his address Senator Foraker spoke of Mr. McKinley's private life and his death in words which brought tears to many eyes:

"There is no place in all Christendom where his name is not spoken with admiration and cherished with affection.

"The whole world mourns with us and pays tribute to his memory; not because of his public services, for they were rendered for America, but for the gentleness of his nature and the nobility of his character. In these respects he is without a rival since Sir Philip Sidney.

"He was of splendid presence, of pleasing personality, and of polished and graceful address. There was no Court in Europe where his manner and deportment would not have commanded the highest respect, and yet it was all so natural and free from simulation or affectation that he was always, without any sacrifice of dignity or change of manner, familiarly at home with Abraham Lincoln's common people of America. He loved his countrymen and was never so happy as when in their midst. From them he constantly gathered suggestions and ideas and wisdom. The cares of state were never so exacting that he could not give consideration to the humblest, and his mind was never so troubled that his heart was not full of mercy.

"The remarkable tale is not all told. No language can adequately tell of his devoted love and tender affection for the invalid partner of all his joys and sorrows. Amid his many honors and trying duties, she ever reigned supreme in his affections. The story of this love has gone to the ends of the earth and is written in the hearts of all mankind everywhere. It is full of tenderness, full of pathos, and full of honor. It will be repeated and cherished as long as the name of William McKinley shall live.

"It was these great qualities of the heart that gave him the place he holds in the affections of other peoples. They claim him for humanity's sake, because they find in him an expression of their highest aspiration. By common consent he honored the whole human race, and all the race will honor him. But he was more than gentle. He was thoroughly religious, and too religious to be guilty of any bigotry. His broad, comprehensive views of man and his duty in his relations to God enabled him to have charity and respect for all who differed from his belief.

"His faith solaced him in life, and did not fail him when the supreme test came. When he realized the work of the assassin his first utterance was a prayer that God would forgive the crime. As he surrendered himself to unconsciousness, from which he might never awake, that surgery could do its work, he gently breathed the Lord's Prayer, 'Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done.' And when the dread hour of dissolution overtook him and the last touching farewell had been spoken, he sank to rest murmuring 'Nearer, My God, to Thee.'

"This was his last triumph and his greatest. His whole life was given to humanity, but in his death we find his most priceless legacy. The touching story of that deathbed scene will rest on generations yet unborn like a soothing benediction.

"Such Christian fortitude and resignation give us a clearer conception of what was in the Apostle's mind when he exclaimed: 'O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?'"

MINNEAPOLIS'S TRIBUTE.

Memorial Services Held in Hall Where Mr. McKinley Had Been on Three Memorable Occasions.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 19.—In the historic Exposition Hall, where Mr. McKinley in 1892 presided over the convention that renominated Harrison, where in March, 1894, he made the speech that practically began his campaign for the nomination to the Presidency and where, in October, 1899, he welcomed the Thirteenth Minnesota back from the Philippines, a spontaneous tribute to his memory was paid to-day.

The memorial exercises were preceded by a funeral procession. Mayor Ames presided, and brief addresses were made by President Cyrus K. Northrup of the State University and others.

Eleven Killed by Explosion in France.

TOURS, Sept. 19.—An explosion, caused by a fire, in a powder factory at Ripault, has resulted in the death of eleven persons and injuries to seventeen others, a majority of whom will probably die.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

QUITTING RETAIL BUSINESS. CLOTHING AT HALF-PRICE.

We are positively going out of the retail business, and, to dispose rapidly of our stock, every garment is offered now at HALF regular prices. Having been manufactured for this Fall's business in our wholesale department all goods are brand new, but all must now be sold and the values are truly marvelous. Nothing reserved. Every garment at HALF-PRICE.

About 600 of our finest $15, $18 and $20 suits are now reduced to

$8.50 per suit.

They include beautiful worsted suits in neat stripe and check effects, imported English cheviot suits, steel grey worsted suits, imported black diagonal suits, and fine black and blue unfinished worsted suits. All are made with high-class linings and are tailored beautifully in our well known fashionable and reliable manner.

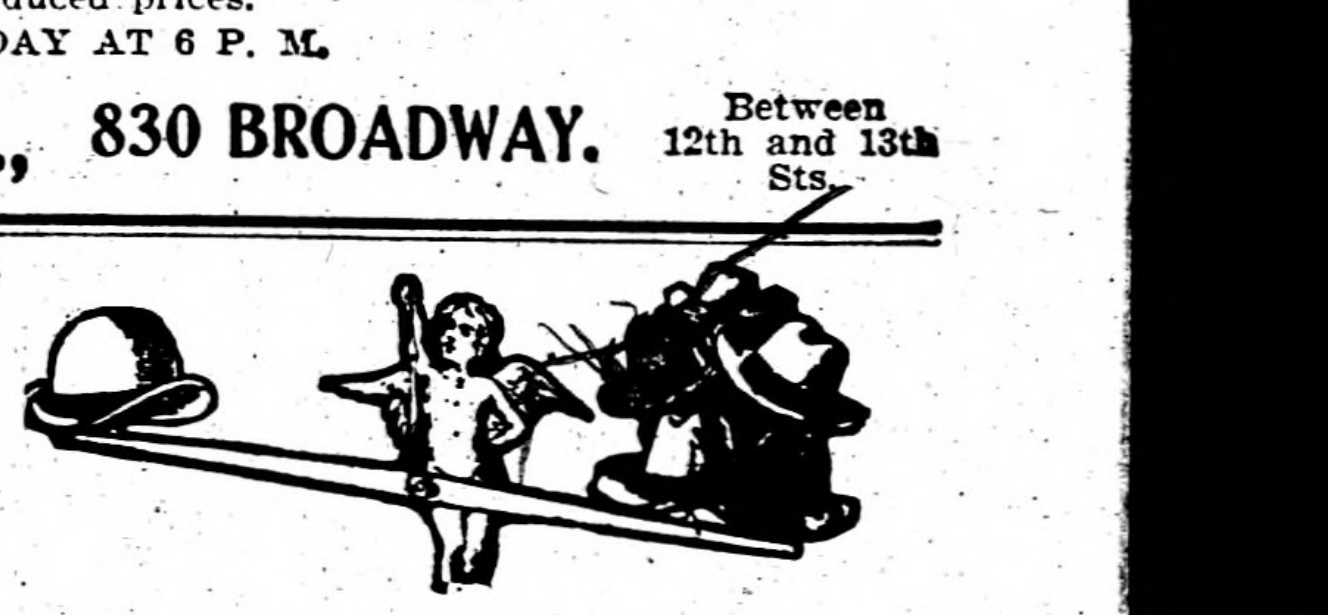
Several hundred of our newest and finest $15 and $18 Fall overcoats in covert, oxford grey, and black vicuna are now reduced to $7.50 each. Some silk lined.

Suits and striped trousers, Prince Albert coats and vests, Fall and Winter overcoats, silk-lined full dress and Tuxedo suits, etc. All must now be sold quickly and are therefore offered at HALF regular prices.

Suits to measure. High-grade work. Greatly reduced prices.

WE CLOSE SATURDAY AT 6 P. M.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS., 830 BROADWAY. Between 12th and 13th Sts.



DERBYS AND ALPINES.

The newest "Panama" Alpines, the Golf Alpines with broad brim—in fact every approved shape is here in finest quality felts. Also Derbys in all shapes. Colors: steels, slates, browns and black. Three reliable grades: the hatters' $2.00, $3.00 and $5.00 qualities at

$1.40, $1.90 and $2.85

BOYS' CAPS, 23c. & 48c.

Brill Brothers

Four Convenient Stores.

279 Broadway, 211 and 219 Sixth Ave.,
47 Cortlandt St., 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.

THE Coward Good Sense Shoe

For Children.

Extra good things usually bring an extra price.

Not so with the Good Sense Shoe.

It costs no more to make a shoe the right shape than it does the wrong one. It's in the knowing how—after 30 years' experience.

Infants' - - - - 65c. to $1.00
Children's - - - $1.30 to $1.65
Misses' - - - $2.00 to $2.75
Shoes also for Adults.

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-272 Greenwich St., nr. Warren St., N. Y.
Send for New Catalogue.

BOOK-CASES

All sizes, styles, and the largest variety in the world. Choose now, when all the latest patterns are to be seen.

LIBRARY TABLES

Unique in design, superior in finish and construction.

LEATHER CHAIRS

Full Turkish, Sleepy Hollow and Reclining.

DESKS for Offices and Libraries.

Directors' Room Furniture

Suitable for all sized rooms and appropriate to all needs.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS,
275 CANAL STREET.

Tel. 1299 Spring. (1 door east of B'way.)

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

This Shoe Store is just full of novelties that can only be had of Custom Makers and at their prices.

Black calf, lace and button, at 2.97 (worth 4.00).

New military heel, extension outside swing—Blucher cut, at 3.98.

Patent leather dress and walking shoes, 4.98.

Hanan & Son's $6, $7 and $8 Shoes, from he underwriters, at 3.39.

Telephone Service In Manhattan from $5 a month.

One-year contracts. Monthly payments.

New York Telephone Company,
15 Dey St., 111 W. 38th St., 215 W. 125th St.

THE MANHATTAN STORAGE and WAREHOUSE COMPANY

"Indestructible" Fire and Burglar Proof. Warehouses Lexington Av., 41st and 42d Sts. and Offices. Seventh Av., 52d and 53d Sts.

Superior advantages and unexcelled security for storage of Furniture, Merchandise, and Valuables.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES $5 PER YEAR.
VAULTS FOR SILVER TRUNKS.

Furniture, Ornaments, &c., carefully packed.

Van service by skilled workmen.

Illustrated descriptive pamphlet sent on application.

Visitors may inspect the buildings.

ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Sec'y & Treas. LAWRENCE WELLS, Prest.

C. H. PEPPER,
LINOLEUM,
HAS REMOVED TO
1401 Broadway,
Between 38th and 39th Sts., New York.
Telephone, 704—38th St.

CARPET CLEANING

353 W. 54th St. Established 1875. Our only place. No branches. Telephone: 366 Columbus.

J.& J. W. WILLIAMS

MEMORIAL SERVICES IN FOREIGN CAPITALS

Mr. McKinley's Memory Honored All Over the World.

Services in London Both at Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's—All the Exchanges In the United Kingdom Closed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—In the solemn service in Westminster Abbey yesterday in honor of the memory of President McKinley, "Nearer, My God, To Thee" was sung to Dyce's setting, in the belief that it would be more familiar to the congregation than the American tune. The Times says:

"It may be doubted if this was the case. The whole congregation joined in singing the touching and beautiful hymn which the President quoted almost with his last breath, but the singing lacked the confidence and strength which familiarity with the hymn tune generally inspires. Quite half the congregation were Americans, only acquainted with the American setting.

"The singing, however, brought home to every one more poignantly than anything else in the service the loss the world has suffered at the hands of the assassin. The tears glistening in many eyes were a most eloquent testimony to the feeling which permeated the congregation."

An editorial article in The Times today says King Edward's message to Mrs. McKinley fitly expresses the universal sentiment of the civilized world. The whole American Nation mourned yesterday in spirit over the homely grave at Canton, and the mourning swept around the world in a universal wave of responsive sympathy and sorrow. The funeral at Canton and the ceremony at Westminster Abbey were one in spirit. There was as much communion of sympathy as there could have been had the Duke of Cornwall and York stood at the President's grave.

The article concludes as follows:

"The immense solidity and stability of the United States have never been shown more strikingly than by President McKinley's death and its sequel. Intensely tragic, it stirred the heart of the American people to its depths, yet scarcely agitated the calm waters of the American political world by so much as a ripple.

"When Amurath succeeds Amurath the tranquillity is that of stagnation. Not so in a free state, which governs and controls itself. There tranquillity means strength and the stability which comes of strength and self-respect."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept 20.—The memorial service commanded by King Edward in honor of President McKinley was held in Westminster Abbey yesterday, and was attended by many Americans and Englishmen of distinction.

The Lord Steward of the Household, (the Earl of Pembroke,) represented the King. Next to him sat United States Ambassador Choate, who was accompanied by Secretary White and other members of the Embassy. Col. Alfred M. Egerton represented the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Major James E. Martin represented Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. The Secretary of State for War, (the Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick,) and the Under Secretary for the Foreign Office (Lord Cranborne) were present, and the other Cabinet Ministers were represented. The British Ambassador to the United States, (Lord Pauncefote,) the Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, the Danish Minister, and the Turkish Ambassador, were also present, with members of all the legations. The Earl of Rosebery, the Lord Chief Justice, (Lord Alverstone,) Lord Revelstoke, Lord Mount-Stephen, Sir William Vernon and Lady Harcourt, and the Agents General of twenty British colonies were in attendance.

Among the Americans who attended the service were Levi P. Morton, the United States Ambassador to Italy, (George Von L. Meyer,) W. Bourke Cockran, Lambert Tree, John. P. Morgan, Charles Francis Adams, Bishop Hurst of Washington, Bishop Hartzell of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa, and Bishops Arnett, Gaines, Lee, Tyree, and Derrick of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. In reserved seats were between two and three thousand other persons.

The service, which was fully choral, was of extreme beauty. The Office for the Dead was used, with the Prayer of Committal omitted. Tschaikowski's and Chopin's Funeral Marches were played before the service began.

Dean Bradley read St. Paul's discourse on the Resurrection, and then the anthems were sung—Sullivan's "Yea, Though I Walk," Goss's "I Heard a Voice," and Spohr's "Blessed Are the Departed." The congregation sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," with the melody commonly used in England.

The service concluded with Handel's and Beethoven's Funeral Marches.

Mr. Choate stood at the exit of the choir and shook hands with his acquaintances as they departed.

Later in the day a stately service, similar in most respects to that held in memory of Queen Victoria on the day of her burial, was conducted in St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday out of respect to the memory of President McKinley, and was attended by about 6,000 persons. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Councilors of the city, wearing their official robes, marched in procession into the Cathedral, accompanied by several provincial Mayors who came to London for the purpose of taking part in the ceremony. Ambassador Choate, Secretary White, and the staff of the United States Embassy were seated in the chancel, with 300 other Americans, to whom places had been allotted.

Dean Gregory and fourteen other clergymen were engaged in the service. The Archbishop of Canterbury, leaning feebly on the arm of one of the clergy, pronounced the benediction.

In all parts of the Kingdom and the British colonies similar memorial services were held. The cathedrals at Canterbury, Edinburgh, Dublin, Glasgow, and other cities and churches of all denominations throughout the land were filled with congregations, generally headed by the Mayors and corporations.

As a mark of respect for the late President, all the Exchanges in the Kingdom were closed yesterday.

The hawkers in the streets of London disposed of great numbers of memorial cards with pictures of the late President, crape rosettes, and flags. The Government buildings here and elsewhere had their flags at half mast, and the Glasgow Exhibition was closed during the services. American and Canadian stores were draped with black.

Replying to Mrs. McKinley's acknowledgment of his telegram of sympathy, King Edward yesterday telegraphed to Ambassador Choate:

"Please convey to Mrs. McKinley my best thanks for her kind message. The Queen and I feel most deeply for her in the hour of her great affliction, and pray that God may give her strength to bear her heavy cross. Our thoughts will to-day be especially with the American Nation when its distinguished President is laid to rest.

"EDWARD, R."

CHURCH IN PARIS CROWDED.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—A memorial service was held this afternoon in honor of the memory of President McKinley in the American Church in the Avenue de l'Alma.

Those present included United States Ambassador Porter and the staff of the United States Embassy, Consul General Gowdy and the staff of the United States Consulate, Col. de St. Marc, representing President Loubet; the Minister of Finance, the only Cabinet Minister in Paris; representatives of the Foreign Office and other Ministries, the staff of the British Embassy, all the members of the Diplomatic Corps now in Paris, the French Ambassador to the United States, M. Jules Cambon; Senator Lodge, and many American women who have married Frenchmen.

The spacious church was densely packed with resident and traveling Americans. Many late-comers were unable to obtain admission. Most of the American women present wore black.

The body of the church was hung with black. The uniforms of the diplomats and of a number of French army and navy officers who were present made a bright mass of color in the midst of the sombre scene.

The rector, the Rev. Dr. Morgan, conducted the Episcopal service, which was fully choral, assisted by the ministers of the American churches in Paris and a number of visiting clergymen. There was no sermon.

As the congregation left the church the choristers sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Ambassador Porter and his staff, in accordance with the French custom on such occasions, took up a position in front of the chancel and shook hands with the officials, diplomats, and others as they moved toward the door, thanking them for attending the service.

THE ST. PETERSBURG SERVICE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 19.—Under the auspices of United States Ambassador Tower, an impressive memorial service in honor of President McKinley was held at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the British-American Church. The pastor, the Rev. Alexander Francis, officiated, assisted by three clergymen.

Among those present were the Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch, the Czar's uncle; the Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna, the Grand Duke Boris Vladimirovitch, and the Grand Duke Serge Michaelovitch. The Diplomatic Corps was represented by the Ministers now here, and the British Ambassador, Sir Charles Scott, the only Ambassador beside Mr. Tower now in St. Petersburg. The United States Ambassador was accompanied by his entire staff. The United States Consul, Mr. Holloway; the United States Vice Consul, Mr. Heydecker, and practically all the resident Americans and many British subjects were also present. The prominent Russians in attendance included Prince Obolenski, representing the Foreign Office, and two Directors of that office; the Russian Minister of the Interior, M. Sipiaguine; the Assistant Minister of the Interior, M. Stichinski; Vice Admiral Tyrtoff, Gen. Rydzeffsky, Gen. Kleigel, the Prefect of Police; Prince Jules Ouroussoff, and a number of other high officials.

The service consisted of readings from the Scriptures and hymns, closing with the playing of a dead march.

TWO SERVICES IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, Sept. 19.—Two services in honor of President McKinley, one official and another for the resident Americans, were held here to-day.

United States Minister Robert S. McCormick, in an address to the American residents, eulogized the late President. Referring to Mr. McKinley's religious faith, Mr. McCormick said:

"His faith was as complete and steadfast as it was broad and generous. Once, at the beginning of the war with Spain, when he had worked late into the night, Mr. McKinley pushed back his chair and closed his desk wearily.

"Adjt. Gen. Corbin, who sat beside him, said: 'You are wearied to death, Mr. President.'

"Mr. McKinley replied: 'Yes, and I could not keep it up, Corbin, did I not feel that I was doing the work of the Master.'"

In addition to Mr. McCormick and the members of the United States Legation, Lloyd C. Griscom, United States Minister to Persia; Charles S. Francis, United States Ministetr to Greece, Roumania, and Servia, and Frank D. Chester, United States Consul at Budapest, attended the services. Many who sought admission had to be turned away.

The official service was held in the Church of the British Embassy, which was draped with black. It was attended by the Grand Court Marshal, Prince von Lichtenstein; the Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Goluchowski; the Premier, Dr. Koerber; the Cabinet Ministers, the civil, military, and naval officials, and the Diplomatic Corps.

The floral offerings in the chapel were unusually beautiful. The laurel wreaths will be sent to Mrs. McKinley.

SERVICES IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—A memorial service for Mr. McKinley was held in the American Chapel here at noon to-day. All the imperial and Prussian Cabinet Ministers were present, except the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, who is absent from Berlin. He was represented by Privy Councillor von Guenther. All the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers now in Berlin attended the service, and many of the Attachés and Secretaries of the Diplomatic Corps were present. Prince Leopold of Solms-Baruth, as the representative of Emperor William, occupied the seat of honor.

The chapel was decorated with crêpe-draped American flags, and was crowded to its fullest capacity with members of the American colony. The Rev. Dr. Dickie preached the sermon. The congregation sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "America."

Emperor William ordered flags half-masted to-day on all warships.

Memorial services were held in various German cities to-day. That in Dresden attracted a large attendance. The King of Saxony and the Royal Princes were represented by their respective Court Marshals, and among those present were the members of the Saxon Cabinet, representatives of the Diplomatic Corps, and the various Consulates, and Mrs. White, wife of the United States Ambassador to Germany.

At Munich the service was held in the Markuskirche. The Prince Regent was represented by his chief master of ceremonies, Count von Moy. A number of the members of the Cabinet and representatives of the Diplomatic Corps, together with many British residents, were present. Mme. Nordica sang.

The service at Stuttgart was held in the English church and was attended by Dr. von Breitling, the Premier, and representatives of all the legations.

At Cologne the Anglo-American colony held a meeting in the English chapel.

The Executive Committee of the Berlin Boerse has cabled an expression of profound sympathy to the New York Stock Exchange.

THE DAY IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 19.—The memorial service at the British Embassy Chapel, at Therapia, to-day, in honor of the late President McKinley, was attended by all the chiefs of the diplomatic missions in full uniform, including Sir N. R. O'Conor, the British Ambassador, and Lady O'Conor, and John G. A. Leishman, the United States Minister, and his staff; United States Consul General C. M. Dickinson, representatives of the Sultan and the Porte, and the Papal Delegate, Mgr. Bonati. A detachment of marines and bluejackets from the British guardship Melita was drawn up in the embassy grounds.

Subsequently Mr. Leishman and the staff of the United States Legation, with American and British residents and members of the French Embassy, attended services of a memorial character at Robert College. Dr. Washburn presided and delivered a eulogy upon the late President, expressing also confidence in the character, ability and high ideals of President Roosevelt. The hymns "Rock of Ages" and "Nearer, My God, to Thee" were sung.

Still later Mr. Leishman presided over a meeting of the American colony, at which were adopted resolutions tendering sympathy and condolence to Mrs. McKinley and also expressing "a hope that the United States Government, without destroying the priceless legacy of freedom, will prevent that liberty from running to excess in the lawlessness of anarchy."

MOURNING IN COPENHAGEN.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 19.—The half-masting of flags here as a token of sympathy with the United States and respect for the memory of President McKinley was general to-day. The Danish, British, and Russian warships in the harbor fired salutes. Portraits of the late President, draped with black, were displayed in many windows.

IN BELGIUM'S CAPITAL.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 19.—Many distinguished personages, including Gens. Donny and Strauch, representing King Leopold; Gen. Briecourt, representing the Queen of Belgium; the Diplomatic Corps, Foreign Minister M. P. de Favereau, and the Duke of Ursel, President of the Senate, attended the memorial service in the Anglican Church to-day in honor of the late President of the United States.

CHURCH SERVICE IN ROME.

ROME, Sept. 19.—The memorial services in honor of President McKinley, held at the American Church to-day, were attended by Signor Prinetti, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other Cabinet Ministers, the local authorities, and the American colony. The Municipal Guard mounted a guard of honor outside the building.

A SERVICE IN PEKING.

PEKING, Sept. 19.—Memorial services in honor of the late President McKinley were held to-day at the United States Legation. Among those present were the members of the Diplomatic Corps and the military officials, in full uniform; the members of the American colony, and Prince Ching and other Chinese officials. The doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, the Spanish Minister, Señor de Cologan, tendered the sympathy of the diplomatists. Minister Conger thanked him in behalf of the American people.

OBSERVANCES IN INDIA.

BOMBAY, Sept. 19.—To-day was observed as a day of general mourning for President McKinley throughout India. All the public offices, banks, and stores were closed. Services were held at all the central cities.

SORROWING PORTO RICANS.

Messages Touching the Death of Mr. McKinley Sent to His Widow and the President.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Sept. 19.—There was a great memorial demonstration here today in which all parties and societies united to pay a tribute of respect to the late President McKinley. Addresses reciting his virtues and public services were delivered. The following dispatch was sent to President Roosevelt:

"The people of Ponce send to the Chief Magistrate a testimony of their profound grief at the death of the late President McKinley. Will you, as a faithful interpreter of this sentiment, transmit this expression of our affliction to our sister people, who mourn an irreparable loss? We trust that this manifestation of our grief may serve to alleviate an immense national bereavement."

The following telegram was sent to Mrs. McKinley:

"The people of Ponce are most sincerely grieved by the sudden death of your esteemed husband. May your sorrow be partially lessened by the knowledge that it is shared by all the millions of the inhabitants of the United States. The citizens of Ponce humbly tender to you a wreath of sorrow bathed with the tears of a grateful people."

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Sept. 19.—Appropriate memorial services were held in every town of Porto Rico to-day. The gathering at the theatre in San Juan was very large. Speakers representing all parties delivered addresses of eulogy and sympathy.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA, Sept. 19.—There were impressive civil, military, and naval observances here to-day in honor of the late President McKinley. The mourning was universal. Most of the business houses were closed.

After a service at the Palace the military escorted the civil officials to the Luneta, where all the available troops, sailors, and marines were assembled and paid honors to the late President in the presence of thousands of spectators. The fleet at Cavite saluted.

Chief Justice Arellano, in an address, said all the Filipinos abhorred the crime, and that the death of the great and good President would cement the friendship of Americans and Filipinos.

Priests in many parts of the archipelago conducted services in honor of the dead. The churches were crowded.

THE HAVANA MEMORIAL.

HAVANA, Sept. 19.—The memorial service for the late President McKinley held this afternoon in the Tacon Theatre, which was crowded, was attended by many Americans.

The stage was decorated beautifully with black draperies and cocoanut branches. In the centre was a catafalque, surmounted by a broken column.

The choir, composed of Americans, sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Several addresses were delivered by Protestant and Catholic clergy, and the band played "taps."

The arrangements, which were made by Major Baker, were carried through successfully and the ceremony was very impressive.

GREAT MEETNG IN SANTIAGO.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 19.—A memorial service was held at 10 o'clock this morning at the Oriental Theatre in honor of the late President McKinley. The hall is the largest auditorium in the city, and it was packed with people.

All the American officers wore full uniform and side arms. A troop of cavalry from Morro Castle, the civil and municipal officers, the foreign Consuls, the Judges, the students from the State institutions, the employes of the Sanitary Department, the entire American colony, and thousands of Cubans of all classes were present, notwithstanding the fact that it was raining heavily.

Hundreds were unable to gain admission and remained outside in the drenching rain throughout the services, which consisted of addresses made by three prominent Americans and Mayor Bacardi. Sacred music was furnished by a male choir and the municipal band. The theatre was draped inside and out with flags and black cloth. All public and private business was suspended for the day.

CEREMONIES IN JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 19.—Crowds of people to-day attended the memorial service held in the Parish Church in honor of the late President McKinley. Gov. Hemming, Gen. Raper, the Commodore in command of the British naval forces here, and other high officials were present.

The Archbishop of the West Indies paid a touching tribute to the deceased President, in the course of which he said:

"We deeply regret the loss to our sister Nation of its foremost citizen. We execrate the foul deed which accomplished his death and we sympathize tenderly with the widow in her loneliness and grief, earnestly praying God to comfort and help her."

A service similar to the one held here was held at noon in the Parish Church of Port Antonio and was largely attended by Americans engaged in the fruit business on the north side of the island.

The guardship at Kingston during the day fired minute guns and the church bells were tolled.

SYMPATHY IN VENEZUELA.

CARACAS, Sept. 18.—Owing to the interruption of cable communication the news of the death of President McKinley reached here only yesterday. Señor Blanco, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, at once communicated his regrets to Minister Bowen, and all the foreign Ministers at Caracas called officially and expressed their sympathy and regret. President Castro wrote a lettter to Mr. Bowen, saying that Venezuela mourned the late President and expressing horror at the deed. The President also ordered three days' mourning, with half-masted flags, and begged Mr. Bowen to convey his regrets to Washington, which was done.

Caracas was shocked by the news of the President's death, the latest reports received here pointing to Mr. McKinley's recovery.

Minister Bowen says he is touched and gratified at Venezuela's expressions of regret and sympathy.

HONORED IN BRAZIL.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 19.—The memorial service in honor of the late President McKinley held in the Methodist Church, on Baependy Street, Rio Janeiro, to-day was very imposing.

The church was decorated simply with bands of crape and flowers. In front of the organ was a fine portrait of Mr. McKinley, between American flags and folds of crape. To the left of the pulpit the American colony had deposited a garland of palms and flowers. All the decorations were made by Mrs. Dawson, wife of the United States Chargé d'Affaires, and the wives of other prominent Americans.

The Rev. Dr. Kennedy officiated. Prof. Lamburg played "Asleep in Jesus" on the organ, and Miss Smith sang "My Jesus."

Commodore Alves de Barros represented President Campos Salles. All the members of the Cabinet, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, the foreign Consuls, the President of the Commercial Association of Rio Janeiro, the President of the Federal Chamber of Deputies, officers of the British squadron now anchored here, and representatives of all the newspapers were present.

In Sao Paulo, capital of the State of Sao Paulo, a similar service was held in the Methodist Church, at which the President of the State and all the members of the State Government were represented.

SOLEMN MEMORIAL IN MEXICO.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Sept. 19.—A solemn memorial service in honor of the late President McKinley was held to-day in Orrins Hall. This immense edifice was filled with prominent Mexicans and foreign residents. The great interior was draped in black and fittingly decorated. The exercises began at 10 o'clock.

President Diaz and wife, both dressed in mourning, arrived punctually. Ambassador Clayton presided. President Diaz was seated on his right, and the Minister of Foreign Relations was seated on his left.

Mme. Diaz, Mme. Mariscal, and Mme. Naraos, the last named the wife of the Minister of War, occupied a box. All the members of the Cabinet and Diplomatic Corps were present. The exercises consisted of an invocation by the Rev. Hubert Brown, the singing of hymns, and Scripture readings. An immense crowd gathered outside, and acclaimed President Diaz as he emerged from the building.

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN COLON.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 19.—An impressive memorial service in honor of the late President McKinley was held at the Anglican Church here to-day. It was attended by Commander McCrea and the officers and men of the United States gunboat Machias, the United States Consul, the Colombian officials, the Consular Corps, the members of the American colony, and many prominent citizens of all nationalities.

The stores were all closed from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and the railroads suspended work in certain departments. Flags were half-masted everywhere and there were many tributes indicative of genuine sorrow for the loss sustained by the United States.

MOURNING DISPLAY IN PERU.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 19.—The flags on all the public buildings in Lima and Callao, as well as those on many business buildings, were at half-mast to-day out of respect to the late President McKinley. American and British business houses half-closed their doors and displayed emblems of mourning.

Sympathy of Bank of England Court.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—At a meeting of the General Court of the Bank of England today Governor Prevost made a sympathetic reference to the assassination of President McKinley and moved a resolution, which was adopted in silence, expressing deep sympathy with the people of the United States.

NO FESTIVITIES AT MONTREAL.

Duke of Cornwall Refrained from Public Functions as a Tribute to the Dead President.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 19.—As a tribute to the memory of President McKinley, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall refrained to-day from participation in public functions and limited their movements to a round of visits to religious, charitable, and educational institutions.

Large crowds assembled on the streets to greet and cheer them when they appeared, but the general public was excluded from the institutions which they visited. They drove to McGill University at 10 o'clock and were met by Lord Strathcona, Chancellor; Principal Peterson, and the entire Faculty. Lord Strathcona, as Chancellor, read a formal address, and in replying the Duke congratulated Lord Strathcona and Sir William McDonald for the large endowments given by them to the university.

The royal couple then proceeded to the New Medical Hall of McGill and assisted in its formal opening. Dr. Craik, Dean of the Faculty, read an address, and the Duke in replying praised Lady Strathcona and the Hon. Mrs. Howard for their liberal donations to the building fund. The Duke and Duchess next drove to Royal Victoria Hospital, whence they went to Laval University, where the clergy and students gave them a cordial greeting. Archbishop Bruchesi welcomed them. From Laval they proceeded to the diocesan college, where the provincial Synod Anglican Church was in session.

Bishop Sweetman of Toronto read the address of welcome. Later the Duke and Duchess were driven to Villa Marie Convent. In recreation hall a formal address of welcome was read by a pupil and there was a short musical programme. The Duke and Duchess of York were accompanied on their several visits by a number of their suite, and aside from the presentation of addresses everything was very informal. They mingled very freely with those whom they met at the different places visited, and there was a general absence of ceremony.

Aside from the cheering when the crowds caught sight of the royal party, there were no street demonstrations, and the city was generally very quiet. Flags at mid-mast for President McKinley were displayed all over the city and pictures of the dead President, draped with purple or crape, adorned many windows. At St. James's Methodist Church, at 2:30 o'clock, special memorial services for the dead statesman were held, and many attended. Those who spoke were the Rev. W. S. Barnes, the Rev. J. W. Graham, the Rev. Mr. Hill, the Rev. T. S. McWilliams, the Rev. J. Gilmour, and Venerable Archdeacon Evans. There was a select programme of sacred music.

The ducal party leave Montreal at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning for Ottawa.

HONORS FOR CANADIANS.

King Edward Confers Orders on Many Prominent Persons.

MONTREAL, Sept. 19.—The following official announcement was issued last night by Major Maude, Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor General:

"On the occasion of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to Canada, his Majesty, the King, has been graciously pleased to confer the following honors:

"To be Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George—the Hon. Sir John Boyd, Chancellor of the High Court of Justice of Ontario; the Hon. Louis Jette, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec.

To be Commanders of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George—Mr. Joseph Pope, Under Secretary of State; Dr. Peterson, Principal of McGill University of Montreal; the Very Rev. George Grant, Principal of Queen's University, Kingston; the Rev. Oliver Mathieu, Principal of Laval University, Quebec; Mr. Oliver Howland, Mayor of Toronto, and Major F. S. Maude, Coldstream Guards, Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor General.

"To be Knight Bachelor—Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company."

SENATOR HOAR'S TRIBUTE.

Says No Living Man Has Inspired Affection Such as Shown for the Dead President.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 19.—Ten thousand people were turned away from the exercises in memory of President McKinley in Mechanics' Hall this afternoon. It was the greatest demonstration of the kind there ever has been in Worcester. Senator George F. Hoar, President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University, the Right Rev. Mgr. Thomas Conaty, President of the Catholic University of America, and Congressman John R. Thayer were the speakers. Mayor Philip J. O'Connell presided. There was singing by the chorus of the Worcester Music Festival. Senator Hoar's address, in part, follows:

"The voice of love and sorrow to-day is not that which cometh from the lips. Since the tidings came from the dwelling at whose door all mankind was listening in silence, the inward prayer, the quivering lip, the tears of women and of bearded men, have been the token of an affection which no other man left alive has inspired.

"This is the third time within the memory of men not yet old that the head of the Republic has been stricken down in his high place by the hand of an assassin. Each of them was a man of the people.

"We shall, I hope, in due time, soberly, when the tempest of grief has passed by, find means for additional security against the repetition of a crime like this. We shall go as far as we can without sacrificing personal liberty to repress the doctrine which, in effect, is nothing but counseling murder.

"We shall also, I hope, learn to moderate the bitterness of political strife and to avoid the savage attack on the motive and character of men who are charged by the people with public responsibilities in high places. This fault, while I think it is already disappearing from ordinary political and sectional controversy, seems to linger still among our scholars and men of letters.

"The moral is, not that we should abate our zeal for justice and righteousness of our condemnation of wrong, but only that we should abate the severity of our judgment of the motives of men from whom we differ."

MR. CLEVELAND SPEAKS WORDS OF WARNING

Before Princeton's Faculty and Students He Commends the Dead.

VOICES HIS OWN DEEP SORROW

His Parting with President McKinley When His Term Expired—What the Latter Said.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 19.—Ex-President Cleveland spoke twice to-day upon President McKinley. The morning address was made before the Faculty and students of the university, in Alexander Hall. This afternoon he made an informal address before the citizens of the town.

The university observed the day as one of sorrow. There was an absence of all duty about the college except chapel this morning. At 11 o'clock the student body and many visitors, including the parents of the new students, gathered in Alexander Hall. The Faculty entered a moment later.

First came President Patton, with whom was the ex-President. On ascending the rostrum, President Patton bowed his head in prayer. Then Cowper's hymn, "God Moves in His Mysterious Way," was sung, after which President Patton read the Forty-sixth Psalm and made a brief address eulogizing the dead. Mr. Cleveland spoke after "Nearer, My God, to Thee," had been sung. Profs. Woodrow, Wilson, and John R. Finlay also spoke briefly.

MR. CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Cleveland spoke as follows:

"To-day the grave closes over the dead body of the man who was lately chosen by the people of the United States from among their number to represent their nationality, preserve, protect, and defend their Constitution, to faithfully execute the laws ordained for their welfare, and to safely hold and keep the honor and integrity of the Republic. His term of service is ended—not by the lapse of time, but by the tragedy of assassination. He has passed from the public sight, not joyously, bearing the garlands and wreaths of his countrymen's approving acclaim, but amid the sobs and he tears of a mourning nation. He has gone to his home, not to a habitation of earthly peace and quiet, bright with domestic comfort and joy, but to the dark and narrow house appointed for all the sons of men and thereto rest until the morning light of the resurrection shall gleam in the east.

"All our people loved their dead President. His kindly nature and lovable traits of character and his amiable consideration for all about him will long be in the minds and hearts of his countrymen. He loved them in return with such patriotism and unselfishness that in this hour of their grief and humiliation he would say to them: 'It is God's will. I am content. If there is a lesson in my life or death, let it be taught to those who still live and have the destiny of their country in their keeping.'

"Let us, then, as our dead is buried out of sight, seek for the lessons and the admonitions that may be suggested by the life and death which constitute our theme.

"First in my thonghts are the lessons to be learned from the career of William McKinley by the young men who make up the student body of this university. These lessons are not obscure or difficult. They teach the value of study and mental training, but they teach more impressively that the road to usefulness and to the only success worth having will be missed or lost except it is sought and kept by the light of those qualities of the heart which it is sometimes supposed may be safely neglected and subordinated in university surroundings. This is a great mistake. Study, and study hard, but never let the thought enter your mind that study alone or the greatest possible accumulation of learning alone, will lead you to the heights of usefulness and success.

"The man who is universally mourned to-day achieved the highest distinction which this great country can confer on any man, and he lived a useful life. He was not deficient in education, but with all you will hear of his grand career and his services to his country and his fellow-citizens, you will not hear that the high plane he reached, or what he accomplished was due entirely to his education. You will instead constantly hear as accounting for his great success that he was obedient and affectionate as a son, patriotic and faithful as a soldier, honest and upright as a citizen, tender and devoted as a husband, and truthful, generous, unselfish, moral, and clean in every relation of life. He never thought of those things as too weak for his manliness.

"Make no mistake, here was a most distinguished man, a great man, a useful man, who became distinguished, great, and useful because he had and retained unimpaired qualities of heart which I fear university students sometimes feel like keeping in the background or abandoning. There is a most serious lesson for all of us in the tragedy of the President's death. The shock of it is so great that it is hard at this time to read the lesson calmly.

THE DANGER OF ANARCHY.

"We can hardly fail to see, however, behind the bloody deed of the assassin, horrible figures and faces from which it will not do to turn away. If we are to escape further attack upon our peace and security we must boldly and resolutely grapple with this monster of anarchy. It is not a thing we can safely leave to be dealt with by party or partisanship. Nothing can guarantee us against its menace except the teaching and the practice of the best citizenship, the exposure of the ends and aims of the gospel of discontent and hatred of social order and the brave enactment and execution of repressive laws.

"The universities and colleges cannot refuse to join in the battle against the tendencies of anarchy. Their help in discovering and warring against the relationship between the vicious counsels and the deeds of blood and their steadying influence upon the elements of unrest cannot fail to be of inestimable value.

"By the memory of our murdered President, let us resolve to cultivate and preserve the qualities that made him great and useful, and let us determine to meet the call of patriotic duty in any time of our country's dangers and need."

At the memorial services in the First Presbyterian Church this afternoon the Rev. Maitland V. Bartlett, pastor of the church, officiated. Addresses were delivered by ex-President Cleveland, President Patton, Dr. John R. Dewitt of the Theological Seminary, the Rev. J. H. Devries, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Pennington Corson, pastor of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Cleveland said in part:

"The death of our lamented President and the solemnities that followed it have especially touched me. I not only sustain my full share of the grief which is common to all my fellow-citizens, but it seems to me that I have been brought within an inner circle of relationship to these things, exclusively my own.

"I recall with sharp distinctness when the man we to-day mourn came from his home to receive on a surrender from my hands the great office to which he had been elected. An incident which is interesting now occurred on our way to the Capitol, where he was to take the oath of office, as we sat side by side amid the cheers of many thousands of his rejoicing fellow-citizens and friends. While he acknowledged these greetings in the most friendly manner, he wore the sober expression that plainly showed his thought was on the solemn things that awaited him.

MR. McKINLEY'S WORDS.

"I shall never forget his manner when he turned to me and said: 'What an impressive thing it is to assume tremendous responsibilities.' I have always thought since that I was in possession of the key to his manner of administration. I recall our parting at the White House. As I held his hand and wished for him the greatest measure of success, I added: 'And I hope, Mr. President, when your term ends you will not have all the reasons that I now have to welcome retirement.'"

Mr. Cleveland then spoke touchingly of the scenes of the funeral service at Washington, appealed to his hearers to learn the lesson as found in the pure and upright life of the late President, and closed with the words:

"God still lives and reigns, and He will not turn His face from us who have always been objects of His kindness and care."

President Patton in his address said, in part:

"Mr. McKinley was a Christian man, a man whose faith and purpose was Christian. A man who believed in God and was loyal to his kind. His public utterances were full of his conscious recognition of God and of obligation to Him."

Browning·King·&·Co
Clothiers, Hatters and Outfitters

Our New Store—No. 16
in our system—will open
TO-MORROW MORNING
Our Factory is in the
same building—all goods
are made on the premises.
There's one more point:
"No Clothing
Fits Like Ours."

Cooper Square, West
Nearly Opposite Cooper Union

EMMA GOLDMAN UNMOVED.

During the Memorial Services in Jail She Turned Her Back on the Preacher.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Emma Goldman attended memorial services held in honor of the memory of President McKinley today. It was not of her own volition that she was present at the demonstration of sorrow. During the few hours at the services she showed a lack of sympathy.

The ceremonies at which Miss Goldman was present were held in the woman's ward of the county jail. The Rev. E. A. Larrabee of the Church of the Ascension conducted the services, and 200 prisoners participated in them. Many of the prisoners manifested great grief as the services proceeded.

Miss Goldman alone remained unmoved. When the hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee" was sung by the prisoners the woman whom Czolgosz claims as his teacher turned her back upon the preacher and the persons who joined in the singing, and seemed intent upon perusing the pages of a book which she carries with her and continually reads.

The local Anarchists who are being held on the charge of complicity in the President's assassination were offered an opportunity to participate in the memorial exercises in the jail but all refused.

AN OKLAHOMA ANARCHIST.

Angry Citizens Severely Handle Him for His Offensive Speeches.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Oklahoma City, O. T., says: "One man was dragged through the streets here to-day by an angry crowd for maligning his country and President, and narrowly escaped lynching, and another man who spoke ill of the police was compelled to flee for his life.

"R. M. Bradshaw, a contractor, who had declared that he was an Anarchist and would neither respect President McKinley nor the American flag, was stripped of his coat and hat and dragged to the public square. He had refused to march in a memorial parade, and American flags were placed in his hands, and he was forced to head a procession of several hundred men and boys through the streets.

"He refused to cheer for America, and under threats of death, he was thrust on his knees in the mud, and made not only to cheer for his country, but to kiss the flag. Then the mob pelted him with stones, and threatened to tar and feather him if he did not leave the city at once. Bradshaw broke and ran, but was recaptured by men with ropes and revolvers, when the police forced him into a warehouse and barred the doors.

"A man named Dorsey later made the statement that the police should be strung up for not protecting Bradshaw. This started the mob afresh, and Dorsey was only saved from violence by being hurried to the county jail. Bradshaw is still in hiding."

WATCHING MRS. BRESCI.

Mayor of Cliffside Park Consults Justice Zabriskie—The Woman's Attitude.

Mayor Neuman of Cliffside Park, N. J., has consulted Justice Zabriskie in relation to Mrs. Bresci's residence in Cliffside, his invitation to her to move, her refusal, and the feeling among the residents that she should be compelled to move for the good of the community.

Justice Zabriskie advised the Mayor to keep a close watch on Mrs. Bresci. He said that, so long as she lives a quiet and respectable life, she must be permitted to enjoy the same rights as other people.

After the conference Mayor Neuman said that the first movement toward a meeting of Anarchists or a demonstration of any kind at the house would be a signal for action on his part.

Mrs. Bresci still insists that she is not an Anarchist, and says she will fight for every right.

"I suppose," she added, "that I will be hounded in every place I go, and branded as an Anarchist. People would like to see me driven to the poorhouse and left there to die."

AGAINST NEWARK ANARCHISTS.

Board of Excise Will Disfavor Saloon Keepers Who Harbor Disturbers.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 19.—A resolution aimed at Anarchists was adopted last night by the Excise Commissioners. They also refused a license to the "Hill" resort, where some men had a meeting and insulted the memory of the late President. The resolution was as follows:

Whereas, It has come to the notice of the Board of Excise that certain saloonkeepers of this city have been guilty of permitting Anarchists to assemble in their places of business and make speeches against the head of our Nation, therefore be it

Resolved, That any saloonkeepers in this city who shall be charged by the police with harboring Anarchists or permitting them to hold meetings in their places of business, and make speeches against the Government and the good order of the community, shall be deemed to be not the kind of persons to conduct a business of this character, and any person guilty of such an offense shall suffer the revocation of his license and be debarred from again receiving a license to do business in this city.

Czolgosz Sympathizer Punished.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 19.—Patrolman William Hinde, who was suspended the day following the shooting of President McKinley, because he drank to the health of the assassin, has been discharged by the Police Commissioners.

The Aeolian can be played by any one irrespective of musical training. Selections from all the grand and light operas may be enjoyed in the summer home at will. Dance music, available at a moment's notice.

SLIGHTLY USED
AEOLIANS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

We offer for two weeks, commencing Monday, September 16, a complete assortment of Aeolians at reduced prices.

These instruments are not new—they have all been in use, having been taken in exchange for higher priced styles, but that very fact is significant of the estimation in which the Aeolian is held by those who have had the instruments in their homes.

They have been put in thorough order, and repolished so that in the majority of instances they cannot be distinguished from entirely new instruments, *and are subject to the same guarantee.*

The cost of the Aeolian causes many of its appreciators to deny themselves the constant source of pleasure which comes with its possession. It deters others from investigating it. This sale enables one to obtain an Aeolian at a greatly reduced price. There will also be included a few Pianolas, which have been loaned to customers while waiting for special designs of cases. *This special sale will last two weeks only.*

Among the instruments offered:

	Regular Price.	Special Price.
Orchestrelles	$1,500	$1,250
Grands	750	550
Aeolian Style 1500	500	300
Aeolian Style 1450	350	225
Aeolian Style 750	230	135
Aeolian Style 800	210	115
Princess (single reed)	75	55
Princess (double reed)	125	85

A discount of 10 per cent. for cash will be allowed, or the instrument will be sold on moderate monthly payments.

AEOLIAN COMPANY
18 West 23d St., N. Y.
500 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
657-659 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

From Our Factory to Your Head.
Hawes
$3.00 HATS
Fall and Winter Styles
Now on Sale.

THE true value of a Hat is not in the price you pay for it, but in the style and wear you get out of it. Hawes $3.00 Hats give as much satisfaction as if you paid five. Over six hundred representative agents sell them in leading cities from Maine to Mexico.

Hawes Hat Company
BROADWAY.
Astor House, Cor. 13th, Cor. 30th. | New York.
171 Tremont St., Boston.

CARPET
CLEANSING
326 7TH AVE.
TEL. 1132—38TH ST.
Est. 1863. T. M. STEWART.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

FALL DRESSES for Women

THE Autumnal Equinox begins on Monday. Summer is over. The demands of the new season are now imperative. The first need of women is proper street dress.

Everything that fashion favors is now gathered here. Stocks are full; styles are fresh—the departures are more radical than usual. The tailoring is most handsomely done.

The finer garments naturally attract most attention, and the display of the more elaborate costumes will be found broader than in any previous season.

But of more immediate importance to the larger number of our public are the tailor-made suits at popular prices.

Here is shown the real mastery of the Wanamaker organization. First, the taste with which styles are selected, even when the price is low. Second, the worthy materials and thorough tailoring which we demand. Lastly, and most vitally, the control of cost, which makes prices of high-class dresses as low as the cost of common-place garments in usual stores.

Variety, style, character, value, are here in the highest possible degree. The immediate or future needs can be supplied here as nowhere else.

The display will meet every wish fully, though these brief details are necessarily scant.

$16.50—Of hopsacking; single breasted, tight-fitting jacket; inlaid velvet collar; gored skirt, with graduated flounce.

$18—Of homespun; walking suit; single-breasted Norfolk jacket; gored skirt; strapped seams; stitched flaring flounce.

$20—Of cheviot; Eton jacket; tight-fitting front, edged with velvet; outlined with satin strapping; graduated flounce skirt, with drop silk lining.

$22.50—Of Venetian; walking suit; yoke Norfolk jacket; velvet collar and belt to match; skirt gored, with deep flaring flounce.

$30—Of Scotch tweed; walking suit; single breasted, tight-fitting; standing velvet collar; plain gored skirt finished with stitching.

$34—Of camel's hair cheviot; double-breasted, tight-fitting jacket; revers of satin; flounce skirt; suit handsomely tailored.

$42—Of diagonal cheviot; 27 inches long; coat back; fly-front; gored skirt with wide flare; jacket lined with satin.

$64—Of broadcloth; belted Eton; blouse vest of velvet and embroidered silk; standing collar and revers of velvet; new serpentine skirt; graduated flounce; trimmed with braid and small discs of velvet.

Tailor-made suits at every price, from $10 to $127.

Second floor, Broadway.

Medium-weight Underwear

The comfort and health of men and women depend much on proper underwear. Too thin—dangerous to health at this season. Too heavy—absolutely intolerable.

Two Fall months, and usually three, demand these medium-weight garments; if man or woman wishes to feel comfortable and safe.

As to quality—the world's best, in every grade, is here. Prices are uniformly lower than elsewhere, for equal goods.

For Men—

$1 a garment—Medium weight Shirts and Drawers of French balbriggan, white merino, natural colored. Heavier weight, natural colored merino; all drawers in 28 or 31-inch inseam.

$1.50 a garment—Heavy weight Shirts and Drawers, white or natural colored merino; full fashioned and regular made; 28 or 31-inch inseam in drawers.

$2 a garment—Winter weight, natural color all-wool; same color extra heavy weight; fashioned and regular made

$2.05—For size 34 shirts, heavy weight, white merino; full fashioned and regular made Size 28 drawers, $2.05; advance 15c on each larger size

$3 a garment—Medium weight, pure Irish linen, open mesh; strongly trimmed and finished; shirts in two lengths of sleeve; drawers in 28 or 31-inch inseam.

Broadway.

For Women—

50c a garment—Winter weight Vests of ribbed balbriggan; in high neck, long or short sleeves; drawers, ankle length, to match.

$1 a garment—Genuine Swiss Ribbed Vests, white silk-and-wool; low neck and no sleeves. At $1.25, same in low or high neck with short sleeves, or heavy weight Swiss ribbed merino, high neck and long sleeves, white or natural color.

$1.75 a suit—Union Suits, white Swiss ribbed merino; low neck, short or no sleeves; knee lengths; closed fronts. Same in ankle lengths, also high neck and short sleeves, $2 a suit.

$2.25 a suit—Extra fine white Swiss ribbed merino union suits; low neck, no sleeves and ankle lengths. Same in high neck, short sleeves and ankle lengths, $2.50; long sleeves, $3 a suit.

$4 a suit—All-silk Swiss ribbed union suits, white; low neck, no sleeves and ankle lengths; closed fronts. Same in high neck and long sleeves, $5 a suit.

Ninety-eight Styles of Flannel Waists

Have you any idea what a remarkably inclusive gathering 98 different sorts represents? It means that not a single good, new style of Flannel Waist for Fall wear is missing.

There are plain waists and plaited ones, some that are trimmed with braid or applique, others that are embroidered with silk. Many of them button down the back, of course; but you can have the kind that button in front if you choose.

But you'll appreciate the extent of the showing better if you will come and see it Meanwhile some price-hints:

$1.50—Of tricot flannel, in all the newest shades; cluster plaited front and plaited back; plain bishop sleeves.

$2.25—Of flannel, in solid colors; red, old rose, blue and black; plaited front, forming yoke effect; plaited back; strap down front with metal buttons.

$2.75—Of tricot flannel, in solid colors; tan, old rose, navy blue and black; front trimmed with braid; waist buttoned in the back.

Second floor.

$3.25—Of flannel, in solid colors; gray, blue and old rose; waist buttoned at the side; edged with white brilliantine; collar and shield of same; trimmed with white; plain French back.

$3.75—Of flannel, in solid colors; red, blue and black with white dots; full front, plain French back.

Many other styles, in light and dark colors, up to $10.

Waists of corduroy, $4.50 and $6.50; of velveteen, $5.

Sharp Reductions on Japanese Goods

One of the exigencies of storekeeping is responsible for this unusual happening. Alterations in the selling space in the Japanese Store call, as a preliminary, for a clearing out of stock

Hence, an excellent opportunity to pick up, at reductions of a quarter to a half, various attractive pieces of Japanese bronze and porcelain, for wedding gifts, or to put away for Christmas present.

Brief mention of the scope of the stock that has suffered reduction:

Fancy decorated Vases, in numerous varieties one-quarter to one half below value.

Bronze Vases, Koros, Incense Jars, and so on, one-quarter to one-third underpriced.

Cloisonne Ware; handsome specimens of this beautiful inlaid wire-work, at one-quarter to one-third below former reasonable prices

Main aisle

Dinner Gongs or Chimes, in sets of 3 to 6 bells, at $1 to $10, from $1.50 to $15.

Decorative Placques, in Imari, Kutani and Kaga, one-quarter to one-third below value.

Fancy Flower Pots, in a variety of styles just received, $2.25 to $6, from $3.50 to $10

Blue Owari Vases—a table of this decorative ware, at 50c to $7.50, from 85c to $10.

THE SILK SALE

Black Silks, White Silks, Colored Silks, Fancy Silks.
Silks for Dresses, Silks for Waists, Silks for Linings.

Staple Silks such as every woman wants at this season; Fancy Silks that will compel the admiration of every woman who views them.

Such is the collection that has attracted interest far and wide this week.

But the stock is broad—the purchase amounted to almost half a million yards, so the choosing today is practically as good as it was on Monday.

Truly no such opportunity was ever offered at such a timely season. It means vast savings to the women who make their silk purchases during this sale. These suggestions of sorts and prices:

55c, worth $1.25 and $1.50—
Striped and Fancy Silks of many kinds with a mixture of finest wool in them; generally known as Bengalines in street shades.

55c, worth 75c and 85c—
Plain Colored and Changeable Taffetas, in a good variety of shades; also Colored Peau de Cygnes, in newest shades.

60c, worth 90c and $1—
Striped Taffetas; glace grounds with narrow lace-like stripes; street shades.

75c, worth $1.25 and $1.50—
Plaid Taffetas with satin bars, in many combinations including black and white; also Brocaded Striped Silks.

80c, worth $1—
White Imported Taffetas, strong and lustrous.

85c, worth $1.25—
Plain Colored Louisines, in a complete range of colors.

$1.50, worth $3—
Rich Fancy Striped Silks, imported; in a variety of colorings.

$1.75, worth $3.50—
Satin-striped and Novelty Velvets; high-class French novelties.

Rotunda.

$2.50, worth $5 to $7—
Richest French Novelty Silks and Velvets, Brocaded and striped.

Fine and reliable qualities of Staple Black Silks:

Black Taffetas—
55c, worth 70c; 18-inch.
65c, worth 75c; 20½-inch.
70c, worth 85c; 20½-inch.
85c, worth $1.10; 20-inch.
95c, worth $1.25; 21-inch.
$1, worth $1.25; 21¼-inch.
$1.10, worth $1.35; 22-inch.
$1.25, worth $1.50; 23-inch.
$1.40, worth $1.75; 23-inch.

Black Satin Duchesse—
19-inch, 55c; worth 75c.
20-inch, 65c; worth 85c.
20-inch, 75c; worth $1.
21-inch, 85c; worth $1.25.
22-inch, $1; worth $1.25
24-inch, $1.10; worth $1.35.
24-inch, $1.15; worth $1.50.
24-inch, $1.25; worth $1.65.
22-inch, $1.35; worth $1.75.
22-inch, $1.50; worth $2.

Black Peau de Soie—The most popular black dress silk—
21-inch, 95c; worth $1.25.
22-inch, $1; worth $1.35.
23-inch, $1.10; worth $1.40.
23-inch, $1.15; worth $1.50.
23-inch, $1.25; worth $1.65.

Black Royal Armures—A mourning silk—
20-inch, 80c; worth $1.
21-inch, 90c; worth $1.25.
22-inch, $1.05; worth $1.40.
21-inch, $1.25; worth $1.60.

Black Faille Francaise—An old standby—
20-inch, 80c; worth $1.
21-inch, 85c; worth $1.15.
21-inch, 90c; worth 1.25.
21-inch, $1; worth $1.35.
21-inch, $1.25; worth $1.65.

Black Merveilleux—
85c, worth $1.10; 21-inch.
90c, worth $1.20; 21-inch.
95c, worth $1.25; 21¼-inch.
$1, worth $1.35; 21½-inch.
$1.15, worth $1.50; 22-inch.

Black Lumineux—
65c, worth 85c; 20-inch.
75c, worth $1; 20-inch.
90c, worth $1.25; 21-inch.

The Charm of Constant Newness in This

Sale of CHINA and GLASS

You cannot judge this extraordinary China Sale today by your impression of it yesterday or a week ago; nor can you prophesy concerning its future on the strength of what you know of it today.

For it is marked by continual progression, and punctuated by daily additions of handsome China and glittering Cut Glass that are of equally stirring interest with the offerings of a week ago that have passed into history.

Today, for example, welcomes these fine pieces of French Fancy China to the Sale; and sparkling pieces of Bohemian Cut Glass make their appearance—a group that we haven't mentioned before, although you have already taken similar pieces by the thousand.

Read this morning's budget:

Fancy China—
French china at two-thirds prices and less.
Covered Muffin Dishes, 75c from $1; $1, from $1.50 each.
Chop Dishes, $1.25 each, from $1.85.
Salad Bowls, 85c, from $1.25; $1.25, from $2.50; $1.85, from $2.75 each.
Ice Cream Sets, 13 pieces, $3.50, from $5.75.

Richly Decorated Plates—
Plates, $3, $3.50 and $4 doz., from $5, $6 and $7; 25c and 35c each, from 35c and 50c.

Cut Glass—
Richly cut patterns, in Bohemian glass, at these low prices;
Salts and Peppers, sterling silver tops; 25c each, regularly 50c; 75c each, regularly $1.25.
Syrup Jugs, 85c each, regularly $1.25; $1 each, regularly $1.75.
Oil Bottles, 65c each, regularly 85c.
Knife Rests, 25c each, regularly 35c; 40c each, regularly 60c; 50c each, regularly 80c.
Sugars and Creams, $1.50 pair, regularly $2.50; $2 pair, regularly $3.50.

Basement.

Medium-Priced Dress Goods

The manufacture of dress goods in America has advanced greatly. Competition is keen. Better goods are being made and prices are lower. The list given below shows this by the number of fabrics offered at 75c a yard, which in past seasons always cost a dollar or more

This is quite a concession on goods of such popular character.

The entire list is interesting.

At 37½c yd.—Cheviots, 36 in. wide
At 50c yd.—Granite Suitings, 40 in. wide
At 50c yd.—Cheviots, 40 in. wide
At 50c yd.—Storm Serges, 40 in. wide
At 50c yd.—Venetian Cloth, 36 in. wide
At 60c yd.—Melrose, 40 in. wide
At 60c yd.—Whipcord, 42 in. wide
At 60c. yd.—Granite Suiting, 42 in. wide
At 65c yd.—Surah Serges, 40 in. wide
At 65c yd.—Granite Suiting, 46 in. wide
At 75c yd.—Prunella, 40 in. wide
At 75c yd.—Satin Soleil, 40 in. wide
At 75c yd.—Melrose, 42 in. wide
At 75c yd.—Paquin Serge, 44 in. wide
At 75c yd.—Granite Suiting, 44 in. wide
At 75c yd.—Mixed Chevron Cheviot, 45 in wide.
At 75c yd.—Venetian Cloth, 50 in. wide
At 85c yd.—Melrose, 44 in. wide
At 85c yd.—Prunella, 44 in. wide

All are self-colored, and shown in a fine assortment of most wanted shades.

Tenth street

Ribbons

At Little Prices

Two offerings of ribbons, of kinds that are much wanted, in a variety of attractive colorings and at extremely low prices. The ribbons are all-silk, of course:

At 15c a yard—Ribbons in Roman stripes, in a variety of new attractive color combinations; 3⅛ inches wide

At 12c a yard—Ribbons in an assortment of pretty colors, with self-figured white stripes; 3 inches wide.

Broadway.

The Wanamaker Store

FALL CLOTHES for Men

There are a good many men on the fence just now, about the matter of clothes.

Some who have been disappointed with the ready-made clothes they bought, have about made up their mind to go to a good tailor, even if the cost is extravagant.

That would be a wise decision if it was necessary to do it in order to get good looking, well-made, comfortable fitting clothes.

But it isn't!

Wanamaker clothing will give you all the style and satisfaction which you seek, and probably not cost you any more than you paid last season for the clothes that turned out so badly.

Wanamaker clothing, in the first place, is made of newest and choicest woolens, from the very best manufacturers. Not a cloth is ever used, in suits of any price, that is not absolutely pure wool.

Styles are always the most advanced, and frequently shown by us before they appear elsewhere. The tailoring is of the highest character known to ready-made; and is better than that done by many custom tailors—more exacting and thorough, inside and out.

The smart, handsome styles appeal to you when you first see them; and the thoroughness of the workmanship makes the clothes continue to look well and fit well during an unusually long period of service.

But perhaps you would rather see than hear. We would much rather let the clothing speak for itself. For forty years it has been the standard of ready-made clothing in America. There never can be dissatisfaction, for every piece of clothing we sell we gaurantee absolutely. It must suit; and it always has suited, and does suit, the most particular men.

These hints of Overcoats and Suits of particular interest at the present moment:

Men's Fall-weight Overcoats—
Black cheviot overcoats, silk lined, at $12.
Dark Oxford cheviot overcoats, serge lined, at $10; silk lined, at $12.
Covert cloth, medium color, with invisible herringbone; serge lined, at $12.
Black and Oxford unfinished worsted, silk lined and faced to edge, at $15. A good $20 value.
Some very attractive overcoats, made extra long, very full backs, big shoulders, materials of covert cloths, unfinished worsteds and Vicunas, at $20 to $30.

Men's Fall Suits—
Men's black and blue cheviot sack suits; the very best suit for business wear, and dressy as well.
Black and blue sack suits, serge lined; strictly all wool; silk sewed, at $8.50.
Black cheviot sack suits; black satin shoulders and plaid body lining; extra good value, at $10.
Black and blue cheviot sack suits; hand-made collars and buttonholes; the kind of suit that lasts two seasons; at $12.
Black and blue cheviot sack suits, from the best wearing cheviot known; a standard with the Wanamaker store; at $15.
A new double-breasted black Thibet sack suit, just in. The collar is made with an extra long roll. Decidedly stylish; at $15.
The same style, made in a rough-faced black cheviot, at $18.
Other black cheviot sack suits are shown, at $20 and $22.50.
Men's striped worsted trousers, to be worn with black coats and vests, $5 to $7.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Best $1 White Shirt

Our Dollar White Shirt for men stands as a monument to five years of endeavor to get the best shirt that could be sold for a dollar.

That the endeavor has been remarkably successful is amply attested by the scores of staunch partisans among well-dressed men that the Dollar Shirt has won for itself on its merits. And with reason—there's a full dollar-and-a-half's worth of value in every shirt we sell of the kind.

It is made of Williamsville muslin, with four-ply linen bosom; all button-holes hand-made, and in five sleeve-lengths. You will have no trouble in getting your size in any of the five following styles:

Open front or back; studs or eyelets.
Open back; single or double plait; eyelets.
Open back and front; short bosom; studs or eyelets.
Open back; short bosom; single or double plait; eyelets.
Coat shirt; open all the way down in front; studs.

If you haven't tried this shirt, you don't know what shirt comfort you have missed.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

The Right Sort of Clothing for Boys

Right, because it meets every requirement made by the careful parent in buying the youngster's clothing, as successfully as it meets the much harder requirements that the boy himself makes upon it in actual wear.

Good looks, best materials, thorough workmanship, excellent wearing qualities, at eminently moderate prices—those are the distinguishing features of Wanamaker Boys' Clothing.

Here are a few cases in point:

At $2.85—Sailor suits of blue cheviot, trimmed with narrow white, red or black soutache braid. Sizes for boys of 3 to 12 years. Fairly worth $3.50.

At $5—Three-piece suits, with jacket, vest and knee-trousers, in plain blue and mixed cheviots; sizes 9 to 16 years. Excellent value at $6.50.

At $3.50—Top Coats of tan covert cloth, stylishly made; for boys of 3 to 10 years. The same coats, sizes 11 to 16 years, are $4.

Second floor, Ninth street.

A Notable Offering of Women's Gloves

These are women's new, stylish lambskin gloves, in the season's latest colorings; and come from a maker who is renowned for the excellence of the quality, fit and finish of his gloves.

Never mind how and why they came to us—they're here, 300 dozens of them, for you to choose from this morning at

65 cents a pair

You'll agree, when you see them, that they are worth much more than that, particularly at this opportune time to buy gloves. Colors are new shades of brown, tan, mode, beaver, gray and red, also black and white. All sizes in each color. On the Main Aisle today.

More About the Hurt Books

There's still remarkably good choosing among these semi-invalids of the Book Store. There are many books of which there are not enough copies to mention separately, for fear you might be disappointed. But books for all ages, for all tastes, on almost every subject are in the collection. And prices are but a fraction of the worth of the books—so seriously does a slight scratch or a scar lower them in our opinion.

Two notable books that now bear ridiculously low prices are:

Woods' Natural History, 5 vols, $1.50.
Blaine's Twenty Years of Congress, 2 vols., $1.75.

On exhibition in the Book Store are the original drawings for the illustrations in the two new novels, "D'ri and I" and "When the Land Was Young."

Book Store, Ninth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets

NEW YORK MOURNS THE DEAD PRESIDENT

All Movement Ceases as He Is Borne to the Grave.

PEOPLE UNCOVER AND PRAY

Remarkable Scene of Five Minutes' Duration on Land and Water—How the Day of Inactivity Was Passed.

Given over to a holiday of sadness yesterday New York grieved for the dead President in her own way. The day began and ended with the booming of cannon, the National Guard batteries firing a salute of 13 guns, and continuing the firing at half-hour intervals until sunset, when a salute of 45 guns roared a last farewell.

There was no mock mourning. The children, free from school, played in the streets, crowded the recreation piers, and enjoyed their games in the public playgrounds of the crowded tenement districts. The streets from the Battery to Harlem swarmed with the thousands who had nothing to do but walk and then nowhere to go in particular after the memorial services at the chruches had been held.

Every public place of amusement was closed. There were not even the usual athletic holiday sports in which New Yorkers delight. There were no races. Coney Island and the various seaside resorts were not tempting, for the first real Fall cold had come, bringing with it a suggestion of Winter. Business of every description had been suspended. There were no markets and no bank, trust company, or Government office transactions.

The appearance of the multitude was noticeable. The majority had donned dark clothing, and black neckties were the rule. Every sort of mourning badge was worn, the most popular being a little American flag of silk, inverted—a signal of distress. This was to be seen on Fifth Avenue and in the Bowery. It was a pathetic little fancy, which caught public favor. Other badges were more sombre, and many women wore long streamers of crape.

In the Hebrew quarter of the east side there was one badge not to be found elsewhere. A small ribbon of white satin was pinned to a rosette of crape, and on the satin was printed:

> The breath of our nostrils,
> The anointed of the Lord,
> Was taken in their pits.
> Threni, Cap. 4, 20.

When the traffic of the city stopped at the moment President McKinley's body was borne to rest near the graves of his children in Canton, it was evident that the hearts of the people were deeply touched. As military bands in city parks played the President's favorite hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," every head was uncovered and there was an awesome silence, except where here and there little children would take up the melody.

At the base of the monument erected to the memory of Lincoln in Union Square, at 3:30 o'clock, forty-five musicians playing trombones and cornets from the Musical Union, directed by W. Paris Chambers, played "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and then the cornets in unison sounded "taps." A vast audience was assembled, and with bared heads and in perfect silence listened to the musical farewell.

In Madison Square there was a similar scene when the Seventy-first Regiment Band, under the direction of Francesco Fanciully, played the President's hymn, the Dead March from Saul, and Prof. Fanciulli's "In Memoriam."

The surface cars stood in a line of many miles at exactly 3:30 o'clock, and as the motormen took off their caps, passengers removed their hats, and the querrelous queries about blockades were at an end. In almost every car there was perfect silence for the five minutes arranged, except where some one could not help talking of the tragedy and the pity of it.

At Broadway and Forty-second Street a young minister offered prayer. The passengers bowed their heads and repeated after him "It is God's way." In other places where the bands could not be heard the passengers sang together "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

There was only one ugly incident recorded. At Broadway and Fulton Street electric car No. 1,061 stopped. A nervous little old man, who had been reading a newspaper, asked the conductor why he did not go on. He was not satisfied with the explanation. He declared the whole thing an outrage, and that he had been robbed of his 5 cents. He was hissed by the passengers, and, becoming frightened, ran down Fulton Street.

Even the noisy truckage and the rattling cabs stopped. The traffic of the city ceased, just as if time had ended, at 3:30 o'clock, and was resumed when the cars started five minutes later.

All the trains on the elevated railroad also came to a stop at the solemn moment. The passengers in many cars arose and sang the National anthem or the President's favorite hymn. The gatemen came into the cars from the platform and joined in the homage to the dead.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company shut off the currents of electricity, stopping the surface and bridge cars where they were. Pedestrians and teamsters stopped at once. Even the river craft below the bridge had ceased their puffing.

In the busy waters about the city the noisy tugs and whistle-blowing craft of every kind observed the tribute of silence. The screws ceased their revolutions and the walking beams of the paddle-wheel steamboats stopped at once. There was no movement other than that due to the tide and river currents.

The whole city was practically motionless, silent in its grief, and then suddenly became alert and again active, for life must move. The cars rumbled on, the trucks and cabs resumed their rattling over the granite pavements, the vessels of all kinds continued on their way up, down, and across the rivers and harbor.

All the big transatlantic liners which left during the day had their flags at half mast, and those coming in displayed emblems of grief.

It was not altogether well for the city to give itself over to a day of absolute inactivity, for, with the accustomed occupations missing and no healthy amusement or recreation anywhere, many of the people, as the day wore on, were at a loss what to do with themselves, and the crowds grew rather desperate. The saloons prospered to an alarming degree. There was no general drunkenness, but far more drinking than usual. Many were the worse for liquor.

On the east side and the river front of the west side several of the smaller drinking places closed for a time, a singular contrast to the magnificent bars of the big hotels and restaurants, which were, as a rule, too busy to close.

When darkness had set in the crowds, weary with long walking, gradually left the streets, and at an early hour for a holiday they were deserted.

THE TELEGRAPH SILENCED.

Unprecedented Tribute Paid to Mr. McKinley's Memory.

One feature absolutely unique in history characterized the McKinley obsequies. It was the silencing of the telegraph. The entire system of the United States was hushed for five minutes while the President's body was being lowered into the grave. During that time not a sounder in the land gave forth a tick, and the great ocean cables were pulseless.

The cessation of the telegraph for such a cause, or indeed for any cause, is without precedent in the world's record. The total number of miles of wire affected was upward of a million and a quarter, and 100,000 men stopped work.

DR. MACARTHUR THREATENED.

Calvary Baptist Church's Pastor Gets Two Letters from Anarchists.

Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, who, on Sunday last delivered a stirring address on Anarchists and anarchy, stated yesterday that he had received two letters threatening his life. One of the letters read:

> I am sorry that it was not you instead of President McKinley who was shot. If you dare open your mouth again against Anarchists or anarchy you will be the next to feel the assassin's dagger.

Dr. MacArthur said he did not remember the name signed to the letter. The second letter, Dr. MacArthur said, was vulgar and profane. It called him several vile names and said that he deserved to meet the fate of Czolgosz. Dr. MacArthur destroyed the letters and did not take the trouble to notify the police.

"TAPS" ON A BIG LINER.

Observances on Board Ships Flying the Flag of Germany.

Half an hour before the steamship Columbia of the Hamburg-American Line sailed from Hoboken yesterday, Capt. Bauer ordered that the usual sounding of the steamship's whistles should be dispensed with and that a bugler should make a tour of the saloons and decks and sound "taps." Many passengers were visibly affected when they heard the melancholy notes. Capt. Bauer, who is an American citizen, although a native of Germany, also caused all the flags to be displayed at half-mast. As the Columbia was leaving the pier the ship's band played "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

This is Capt. Bauer's last voyage, as he will be retired when he reaches Germany.

"It is a sad day for me to leave America," said he. "I have been sailing here these many years, and I am to close my active relations with America under such sad circumstances. May God bless the country bereft of such a good ruler."

The North German Lloyd Company started the Koenigin Luise out yesterday morning with instructions to stop every engine and every wheel on board at 3:30 o'clock for a period of five minutes.

The Hamburg Line steamship Belgravia docked between 3 o'clock and 3:30, and at the latter hour those on board were standing on deck ready to participate in the five minutes' universal observance of the memorial. A quartet of Custom House officers led passengers and crew in singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Then the band of the Belgravia and that of the Pennsylvania, lying alongside, played Chopin's Funeral March. The bells on the ships struck at intervals during the five minutes.

There was one untoward incident during the observance. Customs Inspector Donohue and others noticed that a man, evidently an American, did not remove his hat. This man said afterward that he was Prof. O. H. Hattstaldt of the University of Milwaukee. When the exercises were completed Inspector Donohue demanded of this man why he had failed to do as both Americans and foreigners had done. There was some argument and then the Inspector's suspicious were aroused, and he removed the man's hat.

When he did so he ceased to be an indignant American, became a customs Inspector, and began making an inventory of the contents. Two dozen silver teaspoons and a pair of gold-framed opera glasses, and some small but valuable articles which did not appear in the professor's declaration were made subject to duty as a result.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

Deputy Police Commissioner York of Brooklyn was severely criticised among the Italians in the colony in Williamsburg on his refusal to allow them to parade out of respect to President McKinley, as they had done when King Humbert was assassinated. The members of the various societies nevertheless met in a hall on Grand Street, Williamsburg, and a number of addresses were made in Italian warmly eulogizing Mr. McKinley. Nearly all the houses in the colony are draped in black.

There were some angry passengers among those who traveled to Coney Island by way of the Smith and Jay Streets line of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. In the cars there had been posted for months a sign stating that on Sundays and holidays after May 5, five cents additional would be the price of a ride to the island from the Park Circle, in Brooklyn, instead of 5 cents from Park Row, as it had been before that. The company decided that yesterday would be treated as a holiday, and so, according to the notice, the passengers were taxed the double fare.

A striking incident occurred at Broadway and White Street as the street cars stopped for five minutes after 3:30 o'clock. Two small boys, drawing a home-made wagon, in which was a third and still smaller boy, halted just as the cars did and remained perfectly still for the five minutes. The little wagon was draped in mourning.

The Associated Press in the afternoon stopped for five minutes the work of gathering the news of the world. At a meeting of the members held in this city resolutions of respect and sorrow over the National calamity were passed. One of the resolutions, expressing grief with the grief of Mrs. McKinley, suggested that she become the "ward of the Nation in all that can be properly done to give expression to the country's appreciation of her lamented husband's virtues and to the unspeakable sorrow with which it views his martyrdom."

At a meeting of the New York Retail Grocers' Union, held in their hall at 140 East Fifty-seventh Street, in the afternoon, resolutions were offered and passed expressing the union's appreciation of the Nation's great loss by the death of Mr. McKinley, and condemning in strong language the assassin Czolgosz and the atrocity of his crime.

A meeting of the representatives of Southern railway and steamship lines was called yesterday at the office of Alexander S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent of the Southern. The meeting had been arranged several weeks ago, but immediately after being called to order, an adjournment was taken to to-day out of respect to the memory of the dead President. Before adjournment suitable resolutions of sorrow were passed.

Passengers on incoming trains tell of the respect paid the dead President at the time arranged for a general observance. The Central Railroad of New Jersey had arranged that every train must stop for five minutes at 3:30. A train coming from Asbury Park was just a mile from the Highlands, when it came to a stop. The men in the smoking car put out their lighted cigars. The women leaned forward and prayed, while locomotive bells tolled for the life than had gone. Several trains were stopped near one another and their crews joined in respect for President McKinley.

MEDICAL JOURNAL'S VIEW.

Discussion of the Condition of President McKinley's Wound — The Physicians Commended.

The Medical News, in its issue of to-morrow, will print a review of President McKinley's case from a medical point of view. The article recites the circumstances of the shooting and reprints the official report of the autopsy and certain unofficial statements credited by the press to the doctors in attendance. It then takes up the subject of the gangrenous condition of the wound, and in this connection says:

"The gangrene, extensive as it was, seems to us not so different from others observed under analogous circumstances as to require the assumption of exceptional causes for its explanation. Necrosis of tissue in a thinner or thicker cylinder along the track of a bullet is thought to be the rule, and ordinarily it is easily taken care of by liquefaction and absorption. And necrosis, even of a considerable extent, in feeble patients, about a sutured wound, is certainly not unknown, even if rare, and is explained by interference with the local circulation either by tension or by the spread of coagulation within the blood vessels.

"The spread of the process in a patient of low reparative power would not be so very exceptional or surprising. Was the President such a patient? Apparently he was. According to Dr. Wasdin, when the incision was reopened toward the end of the fifth day, 'no effort' was required to open it throughout its entire length, although only the track of the bullet was affected.

"That expression would hardly have been used unless he had intended to indicate that the amount of repair usual after the lapse of time had not taken place. Then, the President was fifty-eight years of age, had led a sedentary, laborious, and anxious life, and had a complexion and appearance which for some years had been commented upon as indicative of impaired vitality.

"It is evident that the surgeons, notably Drs. Mann and Mynter, with whom the first decision lay, acted with commendable promptitude and courage in undertaking the operation, and showed excellent judgment in its course and skill in its execution. They did all that could properly have been done and nothing that should have been left undone. The usual causes of death after such injury and operation were escaped or removed or prevented, and their patient succumbed to a complication which is so rare that it could not reasonably have been anticipated, and could not have been averted.

"The President died because he could not carry on the processes of repair, and because the effort to do so was more than the vitality of the tissues involved could support. This, of course, excluded the possible presence of poison brought by the bullet or of destructive action by the pancreatic juices. If either of those was a factor, it needs only to substitute it in the statement for the assumed defective vitality of the patient. Whatever cause acted, it was unrecognizable at the operation, and uncontrollable then or subsequently.

"There has been some criticism of the confident assurances of recovery made by those in attendance after the fifth day. To us the progress of the case up to that time appears fully to have justified those assurances and the public anxiety to have required them."

The review of the case closes with the following reference to the doctors:

"They did their work skillfully and judiciously, their behavior was dignified, restrained, and worthy of the best traditions of the profession, and they had the misfortune, when success seemed to have been secured, of seeing it overthrown by a complication which could not have been foreseen nor avoided. They deserve our admiration and sympathy, not our criticism."

EXERCISES IN MASONIC HALL.

How Mr. McKinley Became a Member of the Order.

Memorial services for President McKinley were held in Masonic Hall, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, last night, and long before the services were begun the doors to the Grand Lodge Room were closed and an overflow meeting arranged in the Commandery Room, on the top floor, but even then hundreds who struggled for admission had to be turned away, as the halls where the services were being held were dangerously crowded.

The memorial services to William McKinley as a brother Mason of Lodge No. 431 of Canton, Ohio, were conceived by Right Worshipful Brother Thomas Sharlow, District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourth District.

The Most Worshipful Brother E. M. L. Ehiers made a brief address, in which he described the Masonic career of the late President, and told of how he was induced to become a Mason.

He said that in 1865, when Mr. McKinley was a Major in the Union Army, he had occasion to visit Winchester, Va. One day he met a friend, a Union Army Surgeon, who asked him if he did not wish to accompany him while he made his rounds of the hospital where were many wounded Confederate and Union soldiers. Mr. McKinley noticed that the surgeon took just as much pains and was as solicitous of the comfort of the men in gray as of his own comrades, and asked his friend if it were not strange that he did not show a little partiality to the men who had fought for the flag.

"Not at all," answered the Surgeon; "we are all brothers."

Then he explained to the Major that they were all fellow-Masons.

"If that is the case," said Mr. McKinley, "I wish to become a Mason."

The late President was initiated on May 1, 1865, while an officer in the army, in Hiram Lodge, No. 21, of Winchester, Va. On the following day, May 2, he was raised in the same lodge, and on May 3 he was passed. In 1867 he became affiliated with Canton Lodge, and subsequently became a charter member of Eagle Lodge, No. 431, of Canton, Ohio, of which lodge he was still a member on the day of his death.

The Right Worshipful Elbert Crandall, Deputy Grand Master of the State of New York, spoke feelingly of the character and private life of Mr. McKinley.

The Rev. John J. Reed, Grand Chaplain, preached the memorial sermon.

The Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman, rabbi of Temple Rodoph Sholom, delivered the benediction.

PHILADELPHIA'S MEMORIAL.

Wayne MacVeagh, Who Knew the Three Martyred Presidents, Eulogizes Mr. McKinley.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—Philadelphia's tribute to the martyred President was paid to-night at a great memorial meeting in the Academy of Music.

Wayne MacVeagh, who made one of the addresses, said that he knew intimately each one of the martyred Presidents. He recalled how he was sent for on the night Lincoln was shot, how he sat by Garfield when he died just twenty years ago to-night, and how he heard with horror the blow struck at McKinley.

"President McKinley," he said, "was a brave and faithful soldier in one of the most righteous wars ever waged. He was a good citizen, a good President, a good husband, and he lived and died a good man. We have lost three noble Presidents by the hand of the assassin. The three assassins were native-born Americans. These violent outbreaks deserve the earnest consideration of the people."

After paying a beautiful tribute to the three martyred Presidents, he concluded as follows:

"While the races of mankind endure let their example stand colossal in our land to keep the soldier firm, the statesman pure, and in all lands and human story let the path of duty be the path to glory."

Archbishop Ryan said: "President McKinley had many elements of greatness, but above all he had the greatness of goodness. Many men have come to greatness but have not had the greatness of goodness. He was impartial, and knew no distinction but the distinction of merit."

The Archbishop said he thanked God that in the present calamity He had given to the Nation a man who would take up the responsibilities of the Presidency with a courage that befits the office.

ANTI-ANARCHY MEASURES.

The Pope Sends a Communication to the Bishops—Russia Expects American Proposals.

VIENNA, Sept. 19.—Die Information, the Clerical organ in Vienna, says:

"The Pope addressed the Bishops on Sunday, and declared that President McKinley was a victim of the excessive freedom granted to the people of the United States. He urged that it was the duty of society to oppose the spread of Socialism, Freemasonry, Judaism, and Anarchism."

LONDON, Sept. 20.—"The Russian Government," says a dispatch to The Standard from Odessa, "has ordered the head of the political police to draft suggestions for the suppression of Anarchism, in anticipation of the Washington Cabinet making proposals for united European action."

HISTORIC MOURNING EMBLEMS.

Displayed in Albany in Connection with Tributes to Mr. McKinley.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 19.—In four instances the decorations which paid tribute to the martyred President here to-day were out of the ordinary. About the doorway of the Albany Law School the dates 1843, McKinley's birth; 1867, his graduation from the school, and 1901, the date of his death, were worked in the mourning.

Across the front of William Barnes, Sr's, house, in State Street, is stretched a silk National flag which shrouded the coffin of Abraham Lincoln when the body lay in state in the old Capitol here. It was given to Mrs. Emily Weed Barnes by the late William H. Seward. It has been used as a mourning emblem for Garfield, and now for McKinley.

On Bacon, Stickney & Co.'s building, on Dean Street, is a flag which was raised on the building on July 4, 1861. It has served to pay tribute for three martyred Presidents. Mrs. Abraham Lansing has on her residence, on Washington Avenue, a National and a regimental flag. The National colors floated over headquarters in the camp of the Thirteenth New York Cavalry, at Prospect Hill, Va., from 1862 to the close of the war. The regimental flag, which was presented by the New York Common Council to the Thirteenth Cavalry, commanded by Col. H. S. Gansevoort, in May, 1865, has attached the crape which was placed on it for Lincoln.

BROOKLYN'S DAY OF SORROW AND PRAYER

An Imposing Scene Outside the Borough Hall.

Churches Utterly Unable to Accommodate the Would-Be Worshippers Who Flocked to Them.

In Brooklyn yesterday there was mourning that found expression in prayer and voiced itself in sacred song; and there was, too, throughout the borough a mute but impressive story of a people's grief, in the crape-hung buildings and in the suspension of all business. Everywhere the spirit of mourning manifested itself, in the church, in the home, on the street. On the great avenues of the borough the rush and roar of business, the noise of hurrying crowds, the rattle of trucks, had given way for the day to a silence that was eloquent of the community's sorrow and reverence.

Men were busily engaged draping the Borough Hall. The Municipal Assembly failed to provide for the draping of this building, and, in response to the popular demand in Brooklyn, Borough President Grout and Deputy Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies Kirwan decided to have the work done on their own responsibility.

There was a most impressive scene at the Borough Hall at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. For an hour before that time people began streaming into the square from all directions, until a crowd of something like 6,000 was assembled about the big gray building. What drew them to this particular spot none knew.

There seemed to be a common impulse among the thousands to turn their steps toward the Borough Hall. There they stood, gazing silently up at the clock in the tower, watching the gilded hands as they traveled slowly around to the hour of 3:30. And when at last the clock indicated that that time had come, every man in the silent, waiting throng reverently and sorrowfully bared his head. There was a deep, profound impressiveness in this mute expression of the great crowd's respect and sorrow for the man then being taken to his last long rest out in Canton. Upon the square and the solemn throng a deep hush fell as the passing minutes were registered upon the dial high up in the tower, even the gongs of the cars in the neighboring streets being for the moment stilled, for every car and train in the borough had stopped. When the five minutes had passed the crowd, as silently as it had gathered, broke up and streamed away in all directions.

As in Manhattan, the public schools in Brooklyn were closed yesterday. All the theatres of the borough also closed their doors out of respect to the memory of President McKinley.

GREAT THRONGS AT THE CHURCHES.

Perhaps the most impressive feature of the day's observance in Brooklyn was the gathering together of the people for the memorial services in the churches. Not within the memory of the oldest churchgoer had there been such a day of churchgoing in Brooklyn as yesterday, never an occasion that had drawn to the local houses of divine worship such multitudes of people. In a place renowned for the number of its churches there were not churches enough for its people, and thousands had to be turned away.

Three Protestant Episcopal churches on the Heights—St. Ann's, Holy Trinity, and Grace—held services together in St. Ann's. An elaborate musical programme was rendered, and addresses were made by the Rev. Drs. Reese F. Alsop, S. D. McConnell, and Frederick Burgess.

At the services in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church the Rev. W. L. Davidson said: "In this hour of our bereavement, when all men are saddened, may we not thank God that this high type of life has been revealed to the American people? May it inspire us all to a higher standard of citizenship. May the consolations of our faith so strengthen us that each one of us may be enabled to say in life and in death, 'Thy will be done.'"

The Rev. Henry C. Swentzel, in St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church—The man against whom this deed has been done—a deed before which the civilized world stands aghast—was a sagacious, far-seeing, temperate, patriotic statesman, worthy of place in that great triumvirate that will go down in history as long as history shall be written. It was given to Washington to found this Nation; it was given to Lincoln to save it; it was given to McKinley to start it on a career of saving other peoples and spreading the blessings of peace, progress, and prosperity from the rising to the going down of the sun.

The memorial services in old Plymouth Church were so largely attended that hundreds could not even find standing room in the church. The organ was played by Gen. Horatio C. King, and among the numbers rendered were four funeral marches. The favorite hymns of Mr. McKinley were sung by the choir. In his address the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis said: "Among the heroes and martyrs who have died vicariously let us make a large place for our slain leader. In the highest sense our President hath now entered into the holy of holies bearing the sins of his people with him. Reverently we confess that he was wounded for our transgressions and he was bruised for our iniquities. In a republic founded on law we have fostered Anarchy and lawlessness. Blessed by freedom of speech and of the press, we have transformed this liberty into unbridled license.

"If to-day, assembled in church and hall, the people register a vow that they will so strengthen the home, the school, the press, and the Church through wise legislation and noble precept, expel Anarchy, lawlessness, injustice, class hatred from the land, our martyred President will not have died in vain."

Controller Bird S. Coler was among the speakers at the union services of the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal and the Bedford Presbyterian Churches, held in the first-named church. He said in part: "To the private life of the murdered President we may safely pay the highest of all tribute. We may unhesitatingly say to our boys 'Model your lives after that of William McKinley.' He practiced the Christian virtues with sincerity and without ostentation, and men who live as he lived make home a sacred place—the enduring unit of the best civilization. If his public policies shall be carried on without change, as I believe they will be, that fact will proclaim to all the world that our form of government is so true and so strong that crime cannot prevail against it."

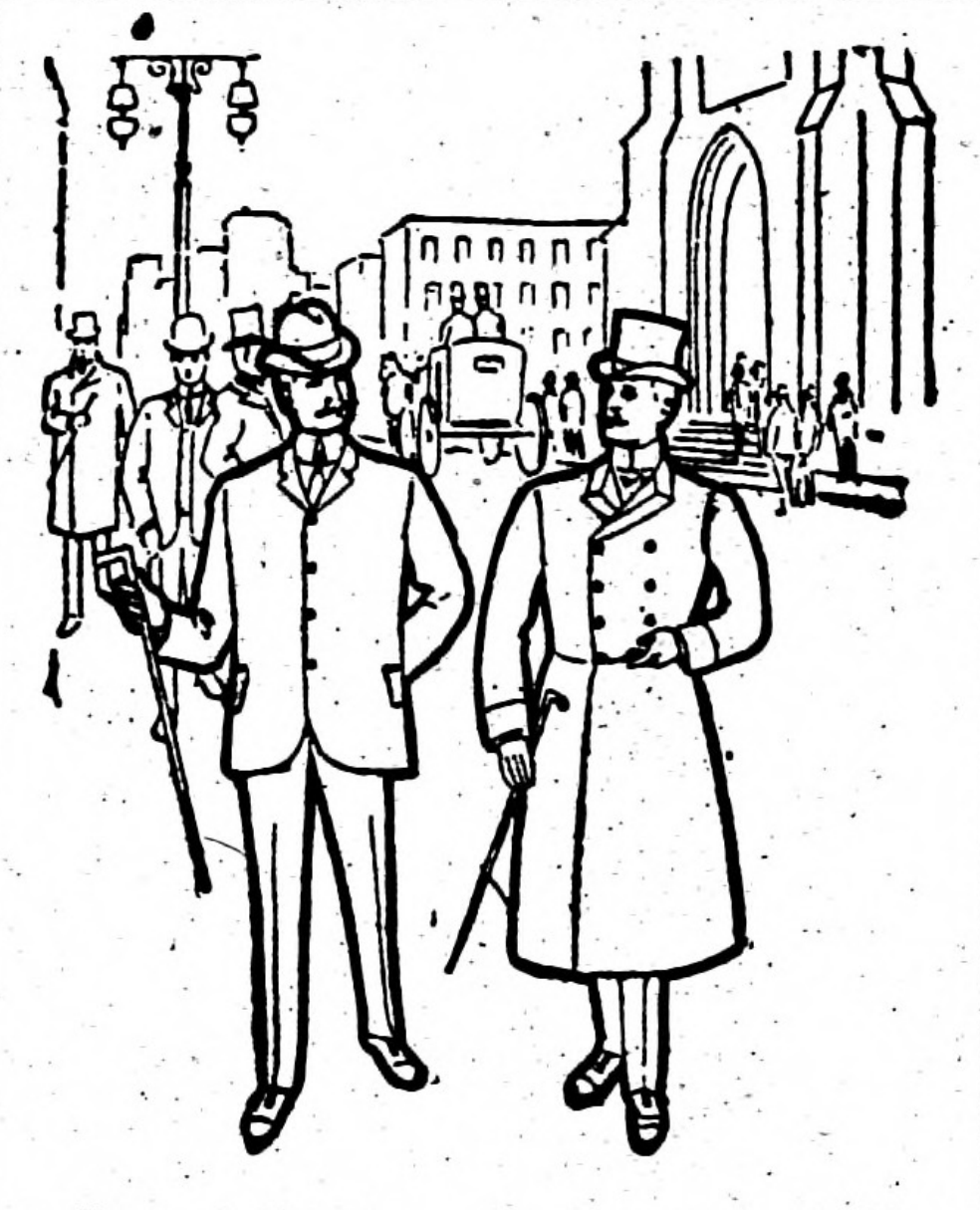
A DRAMATIC INCIDENT.

Of all the memorial services held in the Williamburg section of the borough the most dramatic was witnessed in Calvary Episcopal Church at Marcy Avenue and South Ninth Street, of which the Rev. Dr. Cornelius L. Twing is pastor. The services were attended by the Knights Templars and were under the direction of De Witt Clinton Commandery.

President McKinley had been a Sir Knight. After an address by the Rev. Howard Wilbur Ennis and Col. Alexander D. Bacon, the Rev. Mr. Twing denounced Emma Goldman and her horde of Anarchists. Then detaching the pole holding the American flag from its crotch in the altar floor Dr. Twing laid the folds of the flag across the altar and in a voice that could be heard in the street, he cried out: "Let us honor and preserve this emblem of freedom and curse the man that shoots down the leader of our men."

The audience forgot the solemnity of the occasion and burst into applause.

In the First Reformed Church at Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street sixteen churches from all over Williamsburg participated in the memorial service. There was special singing by the united choirs, and the principal address was made by St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle.



Our following is large, including many of the best-dressed men in New York.

You can get at our establishment the latest style silk-lined garment, in sack or cutaway, to order, for $35. No better can be had anywhere at any price. A trial will convince you. If you think otherwise, money back.

Our fall overcoats, to order, at $18 are special value.

Our new fall booklet and samples mailed upon request.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

GOLF PLAYERS THREATENED.

Blue Island (Ill.) Residents Objected to Games as a Desecration of the Day —Club Officer's Denial.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 19.—Players on the Midlothian Golf Club links, near Blue Island to-day, were threatened for a time by the residents of that suburb who considered the playing of golf a desecration of the day. An extemporaneous indignation meeting was held and plans for forming a posse to visit the links and deal summarily with the players were discussed. Some were for stopping the playing, while others advocated punishment for the players.

The residents of Blue Island were holding a memorial meeting in the City Hall when the officials were notified that the golf playing was going on on the Midlothian links the same as any other day, and that employes had been sent to the village for caddies, promising them 25 cents a round for their services. The information aroused those who heard it, and finally a hundred people gathered in the street in front of the hall. Word was sent to Mayor Zacharias, protesting against what the residents considered a desecration of the day.

Mayor Zacharias opposed the plan of going to the links to use force. An investigation was decided upon. The Mayor called up the club by telephone, and inquired about the report. He was informed that a few persons were on the links, but that there was nothing like a club event. A general observance of the day was said to be in force at the links. Charles T. Atkinson, Treasurer of the club, said to-night:

"I had not heard that anything that we have done has aroused the ire of the Blue Island residents. About one hundred members of the club live in cottages in and about the grounds. No events were played to-day, although there was some individual impromptu playing by members who live here. In the morning many of the members went to the city and attended memorial exercises. At 2:50 o'clock all playing of golf was stopped and the members of the club stood with bared heads. Playing was not resumed for some time. Altogether the day was extremely light. The club did not send to Blue Island for caddies."

FIRE ON LOWER BROADWAY.

Early Morning Blaze Causes $10,000 Damage to a Building Near Houston Street.

Fire and water did $10,000 damage at 12:30 o'clock this morning to the five-story building at 601 Broadway, which is just below Houston Street. For a few minutes the flames, which started on and were confined to the top floor, made a spectacular display. They burst through the roof of the building and leaped high into the air. The four upper floors of the building are occupied by Mayper & Kommal, manufacturers of children's Summer suits. No one was at work in the building yesterday, and how the fire started is a mystery. On the ground floor is a cigar store kept by J. Wolfson. His stock suffered badly from water.

The firemen, under Chief Croker's direction, had the blaze under control at 1 o'clock.

COL. GRUBER INDIGNANT.

Arraigns Anarchistic Journalism at a Republican Club Service.

A memorial service for the martyred President was held in the Lion Palace Music Hall yesterday afternoon by the Riverside Republican Club. The principal address of the meeting was made by Col. Abraham Gruber, who dwelt with feeling and eloquence upon Mr. McKinley's virtues and arraigned in severe terms what he called the "anarchistic yellow press."

"I'll go as far as any man in criticism," said the speaker. "Even bitter criticism is sometimes necessary, but whenever again an American newspaper hints at assassination let us burn down the building. Whenever again an editor preaches the use of force let us drive him from the country and keep him out.

"There are wrongs to be righted and there always will be, but there is a right way of curing them. There is an anarchistic way and an American way. Let us resolve that the former will not gain a foothold in our country. When we have stamped out the last vestige of Anarchy and taught the world that we will not stand for it then William McKinley will not have lived in vain."

TO PROSECUTE CORPORATIONS.

Failed to Obey Illinois Law Requiring Affidavits to be Made that They Had Not Entered Trusts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 19.—Notices were served yesterday upon a number of corporations that proceedings begun by the State's Attorney to cause them to pay the statutory penalty, for neglect to file affidavit that they have not entered into a trust, will be prosecuted next Saturday in all the courts. One hundred and eighteen of these cases will be tried. Four Assistant State's Attorneys were appointed by Mr. Deneen to prosecute them.

The corporations entered demurrers to the declaration of the State's Attorney on the ground that the law was unconstitutional. In fifty-six of the cases tried several months ago, Judges Tuley, Waterman, and Dunne, sitting en banc, overruled the demurrer and decided the law was constitutional. The corporations involved are brewing companies, lumber companies, hotels, and others.

FUSION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Col. Guffey Arranges to Remove Obstacles to Union.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—It is announced authoritatively that an understanding has been reached through the efforts of National Committeeman Guffey by which a satisfactory fusion ticket will be put in nomination by the Democratic and Union Parties in Philadelphia. Fusion in the city will be followed by fusion in the State.

Col. Guffey will reach this city to-morrow morning, and a dispatch from Pittsburg quotes him as saying that the principal obstacle in the way of fusion, the candidacy of Judge Stevenson for re-election, will be removed to the satisfaction of the Union Party, the Municipal League, and the Democratic managers. Col. Guffey was represented as thoroughly understanding that neither the Union Party nor the Municipal League would accept Judge Stevenson as a candidate. He was aware also that the machine Democrats proposed to nominate a Democrat for District Attorney, and keep him on the ticket unless the Union Convention next Tuesday should nominate Stevenson for Judge.

The dispatch added, as coming from a close political lieutenant of Guffey, in Pittsburg, that the basis of a harmonious adjustment, which had been reached, was that the Democrats would select for Judge some Democratic lawyer other than Stevenson, and the Unionists would nominate him alone. According to the dispatch, there was no doubt of this being agreeable to Messrs. Donnelly and Ryan, the machine Democratic leaders.

Judge Stevenson was informed to-night of the substance of the Pittsburg dispatch. "I have nothing to say," he replied. He was asked if there was a possibility of his declining to be a candidate before or after the convention, or through any person at the convention. To this and other questions he replied: "I have nothing to say."

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

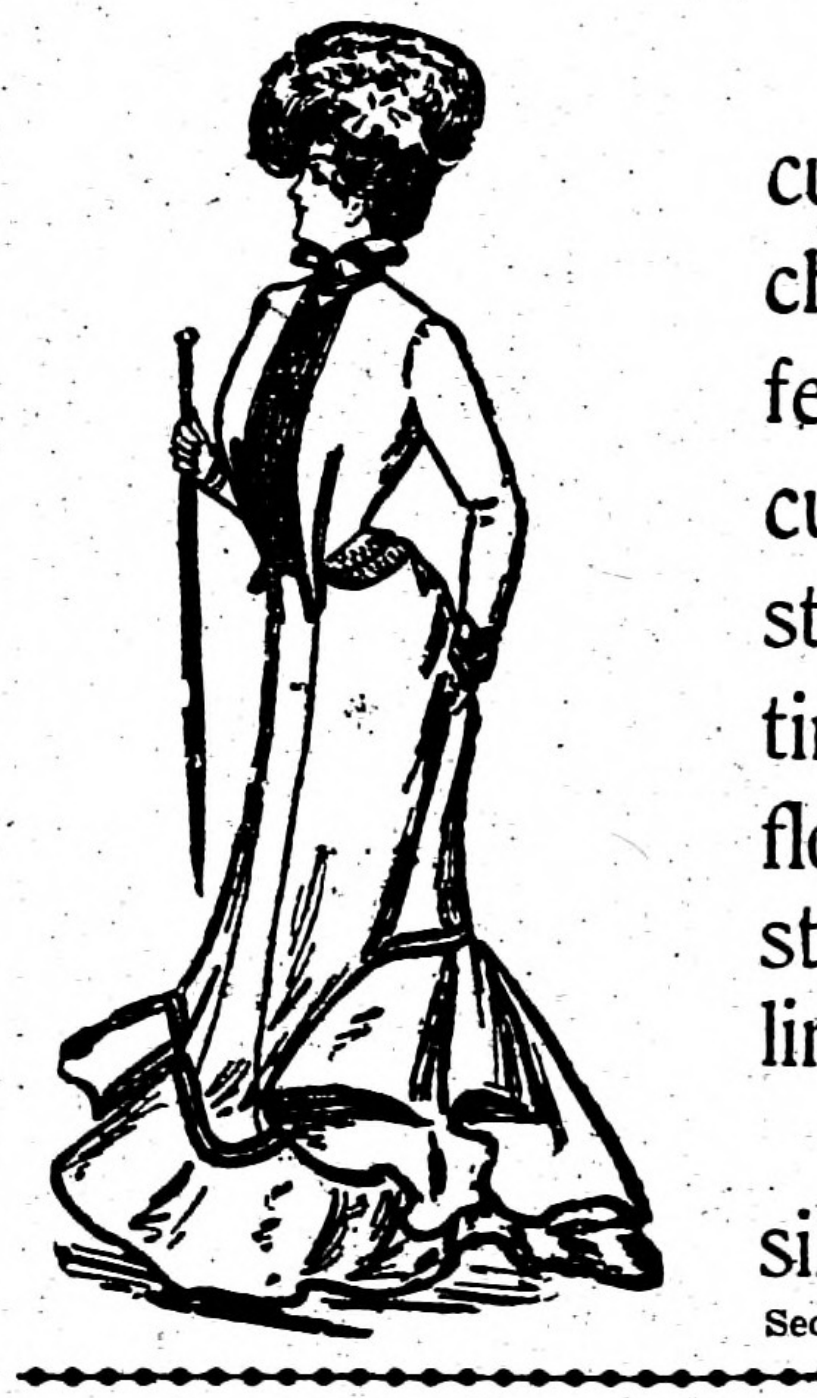
TO-DAY—BARGAIN FRIDAY.

You will find some of the sharpest money-savings of the season—exemplified economy in our bargain Friday offerings for to-day. The list seems to be more than usually brilliant with just the articles in most popular demand.

You should not fail to shop here to-day.

A Great Special for To-Day!

New Tailored Suit, $14.00.



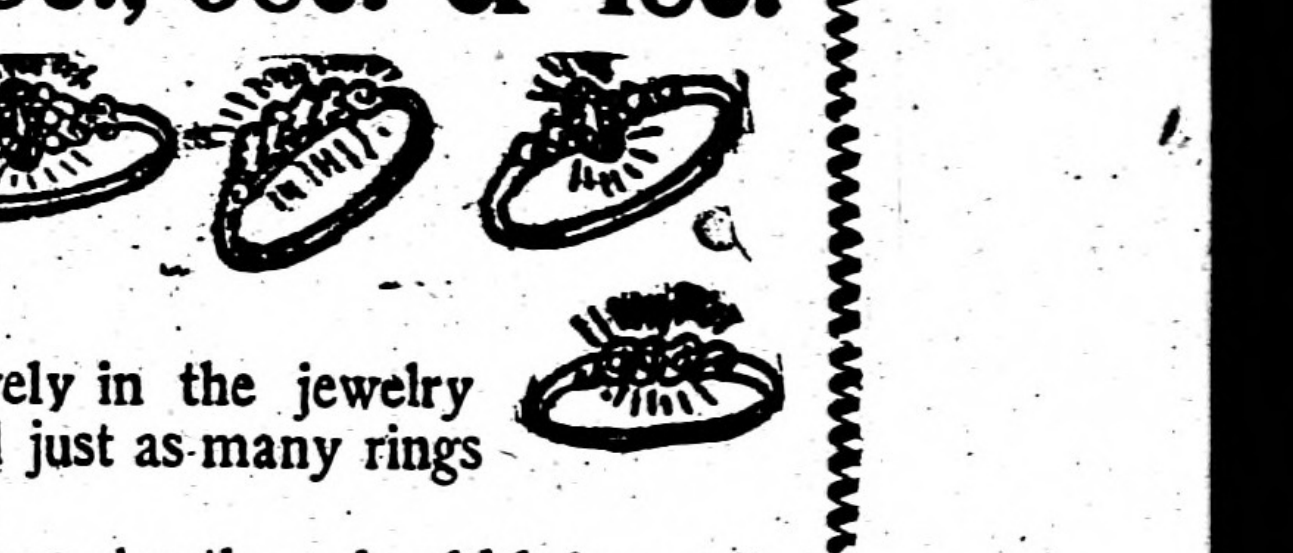
These are made exactly like cut, of black, navy and brown cheviots; demi-fitting coat, taffeta lined, with stitched vest and cuffs of taffeta, and turn-over stock collar; skirt made on entirely new lines, with flaring flounce, which is finely tailor-stitched, and narrow front gore; lined with best nearsilk.

An excellent street costume, sizes 32 to 44.

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

A Great Bargain Friday Sale of

Solid Gold Rings, 25c., 38c. & 48c.



Do not buy shell rings which are only plated when you can buy solid gold ones cheaper.

We have been fortunate to secure another great lot of those rings which recently made matters so lively in the jewelry store. Just as big a bargain this time and just as many rings to select from.

The rings sell just about one-fourth the price they should bring ordinarily. They are made by one of the largest and best manufacturers in the world, who guarantee every ring they produce. The assortment is divided into three lots as follows:

At 25c—Women's, Misses' and Babies' Rings—Many designs, set with pearls, turquoises, emeralds, garnets and other stones; value 75c, and over; our Mill and Factory Sale price, 25c. each.

At 38c—Misses' and Babies' Rings—Larger settings; of pearls, torquoises, emeralds, garnets and other stones; value here $1.25 and over.

At 48c—Women's, Misses' and Babies' Rings—Heavy, many handsome designs; set with pearls, turquoises, garnets and other stones; there are values in this lot up to $2.50.

Main Floor, Front, Centre.

Sale of Dressmakers' Needs.

The success which our Quarterly Sale of Notions and Dressmakers' Needs has attained demonstrates the result of—Value!

The goods in this sale are of standard quality and prices are lower than you can find elsewhere. Every item is a great money-saver.

Washable Dress Shields—Double cover—
No. 4, **80c.** per dozen; **7c.** per pair.
No. 5, **98c.** per dozen; **9c.** per pair.

Selected Pure Shell Whalebone—**$11.00** per gross, **95c.** per dozen; 36 inch length.

French Horn Bone—No. 10, per gross, **33c.**; per dozen, **3c.**

Silk Serge Beltings—**45c.** 9 yard pieces; **65c.** 10 yard pieces; double faced.

Silk Prussia Bone Casings—Standard quality; 9 yard pieces, **1.15** per dozen, **10c.** piece. Extra quality, 9 yard pieces, **1.65** dozen, **15c.** piece.

Taffeta Ribbon Bone Casing—9 yard pieces, **80c.** dozen, **7c.** piece. Full width; all silk.

Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding, Atlas Brand—**55c.** dozen yards; **5c.** per yard. Controlled exclusively by us; quality unsurpassed; 1¾ inches wide.

Snap Fasteners, 45c. per gross, **4c.** per dozen.

Swan Bill Hooks and Eyes—Japanned. No. 2, **4c.** gross; No. 3, **4c.** gross; No. 4, **4c.** gross; No. 6, **6c.** gross; No. 8, **7c.** gross; silvered, **8c.**, **9c.**, **12c.** and **16c.** per gross.

Defiance Dressmakers' Pins, 19c. ½ lb. box.

Dressmakers' Pure Silk Machine Twist—10 oz., **4.00** doz.; **35c.** per spool.

Super Lisle Skirt Elastic—
½ in., **33c.** doz. yards.
⅝ in., **42c.** doz. yards.
¾ in., **46c.** doz. yards.
⅞ in., **55c.** doz. yards.

White Cotton Braid—Best quality; 2 pieces, **5c.**; 6 yards to the piece.

Hair Pins, 5c. dozen papers.

Pin Books, 5c.—Containing 480 best quality black and white toilet pins.

English Mourning Pins, 2c.—½-oz. boxes.

Sateen Tape Measures, 2c.—60 inches long.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Great Friday Book Clearing.

A special clearing sale in our Book Department affords an opportunity to secure many handsome books at little prices. In this lot are classic, religious and other books seldom to be found at these prices.

Golden Counsel Series, 18c. each.—Beautifully ornamented in gold binding, gilt tops; in this series are Lessons in the School of Prayer, Water of Life, Prince of the House of David, with Christ, and many others.

Sets of Books in 5 Vols., 64c.—These are the standard works of well-known American and foreign authors; printed on good paper and substantially bound in English silk ribbed cloth; specially adapted for libraries. They include the works of Ruskin and Emerson.

Wm. Waldorf Astor's Latest Book, 75c.—Published in England and sold there for $1.50.

Bulwer's Works, 13 Vols., 1.95—Bound in cloth.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Standard Atlas of the World, 95c.—Bound in cloth; latest and best maps in colors. Published at $3.

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, 19c.—In words of one syllable, with numerous illustrations and water-color reproductions.

Cupid and the Footlights, by James L. Ford, 69c.—A unique love story told entirely by documents. Published at $1.50.

The Famous Gibson Books, $2.69—Including Gibson's drawings, sketches and cartoons, the Education of Mr. Pipp, and Pictures of People. Published at $5.

Sea and Land, 49c.—A natural history of sea and land creatures and description of cannibals and wild races of the world; 300 illustrations by J. W. Buel; handsomely bound in cloth. Published at $2.

Men's & Children's Underwear.

A special offer for Bargain Friday in men's Fall underwear; also one for children. Here is your chance to secure a bargain.

Men's Merino Underwear, 29c.

Several hundred dozen fine merino shirts and drawers; just the thing for Fall wear; natural gray colors; all sizes. Worth 50c.

Children's Underwear, 15c.

Ribbed, fleece lined vests and pants, in silver gray and white. Would be a bargain at 25c.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Women's & Children's Hose, 10c.

Exceptional Bargain Friday items; you should heed them.

For Women—Are of heavy weight black cotton, just the sort for Fall wear; all have double heels and toes; double soles and double toes, with high spliced heels; worth 19c. per pair.

The Children's—Heavyweight 1x1 ribbed black cotton, extra length, with double knees, sizes 6 to 9½; really worth 20c. per pair. Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Extraordinary Friday Sale of

Wade & Butcher Razors, Etc.

All those famous makes of razors, such as Wade & Butcher, Wostenholm, Bell, K & S. and Schaff, are offered to-day at extraordinary prices. They are the finest hollow ground and rarely reach the bargain level; also many other specials in shaving needfuls.

Wade & Butcher Razors—Genuine hollow ground Razor, 48c. Heavy weight Razor for coarse beards, 58c Extra fine hollow ground Razors, 69c Superior hollow ground Razor, 98c.

"Wostenholm" and other Razors.

$1 Razors, 48c. $1.25 Razors, 58c. $1.50 Razors, 68c. $1.75 Razors, 78c. $2 Razors, 88c. $2.25 Razors, 98c. $2.50 Razors, $1.18

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 20, 1901.

OFFICES:

New York:
Publication Office..............41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington............515 Fourteenth Street
Philadelphia............Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
London: The Times, Printing House Square, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine Supplement, per Year	1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE DAY OF MOURNING.

Yesterday was singularly impressive. Here, in the great city which is the centre of so much of the activity of the country, and of other countries, a more than Sabbath stillness, a peculiar hush, indefinable, sympathetic, universal, prevailed. The oldest observer, we think, cannot have seen its like. The streets were not deserted. In many parts they were thronged. But the crowds were curiously noiseless. Their sober garb, the low tone of their voices, their unhastening movement, the serious and subdued expression of their faces, the absence of all the manifestations usual to an unoccupied day in this vast conglomerate population, were more notable than the draped buildings and the drooping flags. And what was noted here was reported from all over the land, from the ancient capital of the British race, and from many foreign cities. It was as if the whole civilized world paused reverently at the passing of the dead.

Probably never before in the history of the world have the expressions of sympathy and of sorrow for the death of the head of a nation been so general and so fervent among other nations, among their rulers and the common people as well. For this there are many reasons. The events of the past few years—events in which our President had borne well a great part and distinctly made his mark upon the history of his time—have brought the American Nation much closer to the minds of the statesmen and the rulers of other lands than it had ever been before. After his country had thus somewhat suddenly and not without shock to the feelings of the ruling classes taken its place among the Powers to be reckoned with, President McKinley had turned with calm and resolute patience and firmness toward a policy of peace, justice, good-will, and moderation. The world was called on to witness the novel spectacle of the Chief of a victorious Nation, on the morrow of a war that had greatly modified the relations of the principal Governments of the earth, assuming naturally and as of course the leadership of the forces of peace and progress. When he passed away, it is no wonder that those responsible for the affairs of other nations felt that a serious, a peculiar, loss had been sustained.

It was not, however, his personality, effective as that had been, that had touched the general mind. It was his representative character. He was the choice of the American people for their highest post of trust and power. He had won their confidence, their respect, their affection. The qualities that the world acknowledged with admiration as they were unfolded on the vast stage of events were those which the American people knew, honored, and shared. This it was that opened the understanding of the common people in all lands and made them one with us in our affliction. The hope of the world, long stifled, often checked, never abandoned, had been kindled and renewed by the noble career of this simple American. He had illustrated the possibilities opened to character and ability by the principles of National life in the land over which he had presided so faithfully and well. The horizon of human opportunity had seemed broader, and touched by a brighter light, for what he was and had done.

Even to us, who knew all this as we know our native tongue, who had drunk it from the dear breast of our mother land, in whose hearts it is the unconscious spring of courage and aspiration, the death of our President had come with a revealing flash. We suddenly realized, as we had not before, how great was the office he had filled, how fruitful and safe the system that at each returning term finds one to fill it honorably. In this assurance, undisturbed and confident as to the Nation, we turn more tenderly sorrowful to the thought of our countryman, our friend, our brother. That was the thought that dwelt in the mind of the people yesterday everywhere within our wide borders, and made of the Nation a mourning family. It will preserve and hallow his memory.

> Now all his labor's done!
> Now, now the goal is won!
> O grave, we come!
> Seal up the precious dust—
> Land of the good and just,
> Take the soul home!

ALFRED THE GREAT.

The celebration at Winchester is well adapted to stir the blood and excite the imagination of every Englishman, nay, of every English-speaking man. It should inspire all Americans. For, however diverse we may be in ancestry and origin, however much credit for our institutions we may ascribe to the other sources of our Nation, we still must, as sensible and informed persons, acknowledge Great Britain as our political parent. And, in celebrating the millenary of Alfred the Great, Great Britain is celebrating an amazing political success.

For it is to be noted that from Alfred the Great to Edward the Seventh the history of England, the history of Great Britain, has been a history of steady and unbroken political development. One of the latest and greatest of British historians, Prof. Freeman, was never weary of celebrating what he called the "unity," meaning the continuity, "of history." His own island suggests that theme. It was in the early years of the nineteenth century that Campbell glorified the "Mariners of England,"

> Whose flag has braved, a thousand years,
> The battle and the breeze.

The boast is a century more impressive now than it was then. And it was, and is, a just boast. In some ways Great Britain is not so modern a country as some of her Continental neighbors. She is by no means, for example, so "hospitable to new ideas" as France. And the traveler in Europe has often to recognize that Great Britain is an island, that Britons are in many ways insular. But nevertheless we have to admit that politically she has performed a quite unprecedented feat in keeping abreast with the present without breaking with the past. From Alfred the Great to Edward the Seventh is really an unbroken series. There have been revolts in England. Englishmen have been constrained to decapitate one King and wrest the succession from another in order to secure the onward march of the nation. But they have done these things under the influence of tradition. Their Government, as one of their own poets has said, has

> broadened slowly down
> From precedent to precedent,

and they are really entitled to celebrate the millenary of Alfred the Great as something that really belongs to the continuous history of Great Britain.

She is not the most ancient nation in Europe by several. But she is by far the most ancient nation that is also thoroughly and throughout a modern nation. And she has accomplished the transition without a break. That is her great political distinction, that she accepts the present, that she confronts the future, without breaking with the past. Her nearest neighbor, and secular rival, and frequent enemy, has broken with her past over and over again. The most considerate and philosophic and patriotic of Frenchmen, such as Taine, frankly own their envy of a nation in which, as Lowell puts it, "Evolution" is not spelled with an initial "R." The French Revolution and the Napoleonic era that succeeded it broke with the whole historic past of France. But there is no "solution of continuity" in the political history of England for a thousand years.

It is a great record. It is one of which Englishmen have a right to be proud. Of the nations of the Continent those which are not politically moribund, like Spain, are politically "struggling to be born," like Germany. We ourselves are the most shining example in the world of to-day of a political success. But how much all patriotic Americans would desire to have the seal of secular achievement put upon that success! What is our history of a century and a quarter, as a guarantee of the "approval of Time and of the world," compared to the millennial success which England is celebrating at Winchester?

THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

For the most important results of the recent strike of the Amalgamated Association we must look to its influence upon the workmen affected and its probable influence upon the future management of labor unions. The large number of men deprived of perfectly satisfactory employment, kept in idleness without provision for their support, and then told to shift for themselves, have been thinking, and are now giving very emphatic expression to their dissatisfaction with a system which puts them in the position of conscripts to be drafted into service whenever the executive officers of their unions think it expedient to declare war upon employers. True, meetings of the lodges are called at which every member in good standing presumably has the right to express his views and to vote no on the question of a strike; but this privilege is of very little value, and if availed of only serves to put the objector in a false position and bring down upon his head the wrath of the leaders who have arranged the programme and expect nothing but concurrence from the membership. Of the men who are returning to work in the steel mills a great many do not hesitate to declare that they left their employment unwillingly and against their judgment; equally true is it that a great many are wholly dissatisfied with the terms of Shaffer's surrender, and having sacrificed so much are now unwilling to be bound by them. This is especially true of the men in the tin plate mills which have been conceded as lost to the Amalgamated.

The remedy for conditions so unsatisfactory would seem to be the decision of all questions involving the rights of workmen by ballot in the lodges, so taken that each member may express his agreement with or dissent from the policy of the leaders without incurring their personal enmity. This means a secret ballot, of which the professional labor organizers are more afraid than of any other restraint which could be imposed upon their freedom of action. Had the members of the Amalgamated been permitted to vote on the question of the strike order of July 18, the proposition would have been overwhelmingly defeated. No reason for it was given which appealed to the judgment of a majority of those affected, but those who had ventured to vigorously oppose the will of the minority and to rally an effective opposition would have found their position in the membership extremely uncomfortable. The only excuse for the arbitrary policy of President Shaffer would have been found in success. As it resulted in humiliating and disastrous failure, the membership are naturally averse to the continuance of a system which so completely subordinates the will of the majority to that of the minority, and are demanding a reorganization which shall introduce more democratic methods of government and make the President the executive of the will of the membership, with only such powers as are specifically conferred by resolution. Such a change would be eminently wholesome. The man who is asked to surrender his living and put his future in jeopardy should have the right to express assent or dissent without coercion, even though required to subordinate his own preferences to the will of the majority when that has been expressed.

Another important result of the recent strike is likely to be the adoption of a system of self-protection for the classes of labor not eligible for membership in a body like the Amalgamated, which looks after the interests of those rated as highly skilled. As the rule, helpers and laborers have no interest in the wages disputes of the skilled men, and are very little better off under one scale than another; but when a few hundred heaters and rollers decide to strike, many thousands of helpers and laborers are expected to stand with idle hands in empty pockets until the dispute is settled. There is a substantial injustice in such an arrangement, which is tolerable only when the issue involved is of sufficient general interest to labor to warrant the sacrifice which the unskilled are called upon to make. As the result of the privations suffered by the unskilled labor of the steel mills during the past Summer, a plan is now under consideration which contemplates the organization of a union for the men of these grades. When the conditions warrant it, this union shal take a hand in the game, and, if dissatisfied, tender to the mill owners crews of men capable of taking charge of furnaces and rolls and running them—if not as well as the men on strike, at least well enough to permit the mills to resume and meet the emergency requirements. It will also look after the attempts of the skilled men to picket the mills and keep away from them those who want to work with the approval of the Helpers' and Laborers' Union. This is to be done whenever a strike of the skilled men is ordered without consulting the unskilled labor affected, or when it is prolonged for no better reason than appeared in the case of the strike just ended. The experience of the past few weeks has shown that there is a great deal more skill in heating and rolling available for employment than the Amalgamated counted on, and it is probable that in future arrangements to "tie up" the mills more consideration will have to be given than was thought necessary this year to the rights of workmen not in its membership.

FOR MAYOR, MR. LOW.

If, as now seems reasonably certain, the nominating conventions of the various anti-Tammany organizations shall confirm the choice of the conference, and make Mr. Low the candidate for Mayor, it will be an outcome of discussion and selection with which all good citizens may well be satisfied.

The natural desire to have Tammany opposed by an independent Democrat has been defeated by the very simple fact that the independent Democrats were unable to unite on any one person, and none appeared of such commanding fitness as to make his nomination imperative. After that idea had to be abandoned, Mr. Low was the natural, the logical, almost the inevitable, nominee of the anti-Tammany forces. He has the two essential qualifications. He is known to possess an entirely trustworthy character, and he has proved his ability in actual experience. We know that he will be an efficient and upright Mayor, if elected, because he has already been one, under conditions of exceptional difficulty and trial. Since he was at the head of the City Government of Brooklyn he has had an honorable career in another class of work of different but of very exacting nature. He is even more worthy of confidence now than he was four years ago, for his principles have not changed, and we know him better.

That Mr. Low would put into actual practice the principles for which he stood in 1897 we have not the slightest doubt. That he would do his utmost to give the city a pure, sound, and businesslike administration of its affairs, that he would refuse to use the powers of his office to promote partisan ends, that he would enforce fidelity to the interests of the city in all his appointees, we cannot for a moment question. That he would bring to the task assigned him great executive ability, thorough knowledge of affairs, a deliberate and unselfish judgment, his whole career proves. His candidacy will present to the people of New York an opportunity such as they have never before had to secure good government of the highest character. We have confidence that they will avail themselves of it.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS AND TENEMENTS.

The conclusion of Magistrate Pool, after patiently listening to arguments on both sides, that "a bachelor is not a family," and that because of the exemption of his domestic organization, which may include a valet, cook, and servant, from the legal classification which makes him the tenant of a tenement when he lives in a multiple apartment building and has his meals cooked at home, a bachelor apartment house may be built in violation of the provisions of the law relating to tenements, is an interesting addition to the glossary of legal definitions.

What is a family? Obviously, a man and his wife and their children, together with such dependent poor relations as may be domiciled with them and such servants as they may employ. As to the legal status of such a unit of social organization there can be no doubt. But let us follow it through the usual course of evolutionary development and natural change. The wife dies, as good women sometimes do, and the husband becomes constructively a bachelor, in that he is unmarried and has the legal status of one who has never married, so far as womenkind are concerned. The children grow up and leave home, and their place in the organization is taken by others—wards, it may be, or persons acceptable for companionship. When does such an organization cease to be a family? To dissolve the family it is necessary that the head of it shall go off by himself and live alone. The best definition of a family of which we have knowledge, with exact reference to its etymology, is an organization of persons under one head who live in one house. A bachelor, man or woman, who maintains a servant (famulus) and lives in a house (faama) is the head of a family, and the more servants he maintains the larger his family.

It is not profitable, however, to split hairs in reviewing a ruling by his Honor, Mr. Magistrate Pool. But it may be pertinent to ask what the tenement house law is for, why it prescribes certain conditions as necessary in a dwelling designed for a multiple tenancy, and whether bachelors and their familiars need less air and light for health and comfort than other people do. It is also within the limits of propriety to speculate as to whether it is the province of a Magistrate to find in wire-drawn distinctions an excuse for obvious and intentional violations of a statute designed to prevent in buildings of a certain class the abuses which have been found inimical to the public health and for that reason contrary to public policy. The door opened by Magistrate Pool is one through which serious abuses of the tenement house law may find their way into building practice, and we may look for a great increase in the number of bachelor apartments—to be subsequently used as the interests of the owners may suggest.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That most curious product of Bostonian environment and influence, Mr. Thomas W. Lawson, not content with the amount, though apparently delighted with the quality, of the attention he has attracted this Summer in the course of his efforts to avenge a personal grievance by creating trouble and embarrassments for the New York Yacht Club, has seized upon the death of President McKinley as a welcome excuse for more work of the same sort. Knowing just enough about yachting to appreciate the many and serious interests that would suffer from an abandonment or long postponement of the cup races, Mr. Lawson has written to one of the Boston papers a long communication in which, with a good assumption of gravity, he asserts that propriety and patriotism alike render it necessary not only to postpone the races, but to postpone them so long as to render impracticable the holding of the races this year. Foreseeing that the objects of his animosity would have to do exactly what they have done, on the eve of that action he expatiated at length on the brutality and sordidness of the inevitable compromise between warm sentiment and cold sense. We venture the prophecy that Mr. Lawson's latest manifestation of resentment against those whose original judgment of his social qualities he has since so often confirmed will add to his reputation without changing it in the slightest degree. The American public is just now extremely and properly quick to condemn even the appearance of disrespect to President McKinley's memory, but it realizes that life is still life and that a great and common grief is not worthily demonstrated by the infliction of grave losses on a few of those who share it. The races will not take place this week. That is well, and it is enough. The members of the New York Yacht Club and the British yachtsman who has succeeded in winning our affectionate esteem despite his efforts to deprive us of one of our most cherished possessions need no lessons in propriety or patriotism from Mr. Thomas W. Lawson, a man who never yet has evidenced the power to discriminate between notoriety and fame or between the wonder of his countrymen and their admiration.

—M. Santos-Dumont, the able Brazilian who has kept Paris talking about him for several months by occasionally moving a balloon a few hundred feet through still air, must have been filled with anxiety when he heard the news that another Brazilian is on the way to the gay capital with the obvious intention of getting the same sort of fame. The second aspirant also has a balloon, but he has an extremely good phrase besides, and with this advantage it is almost certain that he will immediately relegate M. Santos-Dumont to obscurity. Brazilian No. 2, one Senhor Augusto Severo, says that his balloon will work perfectly because its maker has accomplished "the juxtaposition of the centres of traction and resistance." That is simply beautiful. It doesn't mean anything in particular, but how well it sounds—how scientific, for those who are not scientists, and how well calculated to prevent the real scientists from giving the new notoriety-hunter any of their troublesome attention!

—Having pondered on "the painful forecasts" which it says it can easily imagine the Continental Chancelleries making with regard to the rapid expansion and growth in strength of the English-speaking nations, The Ceylon Standard remarks: "We may of course be wrong, but we believe we are absolutely right, when we say that the mere force of circumstances will drive the British and American Empires into a union which shall be so strong that it will be able to defy all the other powers of the world. This, too, mind you, Tammany Hall, Mr. Krueger, and the Irish Nationalist members of the House of Commons notwithstanding." This interests us, not because we have any particular confidence in the prophetic vision of The Ceylon Standard, or because we share its yearnings to "defy the world," but because of the evidence it gives that the fame of Tammany Hall has reached even the antipodes, accompanied with just enough knowledge of that organization's character to make the distant commentator assume that it is one of three great obstacles to the fulfillment of their highest destiny by Great Britain and the United States. Our Far Eastern contemporary vastly exaggerates, we are sure, the importance of Tammany Hall, which is, after all, only a small and superficial ulcer on our body politic, indicative of no grave or constitutional trouble, and easily removable as soon as we get ready to summon the surgeon. But if they know about Tammany in Ceylon, where do they not know about it? And when a reputation goes so far, how sad it is when the reputation is utterly bad. There may be, as has often been asserted, several honest men who for one fairly good reason or another remain nominal members of that criminal and corrupt league, but certainly they are not at all sensitive to the condemnation of civilized humanity, their personal friends excepted, else would they hastily withdraw. We can imagine no more terrible thing for a good man or woman of the next century to discover than that his or her great-great-grandfather was a member of Tammany Hall.

—Some weeks ago we gently suggested to Gen. C. W. Darling of Utica that if he would only call some big horns in his proud possession "moose horns," which they presumably are, instead of "elk horns," which, on the same presumption, they are in but one and a highly unsatisfactory sense, he would avoid the painful necessity of admitting that the German Emperor has some horns of the same sort that are bigger than any which America has produced. Now comes The Utica Press, accusing us of asserting that there are no elk in this country—which we never did—and, on the authority of somebody who signs himself "Charles Payne, Dealer in Wild Animals for Scientific and Propagating Purposes," it charges us with blundering. Mr. Payne may deal in wild animals for scientific and propagating purposes, or he may do it for the money he can make out of them, but his own letter proves that if he knows anything about deer it is how to catch them. He simply cannot know anything else, since he says:

> The announcement of The New York Times that there are no elk in this country is a great error. The wapiti deer, or American elk, as they are called, abound throughout the Rocky Mountains, more especially in Idaho and Wyoming, and quite a good many are found in Northern Colorado and Utah; also in the Olympic range in Washington. They are very hardy animals, and many of the parks and zoological gardens in the United States have them in their collections, where they breed quite readily. Most of the large game preserves that are fenced have these animals in their preserves, and they will perhaps never become extinct. I furnish a good many of these for stocking new parks in the Eastern country. The above information is reliable.

That is really funny, since it is all true and all irrelevant. The wapiti is, indeed, "the American elk, as it is called," but it isn't the American or any other elk by any calling except that of people like Mr. Payne, who don't know what an elk really is. The wapiti is the American representative of the European red deer, which is an utterly different animal from the European elk. The American representative of the latter is the moose, just as the American representative of the European reindeer is the caribou. In each of these pairs, however, the two animals are not quite the same—they are merely very close relatives. If Gen. Darling's horns are wapiti horns, he has no right at all to call them elk horns; if, as his description indicated, they are moose horns, he can call them elk horns if he pleases, but to do so isn't necessary, and, in our opinion, it is both injudicious and unpatriotic.

A Plea for Czolgosz.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to the editorial entitled "Standing Mute" in this morning's Times, allow me to quote Section 342 Code of Criminal Procedure, which is as follows: "If defendant refuse to answer indictment, plea of not guilty to be entered. If the defendant refuse to answer an indictment by demurrer or plea, a plea of not guilty must be entered."

In this connection I would call your attention to the fact that a conviction could not be had upon a plea of guilty by Czolgosz, but that the people must prove their case, Section 322 Code of Criminal Procedure. It is also provided, Section 336 Code of Criminal Procedure, that the plea of insanity is to be presented as a specification under the plea of not guilty.

EDWARD H. NEARY, JR.

New York, Sept. 19, 1901.

What The Times Is Showing.

From The Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.

The New York Times will issue a Jubilee Number marking the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. With rivals in the field that are as unscrupulous as they are unworthy of public support, The Times has made the valuable and encouraging demonstration that notwithstanding yellow competition, but perhaps in consequence of it, a decent journal can be built up and become financially strong even in New York City. That demonstration is worth something, and the journal that has made it deserves the support of the discriminating public and will receive it.

NUGGETS.

Easy.

A New Jersey doctor claims to be able to cast the devil out of women. But anybody can banish something that isn't there.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Should Cover It.

Why is it that police order not to put their hands in their pockets does not apply on the visits of the campaign assessment collector?—Philadelphia Times.

Close Description.

"He was spirited away, you say?" said Gildersleeve to Sterlingworth.

"That was about it. They got him drunk and carried him off."—Detroit Free Press.

Believed in the Equinoctial.

Mrs. Curious—Are you going away, Mrs. Malaprop?

Mrs. Malaprop—No, the paradoxical storm is due, you know, and it would be no pleasure to travel when the weather is so umbrageous.—Syracuse Herald.

Useless Instruction.

Poor Man—Well, did you buy that book telling all about how to economize in the kitchen?

Wife—Yes, I've got it.

Poor Man—That's good. What does it say?

Wife—It's full of recipes telling how to utilize cold roast turkey—but we haven't the turkey.—New York Weekly.

BE GLAD.

From The Denver News.

If your skies are overcast,
They'll be bright to-morrow.
There will come an end at last,
Unto hurt and sorrow.
Past the shadow and the night,
Shines the sun forever.
There awaits a golden height
To reward endeavor.

'Spite of grieving and of pain
For the ones gone from us,
Shining over sorrow's rain
Is a bow of promise.
God above the tempest smiles
Through the clouds of sadness.
In the sunny afterwhiles
There is joy and gladness.

In the home, when toil is done,
One awaits to meet us;
There are little feet to run,
Laughing eyes to greet us.
After all, the world is fair,
God is good above us,
When there's some one else to care,
Some one else to love us.

There are songs of joy afar,
If you stop to listen.
Hope can see a silver star
O'er the morning glisten.
Past the Future's open gate
Brighter days are gleaming.
Death and parting, wrong and hate,
These are only seeming.

Though disasters line the way
That awaits before me,
In the province of To-day
There is sunshine o'er me;
Onward through a fair To-Be
Is my spirit winging;
While a voice of melody
Through my heart is ringing.

SORROW ON THE TEUTONIC

News of the Nation's Loss Received Off Nantucket.

Passengers Had Expected to Hear Tidings that the Stricken President Was Out of Danger.

Crowded with people, the White Star liner Teutonic, which arrived at Quarantine late Wednesday evening, came up to her pier on the North River yesterday morning. As the ship neared the Nantucket Lightship on Wednesday morning Capt. McKinstry had the vessel's course changed so as to get close enough to the lightship to receive intelligence of the President's condition.

The news from Buffalo was so encouraging when the Teutonic sailed from Liverpool that those on board were totally unprepared for the sad tidings that the observer at Nantucket gave them.

As soon as she got the news the ship started ahead again under full speed. The English flag astern and the American flag at the top of the foremast were lowered to half mast as a token of respect to the memory of the martyred President.

The Teutonic was delayed somewhat in coming across by rough weather, that was encountered on the first two days out. Westerly gales and a high sea caused the ship to roll a little too much, and kept her from attaining full speed during that time.

Many prominent people came over in the cabin of the Teutonic. Marshall Field of Chicago was one of them; as was Mrs. P. D. Armour, Jr., and her sister, Mrs. Vernon Booth. Mr. Field said that he had been six weeks in London and Paris. Of the death of the President, Mr. Field said: "The news of the President's death was a great shock to all of us, especially as the report we got just before we sailed was such good news."

Of financial and commercial affairs on the other side, Mr. Field said:

"They are fully awake over there to the activity in America, but I do not believe that they are going to give up exactly, and this is true especially of the Britishers."

Sir Henry C. Burdett, who comes over to see the yacht races, said that he did not care to be interviewed. Edward H. Lemare, organist of St. Margaret's, Westminster, comes over to give recitals in several of the larger cities. He will return in November.

Another arrival was Lady Newborough, who expected to join her husband, Baron Newborough, on her arrival. The Baron is still on the way, his yacht, the Fedora, having sailed from the Azores about twelve days ago. The Fedora left Dartmouth on Aug. 28, but had to put into the Azores for repairs. Lady Newborough was prior to her marriage Miss Grace Carr of Louisville. She was married to Baron Newborough in London Nov. 7 last. Her mother accompanies her to America.

J. Coleman Drayton, W. A. Coleman Drayton, and Miss Drayton were among the other arrivals on the Teutonic.

GOV. VOORHEES'S EULOGY.

Memorial Service at Elizabeth Attended by High State Officials.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 19.—Gov. Voorhees was the principal speaker at the memorial service held in the historic First Presbyterian Church to-day. The pastors of almost every church in the city were present, as was Chancellor Magie and Congressman Fowler. The veteran organizations and Government employes also attended.

There was one bright spot in the church. It was the reserved pew in which sat the naval officers of the Mexican Government, who are here superintending work at Nixon's shipyard, and Lieut. Pyne of the United States Navy. The naval officers were in full uniform.

Gov. Voorhees in his address said, in part:

"Mr. McKinley was simple in character, without guile, direct, and plain-spoken. He loved straight dealing and despised duplicity. His action in the Chinese trouble was an exemplification of those traits. He was generous and kind. He won friends and inspired love and respect in all. He did not drive, but he conquered by conviction. He was conscientious and honest. His views might be questioned, but no one doubted his sincerity. Some of his warmest friends opposed his views.

"He was patriotic in the broadest sense. He loved his country, and served it faithfully. His greatest desire was the happiness of the people. He was the type of an American of whom we can all be proud. A brave soldier, an honest man, an able statesman, a broad-minded patriot—the highest embodiment of all that our Nation stands for.

"His claim to our greatest love does not rest on prowess or achievements, not for statesmanship or eloquence will he be longest remembered, but it was because he was a good son, a loving husband, a gallant soldier, deserving citizen, true patriot, and man. He fell not on the field of battle. He died before his time, but not as we would have him die. His last hours saw fading away hopes and ambitious desire. There was no complaint on his tongue, no questioning bitterness on his lips. The great man, weak in body, breathed those sublime words, words of comfort and encouragement to his sorrowing companion, the words of comfort and of faith: 'It is God's way; His will, not ours, be done.' His name will be enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen."

TRIBUTE OF MR. GRIGGS.

Ex-Attorney General Addresses a Great Assemblage at Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 19.—There was an immense assemblage at the memorial services which were held this afternoon in Eastside Park. The address was delivered by ex-United States Attorney General John W. Griggs, who spoke, in part, as follows:

"It is a hard task, my friends, which you have set for me to-day. There are two names that are in the minds of the people of Paterson—McKinley and Hobart. How friendly and familiar they sound. We knew them both—one, he who went first, belonged to us. They are indissolubly joined in the hearts of all our people.

"Only last March I followed President McKinley as he rode down Pennsylvania Avenue from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol to reconsecrate himself to the services of the American people. Day before yesterday I followed him again from the White House to the Capitol, down the same broad avenue. This time flags and banners hung from their accustomed places, but they bore the black insignia of mourning and death. Fatal contrast. Incomprehensible mystery.

"The world weeps with us to-day as the earthly form of William McKinley is laid at rest. Kings and Princes do him honor and reverence his memory, for in him they perceived a great chief of a mighty people, whose life and example have shown that the true sources of prosperous and successful rule are found, not in might, or power, or hereditary privilege, or the divine right of Kings, but in the gentle elements of justice, reasonableness, nobleness of purpose, and love of righteousness, which shone in the character of our dead President. By the shores of the Adriatic a widowed Queen weeps anew to-day as she recalls a loyal husband stricken by such a dastardly hand and with no worthier purpose than that which laid our own loved ruler low.

"Now is not the time to take a detailed estimate of his public services. Nor is this the time to dwell upon 'the deep damnation of his taking off.' To-day it is the human that absorbs our souls. Hear the accordance of praise that comes from every wind under the heavens.

"The East cries, 'We loved him, for he was of our stock. He thought with us. He brought us prosperity. We knew him, therefore we loved him.' The West says, 'He was of us; he was our perfect product. We knew him, therefore we loved him.' The North cries, 'He fought for us; he wrought for us. We understood him; he was loyal and true, therefore we loved him.' The South cries, 'We loved him, for he was magnanimous and just to the South; in war an honorable foeman; in peace a friend and a brother.'

"No Prince or knight of chivalry ever bore himself with finer carriage or firmer step. His simple dignity was the wonder and the praise of the courts and chancelleries. If I were to seek a phrase to describe his public demeanor I would say it was 'simple greatness.'

"As he lay in those last days upon his bed waiting in calm consciousness the issue of his wound, no doubt his mind was filled with many memories of his life. He recalled the days of his childhood and youth, his parents and early schoolmates. It was wonderful how he always remembered a comrade. And he thought of that day on which began that long service of his country, the day on which, a lad of seventeen years, he swore devotion to the flag and marched away to the war. Pause and think of it for a moment. This lad of seventeen taking his place in the ranks, a private soldier, enduring the fatigue of the march, the homely rations, the discomfort of the camp, the misery of the hospital, the horrors and dangers of the battlefield.

"Perhaps he heard again the rattle of Early's musketry at dawn at Cedar Creek and saw the Union troops in terror and surprise flung back before the unexpected foe; and later Sheridan, on foaming steed, coming up from Winchester, and Capt. McKinley rallying the troops and reviving their spirits by spreading the cheering news that Sheridan had returned.

"His was a life given to his country. For her he lived, for her he died. For her he put aside brilliant prospects of professional and business success. For her he fought, for her he labored without ceasing, and gave the best effort of his brain and the loving, loyal devotion of his great heart.

"But if President McKinley was noble in his life, in his death he was sublime. No word of resentment for his assassin, but thought of protection, and regard for the authority of the law. Let his example shine forever in the eyes of our citizens to show them the height and the depth of the duty and devotion which they owe to the constituted order of society and the majesty of law.

"No word of disappointment or regret at his untimely call to die, but resignation to the higher purpose which overruled his plans and hopes. President McKinley believed in a Divine Power Who is the author of being, and in a Divine Lawgiver Who ordains the rule of righteousness, a rule which every human conscience must acknowledge. When the darkness of death was settling over him he murmured words of rest and home. I think that when the light of the eternal morning greeted his soul's eyes he knew he had found them—rest and home."

NEW JERSEY CITIES MOURN.

Services in Jersey City and Hoboken—Trains and Ferryboats Stop.

Memorial services for President McKinley were held in nearly all the churches of Jersey City, the service at the Parmly Memorial Baptist Church being a union of the congregations of that and Hedding Methodist and the Wayne Street Reformed Church. There was no sermon, but Mayor Edward Hoos delivered a eulogy of the dead President and was followed by John J. Mulvaney, President of the Board of Education, and James A. Hamill. At the Bergen Reformed Church Major Z. K. Pangborn delivered an address. At all the other churches sermons were delivered by the regular pastors. At the Roman Catholic churches the prayers for the dead were said at all the early masses.

All public buildings and schools were closed and business was more generally suspended than was ever known before in the city. Many of the saloons were closed during the time of the funeral services, and two or three saloons were closed during the entire day, a thing that never happened before, so far as could be learned. At 3:30 o'clock P. M. all trolley cars in the city came to a standstill, and traffic was suspended for five minutes.

The Academy of Music and the Bijou Theatre were closed. The only performance given was at the Bon Ton Theatre. The audience was small.

In Hoboken the day was observed generally. All business houses in the city were closed. The public buildings, courts, banks, and schools also closed. All churches held services. The hymns, "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and "Lead, Kindly Light," were sung at every service.

At 3:30 o'clock the trains of the Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, Erie, New Jersey Central, and West Shore Railroads stopped for five minutes. All boats of the Hoboken ferry system stopped from 3:30 to 3:35 P. M. The fog bells were rung during that period. The members of the New Jersey Naval Militia fired a President's salute from the guns on the historic sloop-of-war Portsmouth at 3:30 o'clock.

ALL CHURCH PORTALS OPEN.

Tolling Bells, Heard Far in the Clear Air, Signify New Jersey's Lamentation.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 19.—Never in the history of this city has such a demonstration of mourning been witnessed as there was to-day in memory of the martyred President. Every business place, large and small, saloons included, closed a part of the day, if not all day. In all the churches memorial services were held.

In the First Presbyterian Church, where the official services were held, Mayor James M. Seymour paid a tribute to the dead President, and deplored the tragic event that brought his career to a close. The Rev. Dr. William G. Farnell and the Rev. Dr. David D. Frazer also spoke. The Rev. Dr. T. P. Frost offered prayer.

In the Central Methodist Episcopal Church the Rev. Dr. Morgan, formerly a resident of Canton, spoke with much feeling of the dead President. The letter carriers and clerks of the Post Office, headed by Postmaster James Hays, attended the services in a body as did the Knights of Pythias.

While the church exercises were being held 4,000 Italians were parading the principal streets in a memorial funeral pageant. Four black horses covered with black nets were attached to a large float on which rested a tall shaft surrounded by flowers in honor of the dead.

At precisely 3:30 o'clock the power was shut off at the trolley station, and every car in the city stopped for five minutes. While the cars stood motionless the church bells throughout the city tolled and the people bared their heads.

Special to The New York Times.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Sept. 19.—Memorial services were held in all the churches here, and there was an atmosphere of sorrow plainly manifest throughout the borough. In the afternoon the tolling of the bells was heard far out into the countryside in the clear air.

In Grace Episcopal Church Charles Burrows, Quartermaster General of the Grand Army of the Rpublic, pronounced a eulogy in honor of the martyr President. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Ladd, also spoke. The members of Gershom Mott Post, No. 93, and Hilton Command, Spanish War Veterans, attended this service by invitation of the rector.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 19.—Never has there been such an expression of sympathy as was shown in Orange to-day. Business was entirely suspended in retail stores and factories, and the saloons and bootblack shops closed at 10 o'clock and did not reopen until 4. It was no perfunctory closing of the saloons as is the case on holidays and Sundays. The side doors were locked as tightly as the front entrances, and no one was admitted.

Religious services were held in several churches, and some congregations united. At the North Orange Baptist Church, where two other congregations joined in a union service, 2,500 persons were present. The attendance was so large that an overflow meeting was arranged in the Sunday school auditorium.

The Orange and Passaic Valley and the South Orange and Maplewood Traction Companies, the only trolley lines independent of the North Jersey system, shut off the power at 3:30 o'clock, and traffic was suspended for ten minutes. During the same period many church bells tolled, and men stood in the streets with uncovered heads. Hourly salutes were fired during the day by Field Battery A, and at sunset the National salute of forty-five guns was fired. To-night services were held in several churches.

Postmaster Louis D. Gallison had the Post Office draped at his own expense without waiting for formal permission from the Government, and to-day arranged bouquets of Autumn flowers, and china asters in the large window of the office. Meetings of the West Orange Town Council and the Orange Board of Excise, which were to have been held to-night, were postponed. Czolgosz was hanged in effigy in East Orange, Orange, and Vailsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 19.—At the memorial service held in St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church here this morning, the Rev. Dean J. A. O'Grady, one of the foremost priests of New Jersey, strongly adjured his people not to read sensational newspapers. The church was crowded. The dean delivered a eulogy on the late President.

Trolley cars throughout the city and Middlesex County were halted for five minutes at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. There were large meetings in the various churches. The schools were closed, and there was a general suspension of business, including almost every saloon in the town.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 19.—Memorial services were held here in the various churches. All business houses were closed, and in accordance with the orders of Governor Voorhees, a national salute was fired at dawn by the National Guard and a similar salute fired at sunset. Throughout the day guns were fired half hourly and church bells tolled during the hour of the funeral of President McKinley at Canton.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Sept. 19.—Business was suspended in Asbury Park and Ocean Grove. This morning a union memorial service was held in the First Presbyterian Church. The members of the synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church attended in a body. Memorial services were also held in the Episcopal Church at Allenhurst; the Methodist Church, in West Ocean Grove, and the Methodist Church in Bradley Beach

MEETINGS IN SYNAGOGUES

Impressive Ceremonies Mark the Memorial Services.

Taps Sounded at Temple Emanu-El—Mr. McKinley Eulogized and His Favorite Hymn Sung.

Ceremonials that were most impressive marked the memorial services in the Jewish synagogues yesterday.

At the Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue.—The temple was filled to its utmost capacity, and as the service progressed general manifestations of grief were evidenced. Particularly impressive was the moment when the entire congregation repeated, in subdued tones, the Kaddish, or Prayer for the Dead. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman read the proclamation, and in his address, said in part:

"Nearer, My God, to Thee—in these words of the famous hymn which has now become National and non-sectarian, William McKinley has pronounced his most fitting epitaph. These words expressed his deepest thought, the vibrating impulses of his life; they breathed through all his utterances, touched his sentiments and emotions, gave a sublimity to his ideals and aspirations. His life, as it is reviewed in the light of objective and sympathetic appreciation, seems to have been an exemplification of those winged words, 'Nearer, My God, to Thee.' His life was the music to those words, every step of his long and useful career seems to have brought him closer to the Great Ruler of the World.

"This should not be a day merely of weeping. His soul lives—his spirit has not died. The example that he has set cannot be effaced from the hearts of men. Let us dedicate ourselves to those great principles of truth and righteousness without which no Nation can maintain its honor, its liberty, and its independence. Let us, each day, exemplify in our own lives the now immortal refrain—'Nearer, My God, to Thee.'"

After an anthem the Rev. Dr. Gottheil, Rabbi Emeritus, spoke briefly upon Mr. McKinley, touching upon the simplicity of his life and the purity of his motives.

The singing of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," followed, and then the entire congregation said the Prayer of the Dead. "America" was the final hymn, and the service was ended when a bugler in uniform ascended the rostrum and sounded "Taps."

At the Temple Beth-El, Seventy-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, the sermon was delivered by the rabbi, the Rev. Dr. S. Schulman.

"In the great crisis through which we have passed, in the hour of sorrow and humiliation the Nation has become conscious of its friends," he said. "We stand bereaved of a man in whom the highest type of American manhood was developed, a man who through all the crises of life had kept to the highest ideals. He has obtained for the American Nation worldwide respect, and this he did by keeping near to the hearts of the people. Some of the newspapers had printed words and published cartoons which, to say the least, were extreme. Let us take the proper measures to check abuses and to have a proper respect shown for the law."

At the Temple Rodeph Sholom the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman, after a panegyric on the late President's life and character, said:

"If we are the poorer by his death have we not also been made the richer through his life? McKinley is no more. But the story of his life is ours. Our President is dead, yet his deeds have not died with him. The record of his life, the inspiration of his example, the moving power of his manhood, these are not effaced. They are still ours, triumphant over death, ours to cherish, ours to be uplifted by them, ours to enshrine in our hearts. Citizens of this land, draw closer unto each other in common love of country if you would be worthy of him who gave his strength, his devotion, his life to patriotic duty. Men and women, be truer to the noblest commands of virtue and justice, if you would honor him who was a very pattern of manliness. Husbands and wives, consecrate to loftier ideals the sanctuary of your homes if you would cherish him whose fireside was an altar and whose sacrifices were deeds of love."

The Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, in his address at the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Central Park West and Seventieth Street, observed in part:

"Humanity mourns, for humanity has been outraged, not only because a man has been foully murdered, but because the blow was struck against the most enlightened form of government represented by the person of the man stricken down, and because the moment chosen for the murder showed that human industry, art, science, civilization, progress, to which the Exposition in our sister city was consecrated, were not, are not, sacred in the eyes of the misguided men and women who preach anarchy, or in the eyes of their miserable dupes whom they urge to danger."

The Rev. Maurice H. Harris officiated at the memorial service at the Temple Israel of Harlem, at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

"William McKinley," said he, "was not a great man because he was President; he was made President because he was a great man. That is the American way. Leaders are not foisted upon us by accident of birth. We choose our Captains from the fittest, and we chose William McKinley. Therefore the duty to avenge his death is ours. Anarchy is a dangerous reptile. The safety of all government and the peace of all nations are threatened. Let us stand together to crush the common foe of society."

Appropriate memorial exercises were also held in the synagogues of the Congregation Taharath Hakodesh, the Kahal Adath Jeshurun, on Eldridge Street; of the Congregation Agudath Achim Asshei Kurland, at 175 Eldridge Street; at the synagogue at 184 Henry Street, and at the Hebrew Free School, (Talmud Thorah,) at 227 East Broadway.

The memorial service held at the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society's Orphan Asylum was largely attended. The exercises combined the Jewish prayers and addresses suitable to the occasion, and at times the large audience was moved to tears.

THE EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE.

Louis Marshall Says that No Jew Can Be an Anarchist.

Fully 2,000 people crowded the auditorium of the Educational Alliance Building, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street, when the services in memory of Mr. McKinley began yesterday morning, and nearly as many more were gathered around the two entrances, hoping that they might be admitted.

Deep interest was shown in the introductory remarks of Isidor Straus, and likewise in the address made by Louis Marshall, Chairman of the Educational Alliance's Committee on Moral Culture, but it remained for the Rev. H. Masliansky to bring forth in full measure the true feelings of the assemblage. He spoke in Hebrew, and his tribute to the dead President was delivered in a most impassioned style. To his right on the platform stood a likeness of Mr. McKinley, draped with the American flag, and before this, wringing his hands and in tones almost stifled by grief, he recounted the attributes of the man in a way that brought tears to the eyes of many of his hearers.

Mr. Marsnall, after a brief review of the President's career and his many achievements, said:

"Thank God that the charge that his assassin is a son of Israel has been disproved. No Jewish father ever reared that wretch; no Jewish mother ever nurtured him. Judaism and anarchy are as incompatible as light and darkness. The Ten Commandments have been the most enduring laws. The Talmud is a collection of judicial utterances. A race or a nation thus educated will not look with favor upon anarchy."

The opening prayer was offered by David Blaustein, Superintendent of the Educational Alliance. Between the addresses the children's choir sang "Lead, Kindly Light" and the entire gathering joined in "America." The services ended with a prayer and the recital of the Kaddish by the Rev. Dr. A. M. Radin.

SALVATION ARMY EXERCISES.

The Headquarters on Fourteenth Street Elaborately Decorated.

The Salvation Army memorial services took place last night at the army's headquarters, in Memorial Hall, 122 West Fourteenth Street, before an audience of over 2,000 persons.

The big auditorium was crowded from floor to the uppermost gallery, and was draped in white and black, and with the Stars and Stripes and the emblems of the organization. Over the platform was a huge white, black-bordered frame, upon which were the words, "Thy Will Be Done." On one side of the stage, on an easel, stood the portrait of Mr. McKinley draped heavily in black and white, and under it was the inscription, "He Loved the Salvation Army." The reading desk was also heavily draped, and decorated with a picture of Mr. McKinley, and from the highest point of the ceiling, black streamers led in thick and massive folds to a point over the stage, where the United States, flag and the flag with the yellow star on the red field surrounded by the dark blue border, the flag of the Salvation Army, hung side by side.

It is doubtful if ever a more mixed audience assembled in the big hall so used to strange gatherings. There were men in high hats and women in silks and satins who sat beside the uniformed army lassies and the men in the blue red-trimmed uniforms. The Bowery and Mulberry Street contributed a sprinkling of men with close cropped heads and unshaven faces, and all sat side by side patiently awaiting the services of drum, tambourine, and brass band.

The programme was a long and varied one, and included an address by Gen. Booth Tucker, which was followed by the singing of the President's hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

GARDEN CITY'S SERVICE.

Clergy and Laymen Gather in the Cathedral of the Incarnation.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Sept. 19.—A special service was held in the Cathedral of the Incarnation here this morning in memory of President McKinley. The musical programme that was rendered at the funeral of Bishop Littlejohn was repeated. The full cathedral choir took part.

The music was under the direction of Prof. Thomas Woodcock. The first number was the anthem, "Whoso Dwelleth Under the Defense of the Most High Shall Abide Under the Shadow of the Almighty." Then followed "Ten Thousand Times Ten Thousand," "I Heard a Voice from Heaven," and "Jerusalem, My Happy Home."

There was a large assemblage present, including prominent clergyman and laymen from all parts of the Long Island Diocese.

AT MR. ROOSEVELT'S HOME.

Memorial Meeting in the Oyster Bay High School—All Business Suspended.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 19.—The people of this, the home of President Roosevelt, devoted the entire day to compliance with his proclamation that it should be observed as a day of mourning for the death of President McKinley. All business was suspended after the early hours.

Memorial services were held this morning in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church and Christ Church. At the latter church Mrs. Roosevelt attends.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who arrived here from Washington last evening, accompanied by her son, Theodore, was driven directly in her carriage to her home, in Sagamore Hill. Owing to the fatigue consequent upon her long journeys of the last week, she did not attend the services this morning. Mrs. J. West Roosevelt and family and Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt, relatives of the President, were present. The services were conducted by the Rev. H. H. Washburn, rector of the church.

In the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock memorial services were held in the High School Assembly Room, which was crowded to the doors. The stage was decorated with a large American flag, draped in mourning, and in the centre of it was a fine picture of President McKinley, draped in mourning also. Upon the stage were seated many of the representative men of the village. D. Le Roy Dresser was the Chairman of the meeting. He made a few appropriate remarks in announcing the programme. The Rev. W. I. Bowman of the Methodist Episcopal Church read President Roosevelt's proclamation, which was followed by a prayer offered by the Rev. Charles S. Wightman of the Baptist Church, and the reading of a portion of the Scriptures by the Rev. Henry H. Washburn of the Episcopal Church. The audience then arose and sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The address was delivered by the Rev. David G. Downey of Brooklyn.

When the speaker closed, it was 3:30 o'clock, and the Chairman suggested as all the Nation was at that time at a standstill, that the meeting cease for a few minutes and that the time be devoted to silent prayer. The hymn "Lead, Kindly Light" was then sung, and was followed by a prayer offered by the Rev. Alexander G. Russell of the Presbyterian Church. Then the hymn, "God Bless Our Native Land," was sung.

Resolutions on the death of President McKinley and expressing sympathy for Mrs. McKinley were adopted. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Father Power of the Catholic Church.

TWO UNION SERVICES.

Baptists, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Methodists, and Reformed Episcopalians Worship Together.

Elaborate mourning was draped about the interior of the Washington Heights Baptist Church, at Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, where a union service was held in which the Lutheran Church of the Atonement, the Washington Heights Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, the Lenox Presbyterian Church, and the Hamilton Grange Reformed Church participated. All the inmates of the New York Colored Asylum, located close by, were in the great congregation. The Rev. B. B. Bosworth, the pastor, presided over the service, the opening prayer being by the Rev. Thomas Smith, pastor of the Lenox Presbyterian Church, and the address by the Rev. Dr. Charles B. Chapin, pastor of the Hamilton Grange Church. Among his utterances were:

"Flags are at half-mast in England, France, and other civilized countries. Perhaps McKinley by his death did more than he could have done had he lived to further the brotherhood of man."

"There has been too much freedom in handshaking on the part of our public officers. This useless, silly, mechanical custom should forthwith be abandoned."

"There has been too much freedom of the yellow press, which needlessly and wickedly excites the passons of unbalanced men. They are continually full of lies concerning public men. If I had my way I would suppress them every one this very day."

Union services of the Fifth Avenue Baptist, the Reformed Episcopal, the Central, and Epiphany Baptist Churches were held in the first-named edifice, in West Forty-sixth Street. The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild of the Central Church said that President McKinley had given new sanctity to the marriage relation by his kindness and devotion to his invalid wife.

"When the Pope of Rome goes aside alone to pray for the simple Methodist it shows more clearly than any incident of many years the close brotherhood of all the people," he said. "The death of McKinley has done more to unite all people than 10,000 sermons on the 'Brotherhood of Man.'"

The Rev. Rufus P. Johnson of the Fifth Avenue Church followed, and declared that a misguided man in an insane claim for liberty from rule had destroyed the life of a man who had done more for the promotion of general liberty than any other of his time.

LA SAVOIE'S FAST TRIP.

Now Holds the Record for West and East Bound Passages Between New York and Havre.

The new French Line steamship La Savoie, which left this port, clearing the Sandy Hook Lightship at about 11:58 A. M. on Sept. 12, was reported by cable as having arrived at Havre at 6 A. M. yesterday. Her record for the passage, therefore, is about 6 days, 13 hours and 2 minutes. This is the fastest time between New York and Havre ever made by any steamship. On her maiden voyage to this port La Savoie's time was 6 days, 11 hours. La Savoie, therefore, holds the record for both the westbound and eastbound passages between the ports of New York and Havre.

The vessel on this round trip between New York and Havre has demonstrated that she belongs in the class of liners doing regularly twenty or more knots per hour. This class includes the Deutschland, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Lucania, Campania, St. Louis, St. Paul, Kaiser Friedrich, and Oceanic.

Consul D. S. Kidder Here.

Daniel S. Kidder of Florida, United States Consul at Algiers, Africa, arrived here on the steamer Lowther Castle, which anchored in Quarantine last night, there to remain until this morning. Mr. Kidder was the only passenger. He will remain in the United States for a month or more to recuperate, his health having been somewhat impaired since he assumed his duties at Algiers in November, 1899.

"SIGN OF GOD'S WRATH"

Dr. Geer's Declaration to Sons of the Revolution at St. Paul's.

Says the Nation Is Suffering Because Religion Has Been Banished from the Schools.

One of the most impressive services ever held in this city by the Sons of the Revolution were those in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton Street, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in honor of the dead President. Descendants of the men who helped to make the Republic were gathered together from all over the State, and the historic edifice held scarcely one-fifth of the eager throng who clamored for admittance about its doors.

The services took a form specially prepared for the society. One of the special prayers, evidently aimed at anarchy, said:

> Almighty God, save and deliver this land, we beseech Thee, from all false teaching and from all secret foes; and grant that this, Thy people, being armed with the weapons of truth and righteousness, may drive far hence all lawless men and all treasonable fellowships.

Another prayer besought "pity for the sorrow and shame of this our common country, stained and dishonored by the murder of its Chief Magistrate."

Then there was a prayer for the bereaved widow and still another for the new President.

With the exception of some crape hanging from the cornices on either side of the chancel and in Washington's pew the church was without special decoration. Three banners stood crossed before the pulpit—the yellow and blue flag of the society, the white and gold standard of France, and the British merchant jack.

Members of the society, about 300 strong, met in the parish house shortly before 3 o'clock and marched thence to the church. They marched up the aisles on either side to the strains of Chopin's Funeral March by the orchestra. The procession was led by the following priests of the church and members of the society who were to assist in the services: The Rev. F. Landon Humphreys, S. T. D., assistant chaplain of the society; the Rev. W. Montague Geer, vicar of St. Paul's Chapel; the Rev. Dr. George S. Baker, the Rev. Dr. Henry B. Chapin, the Rev. Dr. E. O. Flagg, the Rev. Dr. William Irvin, the Rev. Dr. Daniel F. Warren, the Rev. Robert Morris Kemp, the Rev. Horace T. Owen, the Rev. Joseph Reynolds, Jr., and the Rev. Albert A. Brockway.

Dr. Humphreys conducted the services, and a string orchestra and quartet furnished the music. The favorite hymns of Mr. McKinley—"Nearer, My God, To Thee" and "Lead, Kindly Light"—were sung by the great congregation who joined in the responses with much feeling.

The Rev. Dr. Geer preached the sermon, taking for his text the fifth verse of the eighty-second Psalm: "They will not be learned nor understand, but walk on still in darkness. All the foundations are out of course." Dr. Geer took the ground that the murder of the President and the consequent world-wide grief and shame were a direct message from God and an expression of his resentment that the National school system forbids the introduction of religious teaching in the common schools.

"God has given a great deal to this country," he said, "and expects a great deal of it—more probably than from any other nation on the earth. He will not let us trifle with him. The Nation is alone with an angry God as never before. It is a clear trumpet call. Let our leaders look to the foundations of the Republic for they are shaking. The only cure for anarchy is a religious revival. Anarchy and a deficiency of Christian morals in our National educational system are intimately connected. Pagan children before Christ lived and died received more moral training, as it was then understood, than the children of this country receive in this year of our Lord, 1901.

"It must not be forgotten that the assassins of our three martyr Presidents were native born. I believe that this Nation is suffering from the wrath of the Lamb of God because a Christian people have consented to the banishment of Jesus Christ from the daily life of its children. We are not only raising enough Anarchists for the home market but we are exporting them.

"Rather than things should go on as now better divide all the school money among the various Christian denominations and among the Jews and let them teach their several religions. Such education would be a bulwark against anarchism and against National dishonor."

Dr. Geer concluded his address with a eulogy of the dead President.

SCENE IN TRINITY CHURCH.

Congregation Wept as "Nearer, My God, to Thee" Was Sung.

The memorial service held at Trinity Church was beautiful and touching. The memorial service proper was at 3 o'clock, but there was a morning prayer service at 11 o'clock, which was attended by as large a congregation as the 3 o'clock service. At both services not only was the capacity of the church tested, but hundreds were shut out to prevent a crush. Those who were unable to gain entrance to the church during the services did not go away. They remained until the services were over and then went into the church to pray.

Bishop Potter officiated at the afternoon service, which opened with Chopin's Funeral March, played as an organ voluntary. In addition to the order of service, as arranged by the Bishop for all the Episcopalian churches throughout the diocese, two anthems were sung. "Yea, though I walk through the Valley of the Shadow of Death, I will fear no evil" and "Man that is born of woman hath but a short time to live and is full of misery." The closing prayers were said and the benediction pronounced by Bishop Potter.

Then came the most touching part of the service, the singing of President McKinley's favorite hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." As the first strains of this beautiful melody floated out from the organ tears sprang up in the eyes of many and not a few women held handkerchiefs to their faces to check their sobs. The feeling of the congregation seemed to increase with each succeeding verse of the hymn. Among those thus deeply affected was one of the choir boys, down whose cheeks the tears were coursing and who was vainly trying to suppress his sobs as the solemn procession of choir and prelates wound into the sanctuary. As the doors of the sanctuary closed, the congregation knelt and a hush as of death fell upon the vast edifice. Then, sounding far away, came the faint notes of the President's loved hymn, which the choir was still singing. It was like a last parting with the dead, and many wept silently

The congregation dispersed to the sad tones of Beethoven's Funeral March.

Conspicuous in the congregation by their uniforms were two British officials, who attended the service as the representatives of the British Consul General, Sir Percy Sanderson, who is now out of the United States.

SENSATIONAL PRESS CENSURED

The Rev. Dr. Greer Says the Freedom of Journalism Is Too Free.

After the two hymns President McKinley so loved had been sung in St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, the rector, delivered the eulogy, in which he referred to the indignation mingling with the general sorrow.

"Here in this land of liberty," he said, "there has been and there is a liberty too great—a liberty that has run to license and excess, that has given permission and protection, if not to wanton crime itself, to the utterances which feed it and of which it is the natural and logical result. If that result is to be hereafter avoided then the time has come when the utterances which cause it, whether in the secret gatherings of anarchistic societies or in the open columns and caricatures of a sensational journalism, must somehow be restrained.

"I believe in the freedom of the press, but when it becomes unscrupulous and conscienceless, appealing for personal gain and journalistic circulation to the lowest and basest passions, then the freedom of our American journalism is altogether too free, and freemen must suppress it. If they fail to do it they will fail to learn the lesson which this sad episode in our American history does so solemnly and tragically teach, and with their failure to learn it our free institutions will fall."

FATHER DUCEY'S SERMON.

Says Mr. McKinley Saw the Danger of Oppression and Injustice.

In St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, in East Twenty-ninth Street, near Lexington Avenue, the Rev. Father Thomas J. Ducey, the rector, eloquently eulogized the dead President, but drew a grim lesson from his end.

"William McKinley saw clearly the dangers that came from arrogance, oppression, and injustice," he said, "as did President Grant when he told the people that 'too long denial of guaranteed right is sure to lead to bloody revolution where the suffering must fall upon the innocent as well as the guilty.' The violence of revolutionary outrages will always be in proportion to the ferocity and ignorance of the people, and the ignorance and ferocity of the people will be proportioned to the oppression and degradation under which they have been forced to live.

"Those foremost in wisdom throughout the world should make us see clearly the truths of Christ, and if we are deaf and blind to these truths, let us see the warnings which come to us individually as a people in the death of our venerable and respected William McKinley, late President of these United States. William McKinley, from the first moment of his assassination to the hour when he yield his soul to God clearly recognzied all these truths, and sighed from his inmost soul."

LOSSES IN STEEL STRIKE.

Estimated that It Cost Men $10,000,000 and the Trust $15,000,000—More Mills to Start.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 19.—Experts are busy computing the cost of the strike to the steel corporation and to the workers. On an estimate that 50,000 men have been idle for two months and a half, their loss in wages approximates $10,000,000. Gross earnings of the constituent companies have been cut off to the extent of nearly $15,000,000. Much of this will be made up, for many of the orders hold good and the manufacturers will have opportunity to fulfill the orders, with export trade cut off.

It is estimated that the Amalgamated Association carried 9,000 of its membership into the strike, out of about 14,000. Of this number 2,500 are lost to the union.

It is learned to-night from representatives of the company that the great Riverside Works of the National Tube Company, at Wheeling and Benwood, West Va., will resume operations on Monday. These works will be the last of the plants of the National Tube Company, closed by the strike, to start. The Riverside Works are among the largest and most modern of the company. They employ over 4,000 men. The output of the steel works amounts to 150,000 tons of Bessemer ingots. The production of the tube plant at Benwood is 90,000 gross tons.

At McKeesport the twelve-lap weld and the six-butt weld furnaces of the National Tube Works started in full. The Monongahela steel works of the same plant started nearly full. There remains idle the one rolling works, where the men insist on the recognition of their lodge. The Wood plant of the American Sheet Steel Company is planning for resumption next Monday morning.

Conditions for the resumtion of the Riverside works of the National Tube Company are uncertain. The men there up to the time of the strike had been recognized as Amalgamated men, and at their meeting on Wdnesday, attended by President E. J. Shaffer of the association, they were holding out for renewed assurance of their recognition as Amalgamated men. The men of the Bellaire works of the National Tube Company, newly organized, stood on the same platform. This plant has been ordered to start Monday morning non-union.

ASSOCIATED PRESS MEETING.

Annual Election of Directors and Officers Held in This City.

The members of the Associated Press, at their annual meeting yesterday in this city, elected the following Board of Directors: Stephen O'Meara, Boston Journal; Whitelaw Reid, New York Tribune; W. L. McLean, Philadelphia Bulletin; Albert J. Barr, Pittsburg Post; George Thompson, St. Paul Dispatch; Victor F. Lawson, Chicago Daily News; Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis Republic; Charles P. Taft, Cincinnati Times-Star; Harvey W. Scott, Portland Oregonian; Frank B. Noyes, Washington Star; Thomas G. Rapier, New Orleans Picayune; Herman Ridder, New Yorker Staats-Zeitung; M. H. De Young, San Francisco Chronicle; Charles H. Grasty, Baltimore News, and Clark Howell, Atlanta Constitution.

The Board of Directors met subsequently and elected these officers: Frank B. Noyes, President; Horace White, New York Evening Post, First Vice President; William R. Nelson, Kansas City Star, Second Vice President; Melville E. Stone, Secretary; Charles S. Diehl, Assistant Secretary, and Valentine F. Snyder, Treasurer.

The following were elected on the Executive Committee: Stephen O'Meara, Victor F. Lawson, Charles W. Knapp, Whitelaw Reid, and Frank B. Noyes.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was observed everywhere in the United States as a day of mourning and there were no social happenings whatever. The various golf tournaments in the suburbs of New York, notably that at Tuxedo, were stopped, and will continue to-day. Many people went out of town and passed the day at their country seats. Among those who were in the city were Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who are arranging their new house. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs left town in the morning. Whitelaw Reid was in town from the Adirondacks. Mr. and Mrs. Reid will open Ophir Hall soon and will pass the Autumn there.

⁂

The Varuna has arrived at Newport, Mr. Higgins preferring to put in there until the cup races. Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks are at Newport and Mr. Higgins will be entertained by them. Later he will open his beautiful country place near Morristown, which has not been inhabited for some years.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman and Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay have closed their Southampton cottage and have come to town for the present. James L. Breese has arrived in Southampton from Rochester. Mr. and Mrs. Breese will remain at their country seat until quite late in the Autumn.

⁂

Very few prominent New Yorkers were seen at the fashionable restaurants. At Sherry's all business was suspended for ten minutes. At 3:30 o'clock not only the serving stopped, but the elevator engines, &c., were also stopped. At the Waldorf the billiard tables were covered, the serving stopped, and the only music rendered was the "Dead March" at 3:30 o'clock. At Delmonico's the same respect was shown for the memory of the President.

⁂

Edward Tyler and his daughter, Miss Edith R. Tyler, the latter one of the most beautiful of last Winter's Boston débutantes, are to start this coming week for a trip around the world. Miss Tyler spent part of the Summer with Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell at Cazenovia, N. Y. Mrs. Wendell is a cousin of Miss Tyler's and was Miss May Dwight Foote.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick O. Spedden have been at Fair Oaks, Morristown, the guests of Mrs. Spedden's step-mother, Mrs. George F. Stone. Mrs. Spedden was Miss Margaretta Corning Stone and was married to Mr. Spedden a year ago this last Summer.

⁂

The fête Miss Leary was to have given at Newport in aid of the Stony Wold Sanatorium will not take place owing to the death of the President, but will probably be held in town during the Winter season.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Maitland Armstrong (Miss Gwendolyn King) have gone South on their bridal tour, and during their absence will visit Biltmore.

⁂

The wedding of Joel Nott Allen and Miss Fannie Walton Ogden, whose engagement was announced a few days since in THE TIMES, will occur on Oct. 30 and will be followed by a breakfast at the residence of the bride's parents, in Waverley Place.

MR. LOW WILL NOW MAKE NO DECLARATION

Reserves the Right to Reject the Mayoralty Nomination.

MR. PLATT TO SUPPORT HIM

Friends of Mr. Coler Urge His Renomination for the Controllership—Mr. Ridder's Statement.

The Sub-committee of Eighteen of the anti-Tammany organizations will hold a meeting to-day to name the conference candidates for Controller, President of the Borough of Manhattan, and President of the Board of Aldermen.

There was much discussion yesterday regarding the selection of Seth Low as the head of the anti-Tammany ticket. Some friends of Mr. Low sent a telegram to East Harbor, Me., where he has been spending the Summer, informing him of the action of the joint conference committee. A reply to this message was received. It contained a statement that Mr. Low would make no declaration respecting political matters until after the conventions had been held, and he reserved the right to reject the nomination.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who has been active for several weeks in pushing Mr. Low to the front as the anti-Tammany candidate, said yesterday:

"It is my opinion that independent Democrats should be chosen for the other offices on the city ticket. It is for the Democratic organizations to agree on their men."

There was talk of nominating James McMahon, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, for Controller. Mr. McMahon's candidacy was urged by politicians who asserted that the ticket would thus be strengthened, as he is an independent Democrat. He resides in Brooklyn. It was said that ex-Senator Cantor of the Greater New York Democracy could have the nomination for President of the Borough or President of the Board of Aldermen.

Senator Platt returned from Washington in the afternoon. When asked about the selection of Mr. Low he said:

"It is not my intention to express an opinion of Mr. Low until after the nominating conventions are held and take action. I have had no candidate before the conference committee. I never conversed with Mr. Low about the nomination or about any matters in regard to his nomination. Several months ago I declared that I thought it was the best policy to nominate an independent Democrat; at the same time I said that the candidate agreed upon by the anti-Tammany organizations would receive my hearty support. If Mr. Low is nominated I believe that he would make an excellent candidate, and I would give him hearty support."

In speaking of the policy of President Roosevelt, Senator Platt said:

"I believe that Mr. Roosevelt meant just what he said in his statement and that he proposes to conduct the Administration according to the policy laid down by his predecessor, and in my judgment he will prove a great President."

An unofficial statement was made that Senator Platt favored the nomination of Democrats to fill the other places on the anti-Tammany ticket.

Herman Ridder of the German-American Reform Union gave out a statement. He said that at the meeting of the Committee of Eighteen to-day he would suggest the name of Bird S. Coler on the fusion ticket for Controller. Senator Platt refused to discuss the proposed placing of Controller Coler's name on the anti-Tammany ticket, but to a friend he said that he would not sanction placing the name of Mr. Coler on any part of the ticket. In speaking about the anti-Tammany conferences, Mr. Ridder said:

"If any party nominates Controller Bird S. Coler for Mayor I believe that he will carry the whole ticket through, because he has protected the interests of the city against both bosses and in the Ramapo contract matter, in which Croker and Platt were interested, he made a stand for the interests of the taxpayers and the protection of the city. Mr. Coler defeated both machines and protected the city from incurring a liability of over $200,000,000. Now, while it may be said that Mr. Coler has said some little foolish things, I am willing to forgive him for them in consideration of the great service he has rendered the city in protecting it from the Ramapo Water Company.

"Mr. Platt has said that Coler must be punished because he did not let the Ramapo 'steal' go through, and he asks us to punish him by being a party to a combination which put another man in nomination for the Mayoralty in the place of Mr. Coler. How can we expect the public interests of the city to be served if we allow the bosses to make us the instruments of their punishment. The fact that Mr. Coler participated in the Democratic primaries in Brooklyn is no more to his discredit than that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff participated in the Republican primaries.

"As to Mr. Low, we will support him, provided Mr. Coler is not a candidate, on condition that Mr. Low will give his word that he has made no pledges to Mr. Platt or to any one else in regard to the management of his office and distribution of patronage. He must also give his pledge that he will not repeat the enforcement of the Sunday and excise laws as was done by Police Commissioner Roosevelt; that the public schools will be run on a liberal basis, and that he will take the same position as Mr. Coler on the Ramapo question and will not allow that 'steal' to go through in his administration.

"I believe that Platt is in control of the General Conference Committee and that no man can get on the ticket without his consent. I believe it will be for the best interests of the city and to the cause of good politics for the fusionists to nominate Mr. Coler for Controller, in which event the ticket is sure of election."

William Hepburn Russell of the Greater New York Democracy gave out a statement to the effect that Mr. Low's nomination was not forced by the Republican organization, and that Mr. Platt would have preferred to have seen an independent Democrat named for Mayor. He said that even if Controller Coler were nominated by Tammany Hall, Mr. Low would be elected Mayor. Mr. Russell promised the hearty support of the Greater New York Democracy to Mr. Low for Mayor.

A change has been made in the plans for the Citizens' Union Convention. The first arrangement was to have the City Convention on Sept. 23, in the evening. The Committee of Eighteen decided to report to the General Committee of the anti-Tammany organizations on Monday evening, and so the Citizens' Union Convention was postponed to Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Grand Central Palace.

The Republican Convention will be called to order at noon on Tuesday, and the leaders have not decided whether an adjournment should be taken to allow the Citizens' Union to name the fusion ticket first. Some leaders believe that as Controller Coler's friends may control a majority of the delegates to the Citizens' Union convention, the Republicans should hold their convention first and nominate Mr. Low and the other candidates agreed upon by the Committee of Eighteen.

MR. CROKER LEAVES THE CITY.

Democratic Club Rumors Say Senator Sullivan Is Working in Mr. Coler's Behalf.

Richard Croker left New York for Long Branch yesterday afternoon with ex-Senator Murphy. Statements differ as to how long Mr. Croker will remain at Long Branch. Word was left at the Democratic Club that he would return to-day. To some friends, however, Mr. Croker said he might spend two or three days at the seashore.

Why Mr. Croker should leave the city at present is a topic of debate among the Tammany leaders. It was said that word had been sent indirectly to Senator Sullivan that his presence would be acceptable at the Democratic Club to talk over matters. The reply was, it is said, that the Bowery politician was "too busy" with affairs in the Eighth District to pay any visits.

James Shevlin of Brooklyn went to the Democratic Club last evening. He did not expect to see Mr. Croker, but he did hold a long conference with John F. Carroll.

"I have just come down from Saratoga and I am looking over the situation," was all that Mr. Shevlin would say about politics.

There was some talk that Senator Sullivan was working in the interest of Controller Coler as the Tammany nominee for Mayor. The Bowery leader could not be found, although he was much sought after by political friends.

At the Democratic Club last evening Julius Harburger, who is the leader of the Tenth District, said:

"I think Controller Coler is the strongest man who could be named on the Democratic ticket and I am not backward in declaring myself. He has made an honest, upright official and he would carry the ticket through to victory."

"Will Senator Sullivan work for Mr. Coler's nomination?" was asked.

"That I cannot say, but Controller Coler would be a strong candidate on the east side. He is the strongest man who could be named."

A rumor was spread, which the politicians discredited, to the effect that on the night of the primaries Senator Sullivan went to Brooklyn and held a consultation with Democratic leaders there.

IN THE SHOPS.

New Fall flannelettes are out. They cost 15 cents a yard, and are in many attractive designs. There are all colors of course, and again of course there is a predominance of red. In patterns there are stripes and figures, including the polka dot and Persian effects. But here is a word of warning. These flannelettes are covered with a little fuzz, which, being cotton, when touched by a flame of any kind is ablaze in a moment, not a slow fire, but a "flash in a pan" that takes in the whole garment in a second. The solid material may not ignite, but the sudden flash may do serious damage to the individual inside the flannelette garment. After the material has been washed it is safe. Try an experiment with a sample of the flannelette and then don't risk the baby in a new gown near a candle. The material is too useful to lose its popularity through a serious accident.

⁂

Black and white decorations in windows brought out some superb passementeries. Pearls and black jet—imagine a good combination of that kind. In one broad piece there were flower effects in the pearl, daisy-shaped petals, as large as real flowers in the single pear-shaped pearls, and combined with this big squares of black. It does not sound well, but the effect is striking.

⁂

Then there are round pearl beads worked solidly into other pieces of passementerie combined with smaller pieces of jet, and still other pieces with pearls and jet on a net foundation. There is net in almost everything dainty this year.

⁂

Extremes meet in shop windows, and in another window in which black and white effects were shown were magnificent white bearskins with the enormous heads of the animals. Greenland bears they are called, and the cool air yesterday made the thought of the warm skins in the house agreeable.

⁂

Different from other styles and excellent in effect is a flannel shirtwaist of a medium dark green striped with black at intervals of three-quarters of an inch. There is a yoke to the waist cut to allow the stripes to run diagonally, while they run up and down in the body of the garment. The buttons are very good, not large, and covered with the material.

⁂

In the gayly colored cuff links for men, showing hunting scenes, there is a different breed of dogs, represented in each button, or, if there are horses a different type.

⁂

They are said to be engagement rings, but whether sentimental fiancés and fiancées carry around each the features of the other on the back of the hand or whether any one else would care to do it, would require for answer an exposure of many secrets. At all events, the rings are made like signet rings, the top of the seal raised to show the photograph of the loved one beneath. The supports of the signets are carved figures, winged Mercurys for the women's rings and Hebes and Venuses for those of the men.

⁂

Different effects are to be found in the new linens. On oblong pieces intended for bureau covers or buffet scarfs there are square corners, but the border of drawnwork on the inside has rounded corners, which give an unusual effect. It would seem to be more difficult to do, though this may not be the case.

⁂

Speaking of linen, there were some exquisite towels in one of the up-town linen shops the other day. They were all white with the regulation stitched hem, and inside this a deep border of drawnwork. But this was not the attraction. Indeed, in fine linen extra work sometimes detracts from the charm it has for most women of good taste. The pattern of the linen of these towels was most attractive. It was a fine bird's-eye linen, with the usual design, and with this inclosing lines forming slender diamonds. The towels with the drawnwork cost $36 a dozen.

⁂

An overskirt effect is given in many stylish suits with a result which is almost invariably satisfactory. A smart little gray suit made of a material which looks something like zibiline, but which is heavier, has a less silky finish and is known as an overcoating, has this overskirt effect given by bands of stitched black cloth. These are put on in three rows around the front of the skirt, well apart, giving a round, apron effect. They stop at the back breadth and are finished in the front by two lengthwise straps of the cloth, which taper out from the waist line on either side over the other bands, finishing in a point fastened with a button. There is a perfectly plain habit back to the skirt, the plainness being relieved by a strap of black cloth, which runs down the centre of the back, finishing half way down the skirt with a point and a button like the straps at the front. The little coat reaches only to the waist line in the back, where the straight line is broken by an inverted V cut from the centre. The three stitched bands of black cloth which trim the jacket, outlining the edge, follow this point and are carried well up into the back of the jacket. There are black stitched lapels to the jacket, and French knots in black on the back of the collar, which is of the gray. These knots on the heavy gray are not suitable, and give the only false note in the suit.

⁂

In mourning handkerchiefs for men, shown at the haberdasher's, those with the widest borders of black have it inside the hem, which is all white. The hems to the other handkerchiefs are black and the centre plain, the hems being of various widths.

FRED FOLZ OF NEW YORK DEAD.

His Horse Ran Away at Cobleskill, N. Y., and He Was Thrown from His Carriage.

COBLESKILL, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Fred Folz of New York City was killed here today by being thrown from his carriage while his horse was running away.

Fred Folz was one of the best-known residents of the Bronx. He was a Director in the Germania Bank, Bowery and Spring Street, but had retired from active business a number of years ago. He was born fifty-nine years ago, and made a large fortune in the real estate business in the upper part of the city, where he resided. He was known widely, and for twenty years was a School Trustee representing the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. He had a Summer home in Cobleskill, and with his wife and four of his five children had been living there since last June. He was known as a lover of fast horses and owned a number of fine animals. One of these it is supposed caused his death.

The city residence of the family is at 1,395 Washington Avenue. A married daughter seen there last night had heard nothing of the accident, but confirmed the report by telephone in a few minutes. No further details concerning the accident were obtainable, however.

Obituary Note.

The Rev. C. S. DINKINS, colored, President of Selma University, died last night at Selma, Ala. He was one of the foremost educators of his race.

West Side Evening School to Open.

The West Side Evening High School for Women will open next Monday evening in Public School No. 93, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-third Street. Stenography, typewriting, English, mathematics, and all modern languages will be taught. Applications for admission should be made any evening this week between the hours of 7:30 and 9:30 o'clock.

Business Notices.

A NEW COLLAR.
E. & W. "Lubeck." "Lubeck." E. & W.

MARRIED.

CHAPMAN—BEBUS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 17, by Rev. George P. Eckman, Lebbeus Chapman to Lillian Louise Bebus, daughter of the late Jacob G. Bebus.

MAPELSDEN—WAMSLEY.—On Thursday, Sept. 19, 1901, at Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, D. D., Mrs. Jennie Fulton Wamsley, daughter of the late Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D. D., to Reuben Mapelsden.

DIED.

ALKER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1901, at New Orleans, La., Marie C. S. Alker, widow of Henry Alker of New York.

Funeral services at St. Leo's Church, 28th St., between 5th and Madison Avs., on Saturday, Sept. 21, at 10 A. M.

BERGEN.—On Thursday, Sept. 19, 1901, at her late residence, 196 McDonough St., Brooklyn, Angelique Raymond, widow of the late Rufus Schenck Bergen.

Funeral services at the Tenth Street Reformed Church, Sunday, Sept. 22, 1:45 P. M. Interment in Jamaica, L. I. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

BURR.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 17, of heart failure, Heman Burr.

Funeral services at his late residence, 31 West Forty-sixth Street, on Friday evening, Sept. 20, at 8 o'clock.

CLARK.—At her home, 169 Hawthorne Av., Yonkers-on-Hudson, on Monday, Sept. 16, Ida M. Clark, daughter of Jane and the late John Clark.

Funeral service at St. John's Episcopal Church on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

GOTTSBERGER. — At Irvington-on-Hudson, Thursday, Sept. 19, 1901, George, son of the late Julia Timmins and John George Gottsberger.

Requiem mass on Saturday, Sept. 21, at 10 A. M., at St. Patrick's Old Cathedral, Mott St.

HUNGERFORD.—At Paris, France, Sept. 18, 1901, of pneumonia, Mary Churchill Hungerford of New York City.

HUNGERFORD.—At Paris, France, Wednesday, Sept. 18, of pneumonia, Mary Churchill Hungerford of New York.

PEARSALL.—At Tanglewood, Westchester, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 16, 1901, George H., son of the late Denton and Elizabeth Pearsall.

The relatives and immediate friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday, 20th, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, Tanglewood, Westchester. Carriages will be in waiting at William's Bridge Station on the arrival of the 2:15 P. M. train from Grand Central Depot and the 1:41 P. M. train from Pleasantville, N. Y. Interment private, at Woodlawn.

POWELL.—At Sayville, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1901, Hester A., wife of D. B. Powell.

Funeral services at her late residence, 69 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 20, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

Kindly omit flowers.

SUTHERLAND.—Entered into rest at Cazenovia, N. Y., Sept. 18, John Lansing Sutherland of New York, counselor at law, only son of the late Hon. Jacob Sutherland of Albany.

The Woodlawn Cemetery.
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 20 East 23d St., Madison Square South

DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 19.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Sept.
ANGAROLA, Josephine, 224 Sullivan	1	18
BARESEL, Paul, 416 E. 102d St.	81	17
BARTELS, W. F., 357 W. 119th St.	38	18
BASHNER, Dora, 27 Pitt St.	1	18
BECKER, Peter L., 1,758 2d Av.	1	18
Hospital	43	17
BEIZA, Josephine, 335 E. 97th St.	33	18
BELL, Edward K., 528 W. 153d St.	1	17
BERNSTEIN, Israel, 332 Rivington St	1	18
BODDIS, Jennie V., 104 E. 124th St.	25	17
BRENNAN, Agnes, 442 1st Av.	3	18
BRENNAN, Patrick, 400 E. 80th St.	1	18
BROWN, Margaret, 553 W. 57th St.	78	18
BURR, Heman, 31 W. 46th St.	78	17
CAMPBELL, Elizabeth, 179½ Forsyth	82	17
CAREY, William, 136 Waverley Pl.	80	17
CAVANAGH, John, 428 W. 53d St.	1	19
CHRISTIAN, John, 1,019 Boston Av.	52	17
CLAREN, Margaret, Foundling Hosp.	1	15
COLE, Eugenie, N. Y. Infant Asylum	1	15
CONKLIN, Jane, 352 Bleecker St.	56	17
CONNOR, Thomas J., 263 Aveune B.	1	18
CURRY, Delia, 74 Barrow St.	28	18
CUTRO, Angelo, 62 Goerck St.	12	16
EDWARDS, Gladys, Child's Hospital	1	16
FARRELL, Leonard J., Jr., 342 E. 124th St.	1	18
FENIGSTEIN, S., 128 Stanton St.	1	18
FENNELLY, Kate, 515 W. 48th St.	50	16
FISCHER, Mabel, 80 E. 115th St.	1	18
FISHER, Carl, 103 E. 8th St.	1	16
FLADUNG, May, 41 Carmine St.	3	18
FLORENCE, Mary, 306 W. 27th St.	36	18
FREDE, Carmela, 278 Mott St.	1	18
GALLAGHER, Eddie, 441 W. 53d St.	1	18
GERDES, Frederick, 510 W. 43d St.	60	17
GERMAN, William, 624 E. 11th St.	3	17
GIBSON, Burl, 426 6th Av.	37	18
GREENBERG, Joseph, 1,976 2d Av.	1	18
HAUPTMANN, Ida, 132 Suffolk St.	1	18
HAVERTY, P. M., 423 W. 19th St.	94	17
HEALY, John J., 347 E. 85th St.	40	17
HENRY, Rebecca, 55 1st St.	38	18
HERMAN, John, 5 Mangin St.	1	18
HINCHEY, Josephine, 16 Washington St.	64	17
HOUTVILLE, Harry, 26 Henry St.	1	18
HUGHES, Anna, 301 E. 87th St.	62	17
JACKSON, Joseph, 1,555 3d Av.	1	18
JORGENSEN, Anna, 351 E. 41st St.	71	18
KEHOCH, Thomas F., 317 E. 48th St.	1	18
KELLY, Kate, 109 W. 101st St.	24	17
KLIPPLE, Henry, 500 E. 88th St.	18	18
KOSALKA, Robert, Foundling Hosp.	1	13
LANCON, Lione L., 170 Mott St.	1	16
LANCTON, Florentine M., 156 W. 106th St.	23	18
LEAVY, Kate, 2,029 2d Av.	1	16
LEVY, Adam, 246 E. 74th St.	74	18
LUTZ, Caroline B., 802 9th Av.	1	18
LYONS, John, 40 Dominick St.	1	19
MACDOUGALL, John G., 105 W. 40th.	63	18
MARKS, Anna, Manhat. State Hosp.	25	15
MARREN, Sarah, 5 2d Av.	46	17
MATERA, Giorgio, 511 Broome St.	1	18
MAURER, Katleen, 213 E. 26th St.	1	18
McCULLEN, Frances, Manhattan State Hospital	31	18
McDERMOTT, Michael, 458 W. 35th.	42	17
MEADE, Henry, 175 E. 87th St.	23	17
METZRATH, John E., 332 E. 91st St.	40	17
MURPHY, Margaret, Almshouse Hos.	60	12
NABEL, Emiline, Manhattan State		
NICCI, Luigi, 305 E. 106th St.	1	16
NOVA, Louisa, 333 E. 97th St.	1	19
O'GRADY, Mary, 306 W. 118th St.	1	17
OXT, Christina B., 207 E. 113th St.	24	18
PINAS, George M., 261 Avenue B.	1	17
POOLE, Louis, Bellevue Hospital.	40	15
RAFALOVITZ, Esther, 106 W. 49th.	36	19
RATTRAG, Lillian S., 353 W. 20th St.	1	18
REDMOND, James, 210 E. 54th St.	21	18
REIFENBERG, Rosanna, 412 5th St.	58	17
RICKERT, Sarah A., 1,628 1st Av.	1	18
RUBIN, Morris, House of Relief.	30	17
RUTHERFORD, Martha, 602 E. 12th.	1	18
SCHNEIDER, Joseph, 220 E. 10th St.	27	16
SCHROEDER, Lucy, 244 W. 22d St.	1	18
SCHWARZCHILD, Fannie, 32 W. 15th St.	52	18
SELONIK, Loebel, Home for Aged Hebrews	83	19
SENATRA, Anthony, 22 6th Av.	1	17
SHERIDAN, Mary M., 209 W. 62d St.	17	18
SINGLIE, Katharine A., 440 E. 77th.	19	18
STEPHENSEN, Edith Y., 117 W. 133d St.	1	17
STERN, Esther, 67 Mangin St.	1	18
STEVENTOT, Mary, 17 Stuyvesant.	58	16
SULLIVAN, Gertie, 69 Pike St.	1	17
SULLIVAN, Mary, 219 E. 127th St.	31	17
TAUB, Becky, 74 E. 118th St.	21	14
TOHOL, Anna, 47 E. 134th St.	63	19
UNKNOWN man, 19th St., E. R.	35	9
UNKNOWN man, 38th St., N. R.	40	10
UNKNOWN MAN, Pier 22, N. R.	45	11
WARE, Ambrose, 555 W. 51st St.	1	18
WEBER, William A., 170 W. 135th.	38	18
WEINSTEIN, Jacob, 11 Bowery	65	10
WHITE, John, 359 Cherry St.	1	18
WHITING, George T., 50 Clarkson St.	88	16
WINCKELMANN, Mary, 1,552 1st Av	1	16
WOLFF, Anna, 1,356 Madison Av.	25	17
WYNNE, John, 885 8th Av.	62	18
YOUNG, May, 345 W. 4th St.	23	17

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Sept.
ALEXIS, Joseph, 151 Wythe Av.	1	18
ANDREWS, Florence B., 373 E. 17th St.	16	19
CARR, Elizabeth, 810 Pacific St.	77	18
CARISTO, V., Norwegian Hospital.	42	19
CONNOLLY, E. R., 77 Nevins St.	1	18
CADIGAN, Thomas, 520 4th Av.	1	18
CULLEN, Viola, 52 India St.	3	17
DIELENSNYDER, Hazel, 376 S. 5th St.	1	18
DIERS, Albert H. J., 172 Hall St.	70	16
DALEY, Mary, 206 4th Av.	21	17
EDMONI, Rose, 245 Frost St.	1	18
FLOOD, Nicholas, 144 Nassau St.	55	17
FRANZESE, Teresa, 15 Jackson St.	2	18
FAUSEL, Maria, 41 Newell St.	60	17
FERNEN, Michael J., 64 Sands St.	26	17
GEOGHEGAN, Mary, Centre and Clinton Sts	62	17
GRIFFIN, Irene, 40 Walworth St.	1	18
HUGHES, Patrick, 285 S. 1st St.	41	17
HUGHES, Irene, 139 Rochester Av.	1	18
HATTENBERG, Flora, 1,385 Atlantic Av.	35	17
HOGBERG, A. C., 133 Dikeman St.	1	17
HEALEY, Jennie C., 79 Congress St.	1	18
KISSEL, Thomas, 17 Morgan Av.	68	17
KNOEPFEL, F. P., 695 Humboldt St.	16	17
LUNHAM, David F., 394 S. 1st St.	21	17
MONAGHAN, Margaret, 330 Bond St.	2	16
MORRIS, Eddie, 526 Hicks St.	1	18
MURRAY, Viola, 87 Douglass St.	2	18
McKENNA, Elizabeth, 70 Duffield St.	1	17
McQUICKER, Albert E., 54 State St.	1	17
NEBEL, Caroline L., 249 Prospect Pl.	56	16
O'HARE, Edward J., 203 4th Av.	2	17
PERRY, Eunice A., 74 Nassau St.	2	18
RUDLEIN, John, 802 Flushing Av.	75	17
RENUTO, Lecangielo, 321 Lorimer St.	1	19
SMALL, Agnes, 167 Pearl St.	20	17
SCHNEIDER, Anna, 92 Throop Av.	1	18
SCHMIDT, Peter, Ashford St. and Atlantic Av.	52	17
SHAW, Mary E., 573 Baltic St.	1	18
SHAPWOCK, August, 297 Harmon St.	1	17
TOOMEY, Catherine, 820 Vermont St.	76	17
WEBERSON, Agnes A., 201 Meserole St.	1	18
WARD, Catharine, Home for Aged.	89	18
WILL, J. H., Kings Co. Hospital.	74	18
WELLERSDIRCK, J., 493 Marcy Av.	27	19
WELCH, Grace, 632 Bedford Av.	5	17
WEDEKIND, Margaret, 95 Georgia Av.	52	17

Special Notices.

If you have Catarrh of the Stomach get MAN-A-CEA, the Manganese Spring Water. Doctors prescribing it report it cures where all Medicines fail. Druggists or Ben K. Curtis, 18 Stone St.

SEASON'S FOOTBALL GAMES

Indians Start To-morrow with Lebanon Valley Team.

CHANGES IN THE SCHEDULES

List of Contests Arranged in Chronological Order—West Point-Annapolis Game Last of the Season.

Although the Carlisle Indians will play a game of football to-morrow, the real opening of the football season of 1901 will not occur until the following Saturday, when eight important matches will be played. Three members of the "Big Four," Harvard, Yale, and Pennsylvania, will begin their seasons on that date, and Columbia, Cornell, Brown, and Lafayette as well. Princeton, Rutgers, the United States Naval Academy, and the United States Military Academy will line up on the following Saturday, Oct. 5, and the season will then be in full swing.

An examination of the schedules of the principal teams shows that, as a rule, they are harder than last year, and promise even closer and more interesting games. The praiseworthy tendency of even the smaller colleges to select worthy antagonists as far as possible, and not to try to roll up a high score by matches with inferior teams, is very apparent.

Harvard's schedule this season includes eleven games, the first being with Williams, Sept. 28, at Cambridge. Columbia was anxious to play Harvard at New York early in November, but was obliged to take Oct. 12 at Cambridge or no date at all. Wesleyan is the only team beside Williams of the triangular league that Harvard will meet. The West Point game will be played Oct. 19 at West Point, and a week later the Carlisle Indians will be the attraction at Soldiers Field. Harvard will play Pennsylvania two weeks before the Yale game, while the intervening Saturday will be filled by Dartmouth.

The Yale schedule includes thirteen games—ten at home and three away. Dartmouth and the Carlisle Indians will not be played this year, but the team will meet Pennsylvania State College and the Orange Athletic Club, which were not played last year, and Annapolis, which is played for the first time. The game with Bates will be played on Tuesday, Nov. 22, on account of the bi-centennial celebration. This was requested by the Faculty as a fitting close of the week's amusements. Columbia will be played at New Haven instead of New York, as previously. For the first time, the last game of the season will not be played on home grounds, but will be played at Cambridge. This change was made to avoid taking a tiresome trip a week before the final and deciding game of the season.

Princeton's schedule contains eleven games and one date, Oct. 2, not yet filled. There are several new-comers in the list, among them being Johns Hopkins University, Dickinson, Haverford, New York University, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia. Columbia has been left off the schedule this year, as no date and place for the game could be agreed upon.

It was thought that Princeton might follow the lead of the Pennsylvania and Cornell, and drop Lafayette, but the game with the Easton college will be played as usual. Not the least interesting feature of the schedule is the fact that eight of the eleven games will be played in Princeton.

Pennsylvania's football schedule includes fourteen games, eleven of which will be at Franklin Field. Chicago and Columbia will be played in their respective cities, while the team will journey to West Point to play the cadets. Swarthmore, Virginia, and Bucknell are the new-comers on the list. Harvard will be played on Nov. 9, the Indians a week later, and the season will close as usual with the Cornell-Pennsylvania Thanksgiving Day game.

Cornell's football schedule includes twelve contests, of which nine occur in Ithaca. A game is played with Columbia in New York City, one with the Carlisle Indians in Buffalo, in the Stadium at the Pan-American, and the Thanksgiving Day game is arranged again with the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. The Carlisle Indians will also be met on the gridiron this Fall, and it is believed that the fact that Cornell's Captain, W. J. Warner, is a brother to the famous Indian coach, Glen S. Warner, has led to the resuming of football relations between the two teams. Cornell will meet Princeton in Ithaca, which is the only big game played on Percy Field. The Ithacans have dropped Lafayette and Syracuse, both of which colleges have been regular rivals of the Red and White for years.

Columbia's schedule includes the usual games with the exception of one with Princeton, which was not arranged because the two colleges could not agree on the grounds, each insisting upon playing upon its own campus. The schedules follow:

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21.

Carlisle Indians and Lebanon Valley at Carlisle.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28.

Harvard and Williams at Cambridge.
Yale and Trinity at New Haven.
Columbia and University of Buffalo at Buffalo.
Pennsylvania and Lehigh at Philadelphia.
Cornell and Colgate at Ithaca.
Carlisle Indians and Gallaudet at Carlisle.
Brown and Boston at Providence.
Lafayette and All-Collegiates at Easton.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2.

Harvard and Bowdoin at Cambridge.
Yale and Amherst at New Haven.
Columbia and Rutgers at New Brunswick.
Pennsylvania and Franklin and Marshall at Philadelphia.
Cornell and Rochester at Ithaca.
Carlisle Indians and Gettysburg at Carlisle.
Brown and Colby at Providence.
Lafayette and Ursinus at Easton.

SATURDAY, OCT. 5.

Harvard and Bates at Cambridge.
Yale and Tufts at New Haven.
Columbia and Williams at New York.
Princeton and Haverford at Princeton.
Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania State College at Philadelphia.
Cornell and Bucknell at Ithaca.
Carlisle Indians and Dickinson at Carlisle.
United States Naval Academy and Georgetown at Annapolis.
Brown and Syracuse at Providence.
Lafayette and Susquehanna at Easton.
Rutgers and Manhattan at New Brunswick.
United States Military Academy and Franklin and Marshall at West Point.
New York University and Polytechnic Institute at Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9.

Yale and Wesleyan at New Haven.
Princeton and New York University at Princeton.
Pennsylvania and Swarthmore at Philadelphia.
Cornell and Hamilton at Ithaca.
United States Naval Academy and St. John's at Annapolis.
Brown and Manhattan at Providence.

SATURDAY, OCT. 12.

Harvard and Columbia at Cambridge.
Yale and United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.
Princeton and Lehigh at Princeton.
Pennsylvania and Brown at Philadelphia.
Cornell and Union at Ithaca.
Carlisle Indians and Bucknell at Williamsport.
United States Military Academy and Trinity at West Point.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16.

Harvard and Wesleyan at Cambridge.
Yale and Bowdoin at New Haven.
Princeton and Dickinson at Princeton.
Pennsylvania and University of Virginia at Philadelphia.
Carlisle Indians and Haverford at Carlisle.
Lafayette and Orange Athletic Club at Orange.

SATURDAY, OCT. 19.

Harvard and United States Military Academy at West Point.
Yale and Pennsylvania State College at New Haven.
Columbia and Hamilton at New York.
Princeton and Brown at Princeton.
Pennsylvania and Bucknell at Philadelphia.
Cornell and Carlisle Indians at Buffalo.
United States Naval Academy and Lehigh at Annapolis.
Lafayette and Syracuse at Syracuse.
Rutgers and Swarthmore at Swarthmore.
New York University and St. Stephen's at Ohio Field.

TUESDAY, OCT. 22.

Yale and Bates at New Haven.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23.

Princeton and Johns Hopkins at Princeton.
Pennsylvania and Gettysburg at Philadelphia.

SATURDAY, OCT. 26.

Harvard and Carlisle Indians at Cambridge.
Yale and Columbia at New Haven.
Princeton and Lafayette at Princeton.
Pennsylvania and Chicago at Chicago.
Cornell and Oberlin at Ithaca.
United States Naval Academy and Pennsylvania State College at Annapolis.
Brown and Holy Cross at Providence.
New York University and Rutgers at New Brunswick.
United States Military Academy and Williams at West Point.
New York University and Rutgers College at New Brunswick.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30.

Columbia and Haverford at New York.
Rutgers and Franklin and Marshall at Lancaster.

SATURDAY, NOV. 2.

Harvard and Brown at Cambridge.
Yale and United States Military Academy at West Point.
Columbia and Pennsylvania at New York.
Princeton and Cornell at Ithaca.
Carlisle Indians and University of Michigan at Detroit.
United States Naval Academy and Dickinson at Annapolis.
Lafayette and Lehigh at Easton.
New York University and Seton Hall at Ohio Field.

TUESDAY, NOV. 5.

Columbia and Trinity at New York.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6.

Princeton and Pennsylvania Railroad Young Men's Christian Association at Princeton.
Brown and Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Providence.

SATURDAY, NOV. 9.

Harvard and Pennsylvania at Cambridge.
Yale and Orange (N. J.) Athletic Club at New Haven.
Columbia and Syracuse at New York.
Princeton and United States Military Academy at West Point.
Cornell and Lehigh at Ithaca.
Carlisle Indians and United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.
Brown and Lafayette at Providence.
Rutgers and Haverford at Haverford.
New York University and Trinity at Hartford.

SATURDAY, NOV. 16.

Harvard and Dartmouth at Cambridge.
Yale and Princeton at New Haven.
Columbia and Cornell at New York.
Pennsylvania and Carlisle Indians at Philadelphia.
United States Naval Academy and Washington and Jefferson at Annapolis.
Brown and Union at Providence.
United States Military Academy and Rutgers at West Point.
New York University and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Ohio Field.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20.

Columbia and United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.
Pennsylvania and United States Military Academy at West Point.
Rutgers and Union at New Brunswick.

SATURDAY, NOV. 23.

Harvard and Yale at Cambridge.
Cornell and University of Vermont at Ithaca.
Brown and Dartmouth at Providence.
Lafayette and Lehigh at South Bethlehem.
New York University and Union College at Ohio Field.

THURSDAY, NOV. 28.

Columbia and Carlisle Indians at New York.
Pennsylvania and Cornell at Philadelphia.
Lafayette and Dickinson at Easton.
New York University and Rochester University at Rochester.

SATURDAY, NOV. 30.

United States Military Academy and United States Naval Academy at Philadelphia.

Harvard Football Practice To-day.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 19.—Harvard's regular football practice will begin to-morrow. Many of the candidates reported in Cambridge to-day, but no work was done on account of the day of mourning for President McKinley.

Harvard has lost from her last year's team six of the regular players and a number of valuable substitutes. The entire back field will have to be built up anew. The first game will be played with Williams on Sept. 28, at Cambridge.

Tufts Ready for Football.

MEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 19.—The Tufts College football candidates reported to J. C. Pearson, head coach, this afternoon. The Fall schedule has not been arranged.

ONE LEAGUE BASEBALL GAME.

No baseball games were played in the National or other United States' leagues yesterday on account of the funeral of Mr. McKinley. Montreal and Toronto of the Eastern League played in Montreal, the former winning by the score of 3 to 1. Playing will be resumed to-day.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	79	44	.642	Boston	63	62	.504
Philadelphia	72	52	.581	New York	49	74	.398
Brooklyn	71	54	.568	Chicago	50	77	.394
St. Louis	66	59	.528	Cincinnati	46	74	.383

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Cincinnati.
Brooklyn in St. Louis.
Boston in Chicago.
Philadelphia in Pittsburg.

A NEW DISCUS RECORD.

John Flanagan Increased His Own Figures at St. Louis Sunday.

It was learned yesterday that John Flanagan of the Irish American Athletic Club, who holds the world's record for throwing the hammer, broke the discus record by over two feet at St. James's Parish [illegible] St. Louis, Mo., last Sunday. Flanagan hurled the discus [illegible] his former record of 118 feet 9½ inches, made at the Union Settlement games at Celtic Park on Aug. 17, by 2 feet 1½ inches, and the record of 120 feet 7¾ inches made by M. J. Sheridan of the Pastime Athletic Club, at Paterson last Saturday, [illegible] inches.

C. H. Henneman of Chicago, whose discus record of 118 feet 9 inches, made in 1897, had stood until Flanagan broke it on Aug. 17 by a half inch, was also a competitor, and was second in the competition with a throw of 113 feet 7 inches. Flanagan and Henneman also competed in the hammer throwing, the former from scratch and the latter with an allowance of 20 feet.

The champion won with a throw of 168 feet 10 inches, which was 2 feet 11 inches short of his world's record of 171 feet 9 inches. Henneman was second, with 125 feet 10 inches. Arthur F. Duffy, the Georgetown sprinter, was also a competitor, winning the 100-yard run in 10 seconds flat.

English Cricketers Play To-day.

The opening game of the English cricket team under B. J. T. Bosanquet will be played to-day on the grounds of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, at Wissahickon Heights. This match will be against eighteen Colts of the Quaker City, and will be the original game, which was postponed for a week out of respect for the late President.

The Philadelphians have got out a strong team for the match, and as the juniors have been practicing for it all Summer it is expected that they will make a good showing against their distinguished opponents. The team will be as follows:

A. C. Wood, Jr., C. B. Wallace, and D. A. Roberts of the Moorestown Cricket Club; C. C. Morris, W. M. Morris, R. H. Patton, H. A. Haines, and F. C. Sharpless of the Merion Cricket Club; P. N. Le Roy, J. L. Patterson, A. G. Scattergood, and R. O. Sherridan of the Philadelphia Cricket Club; F. G. Pearson, G. R. White, F. S. White, and W. P. Newhall of the Germantown Cricket Club, and W. D. Banes of the Belfield Cricket Club.

Capt. Bosanquet has announced that his team will be: B. J. T. Bosanquet, O. F. S. Crawford, F. Mitchell, E. M. Dowson, R. E. More, E. R. Wilson, P. R. Johnson, A. M. Hollins, I. V. Parkin, W. E. Harrison, and R. O. Schwartz.

So many changes have been made in the schedule that it is not definitely known yet on what dates the New York game is to be played. As originally arranged, it was to take place on the 25th and 26th inst., but at the request of the Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia it was changed to Oct. 2 and 3. It has since been learned that a still further change has been made in the schedule, but at last accounts the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, under whose auspices that match is to be played here, had not learned of it.

Century Road Club Run Saturday.

All runs scheduled to be held by the Century Road Club of American on Sunday last, whether runs of the State divisions or of local branches throughout the country, were postponed on account of the death of President McKinley, and will occur on Sunday. The two most important of these were the State division runs of Minnesota and New York; the former was the annual unpaced century run over the Minneapolis-Minnetonka course, while the New York run was the third annual double century event of this division.

This latter run will occur on Sept. 21-22, starting from Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, at 7:30 P. M. and ending at the same point at 6:45 on Sunday afternoon. During the night, if the weather is fair, there will be sufficient moonlight to make the riders enjoy the novelty of wheeling at night, while the coming of the sun will be none the less appreciated.

The medals for this run consist of one for the moonlight century and one for the double, riders of the 200 miles qualifying for both medals.

The pacemakers for the run will be the most experienced long-distance riders of the Century Road Club, among whom are C. A. Lehritter, S. E. Belcher, Wilson Higinson, Spencer W. Stewart, L. T. Singer, E. L. Kieger, and P. A. Dyer, the latter having charge of the run.

Entries will be received during the week by C. E. Nylander, 48 Charles Street, or E. J. Porter, 120 West Thirtieth Street, who are issuing badges upon receipt of entries.

Michael and Walthour Race To-morrow.

A change has been made in the conditions of the second race between "Jimmy" Michael and Robert Walthour, which takes place at Madison Square Garden to-morrow evening, and instead of riding fifteen miles in one race the two cyclists will meet in five-mile heats, best two in three. In addition, the leading professional riders, including Champion Frank Kramer, Floyd McFarland, "Johnny" Fisher, W. S. Fenn, "Nat" Butler, Charles Hadfield, Floyd Krebs, Lester Wilson, Walter Bardgett, Orlando Stevens, Otto Maya, and George Leander, will meet in two races, the first being a mile handicap and the second a five-mile open, paced by single motors. This race will be run in five heats, two to qualify, bringing the best ten men together in the final contest.

The Crawford Shoe
For Men & Women, $3.50
The new Crawford Shoe we guarantee to suit you, or your money back.
Stores
Men's Shoes Only: 825 Broadway (12th St.)........Manhattan; 262 West 125th St........Manhattan; 433 Fulton Street........Brooklyn
Men's & Women's Shoes: Nassau, cor. Fulton St........Manhattan; 150 West 125th St........Manhattan

ENGLISH ATHLETES ARRIVE

Six of Oxford and Cambridge Team Now in Town.

OTHERS EXPECTED TO-MORROW

Visitors Indulge in Good Practice on Berkeley Oval Track—Broad Jumper Cornish Disabled.

Six of the Oxford and Cambridge athletes who are to meet the combined Harvard and Yale team in an international athletic meeting at the Berkeley Oval next Wednesday very unexpectedly arrived in town from Montreal yesterday morning and surprised the Harvard athletes in the afternoon by appearing at the Berkeley Oval and putting in a good half-day of practice, in the course of which one of them—Cornish of Oxford—met with an accident which may prevent him from taking part in the competition next week.

The men who arrived yesterday were F. G. Cockshott of Cambridge, mile runner; J. R. Cleave, Oxford, half-mile runner; A. E. Hind, Cambridge, sprinter; G. L. Smith, Cambridge, high jumper; J. Churchill, Cambridge, sprinter, and L. J. Cornish, Oxford, broad jumper and quarter-mile runner. The remainder of the team has gone to Ottawa to witness the ceremonies incident upon the visit of the Duke of Cornwall, instead of to Buffalo, as was originally intended, and are expected here to-morrow or Sunday. The trip to Buffalo will not be made until after the international match is decided.

Upon their arrival at the Berkeley Oval the visitors were warmly welcomed by the Harvard team, after which they lost no time in getting into their running clothes and beginning practice. They are a big, strong-looking set of men, and seem to be in excellent condition.

Cornish, the Oxford broad jumper and quarter miler, was the first man to come out upon the track, and after remarking that he never had felt better in his life, he started to sprint around the track. He had only gotten half way round the first turn when he stepped upon the board rim separating the cinder track from the field, his left knee bent in, and he fell flat upon his face. His comrades rushed to his assistance, and he was picked up and carried into the training quarters, where it was found that his knee was sprained. Whether the injury is sufficient to keep him out of the competition will not be known for a day or two, as injuries to the knee joint are slow to develop and equally slow to heal. The chances are, it was said at the track, that he will not compete.

Should Cornish not be able to compete, however, the chances of the English team would not be much impaired, as his record in the quarter mile is 0:51 4-5, while P. M. Shanks of Cambridge, the other member of the English team in that event, has done 0:50 2-5. The broad jump, in which Cornish is also entered, has been considered a certain victory for the American team in any event.

Cockshott, the Cambridge miler, ran three-quarters of a mile, paced by J. R. Cleave of Oxford. His times were as follows: Quarter mile, 1:07; half mile, 2:14; three-quarter mile, 3:19. The times are very good considering the rather heavy going of the track, and Cockshott's clean, easy stride was the subject of favorable comment. Smith, the Cambridge high jumper, cleared as high as 5 feet 8 inches, jumping from the side in the characteristic English style, and then quit, much to the disappointment of the Harvard team, who would have liked to see him go his limit. Hind, the Cambridge runner, who is considered one of the most dangerous men of the visiting team, also disappointed the watching athletes, as he merely sprinted around the track a few times, clad in the light blue jacket which the English collegians wear in place of the sweater favored by our athletes.

After the visitors had left the track the Harvard men took their usual practice. Clark and Knowles ran three-quarters of a mile and finished with a dead heat. Trainer Graham would not give out the time, but said it was better than that made by Cockshott and Cleave. Rust, Behr, and Boynton also ran a quarter-mile easily in 0:54 1-5, and Capt. Willis and Converse practiced hurdling, Willis doing particularly well. Haigh, Lightner, Converse, and Ristine all practiced sprinting.

It was stated that Swan and Willis of Harvard, who are entered in the two-mile run with Richardson of Harvard and Teel of Yale, may race to-day to decide which shall withdraw in order to save running a trial race. Richardson is sure of a place in this event, and both Swan and Mills are thought to be able to beat Teel, so that their withdrawal will be in the nature of a sacrifice to save Richardson a hard run on Saturday, to be followed by the race on Wednesday.

A rather amusing incident of the practice was that, while the Harvard men all held watches on the trials of the Englishmen, the latter were content to line up and take snapshots with pocket cameras of the American athletes when their turn as spectators came.

VISITORS TO SHAMROCK II.

The Shamrock had more visitors yesterday than on any day since she has been in the Erie Basin dry dock. Every car from Hamilton Ferry brought its quota of sightseers, and as there were no restrictions at the gate leading to the shipyard, the top of the big stone dock was fringed all day long with men, women, and children, come to admire the green challenger with her golden bronze hull and her towering mast.

No work was done by the crew of the yacht, but a number of riveters were at work putting in a fore and aft "liner" at the port garboard strake, extending forward about twenty feet from a point about ten feet abaft of amidships. A "liner" is a narrow steel plate used to strengthen longitudinally or vertically the plating of the vessel.

It is quite likely that Designer Watson, having found some slight evidence of straining in the Shamrock's hull after the squall the other day, ordered this "liner" put in as a matter of precaution.

Sir Thomas Lipton, with his lame right leg resting in a steamer chair, on the upper deck of the Porto Rico, received a few visitors yesterday. Among them were Francis Herreshoff, Commodore Doremus, Capt. George Hill, and Charles O'Malley. "I am feeling better to-day," said Sir Thomas, "and while there is quite a little pain at times, Dr. Mackay tells me I may move over to the Erin to-morrow, and that I shall be able to attend to things by Wednesday of next week. To-day several cablegrams came from the other side, asking about my injuries. The Shamrock will remain in dock until Tuesday morning."

The steam yacht Erin is afloat again. She lies close to the sectional dry dock, from which she was lowered on Wednesday.

The cup defender Columbia lay at her anchorage in Glen Cove all day. No sails are bent, but it is understood that she is to have the Constitution's biggest mainsail bent to-day, and a new and longer main boom substituted for the one now in place. Then she will go out for a series of sail-stretching spins to extend through Saturday, Sunday, and part of Monday.

The Story of the America's Cup.

A timely publication, just issued from the press of the Rudder Publishing Company, is "The Story of The America's Cup," by Charles P. Tower. The volume, pocket size, covers the history of the most famous yachting trophy in the world, from the time, in 1851, when the cup was won at Cowes by the Yankee schooner yacht America, through the half century to the present time, when, for the eleventh time, a foreign-built yacht is in American waters in quest of the trophy, the emblem of yachting pre-eminence. Mr. Tower's history of the cup races is the more interesting from the fact that the new series of international contests will be begun next week between the old champion Columbia and the newest challenger, the Shamrock II. It is a most complete and concise summary of the cup races. The work is of 156 pages, with a photograph of the prized America's Cup as a frontispiece and a short preface by the author, briefly explaining the significance of the trophy. Then, in twelve chapters, he relates the story of the cup, beginning with the first race, won by the 170-ton schooner America from a fleet of British yachts, and carrying it through the subsequent races by the British challengers which have been sent to America to regain the trophy, with full explanation of the changes in the conditions of the race under the amended deeds of gift.

CHAMPIONS NOW WILL TROT.

Final Agreement Made for Cresceus-The Abbot Match Race at Readville To-morrow.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—An iron-clad agreement, as the phrase is, makes certain that Cresceus and The Abbot will race at the Readville track on Saturday for a purse of $20,000, the winner to take all, offered by Thomas W. Lawson. This will be the race scheduled for to-morrow which was called off after George H. Ketcham, owner of Cresceus, had insisted on the carrying out of the original agreement for a race between Cresceus, Charley Herr, and Boralma. John J. Scannell of New York, owner of The Abbot, was in this city to-day. Negotiations were carried on for hours between J. Malcolm Forbes, who was acting for President Thayer of the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, Mr. Scannell, and his driver, Edward Geers, and Mr. Ketcham.

Mr. Lawson previously had said that he held to his agreement to give the purse, and so the point to be gained was to induce Mr. Ketcham to agree to race his stallion against The Abbot under the terms offered by The Abbot's owner. He finally consented, and an agreement was prepared and signed. The gate receipts will go to charities already designated by Mr. Lawson. To-morrow afternoon Boralma will race Lord Derby for $10,000.

The race now arranged between the champion trotters, Cresceus (2:02¼,) and The Abbot, (2:03¼,) is the fourth match that has been planned since on Aug. 15, last at the Brighton Beach track, Cresceus beat The Abbot in two heats, the winner trotting to a new world's race record in the first heat and distancing his rival in the second. Immediately after that race Ed Geers, trainer and driver of The Abbot for Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, asked for a return match, and at the same time made the excuse for The Abbot that the ex-champion had been sick in the early Summer and had not had time in which to be properly prepared for the race he lost. In answer to the request for another race, George H. Ketcham stated that he was willing to trot Cresceus against any horse in the world under any reasonable conditions, and in any fair match, but added that as Cresceus had many valuable engagements for the late Summer and early Fall, he did not wish at that time to involve himself in any new contracts.

Trotting associations wishing to secure the attraction of a race between the greatest horses in the world, continued to bid for a match, however, Ketcham finally agreed to trot Cresceus against The Abbot at Hartford, but a short time before the race was to have been decided refused to consent to a change from the terms made for the race when the agreement between the managers of the horses was signed, and that race fell through. As the season wore on The Abbot regained the strength and speed that he had wanted when he trotted against Cresceus in August, and Geers became more anxious than ever to get a return match.

The challenges to Ketcham were renewed, and after it had been definitely decided that Cresceus would have no opposition in the $50,000 sweepstakes made by Thomas W. Lawson for Cresceus, Charley Herr, and Boralma, to be trotted at Readville, Mass., Ketcham agreed to race Cresceus against The Abbot. In making the agreement he stipulated that he would trot the race under only one condition, and that was that the winner should take all of the $20,000 purse guaranteed for the race by Mr. Lawson. To this Geers agreed, but last week it was announced that the race was declared off, the announcement being made that Ketcham had refused to race his horse. There was nothing said about the fact that his refusal was because he was asked to submit to a change in the terms originally made for the race.

Ketcham consistently has refused to submit to unusual terms, and has held out for contracts made for races to be filled to the letter, and so has insisted on having all profit that was due him, at the same time being ready to pay all forfeits that might accrue against his horse. The last difference between the owner of the world's champion trotter and the management of the Readville track was over the matter of his being asked to trot his match race with The Abbot on the same day that Cresceus was scheduled to walk over for the forfeit in the Charley Herr-Boralma-Cresceus sweepstakes. He declined to do this, his friends say, because he feared that some technicality might arise to tangle up the two races and place him at a disadvantage.

It is a singular fact in connection with the Cresceus-The Abbot rivalry the most talked of turf affair known in the history of light harness racing, that Ketcham has been made to appear exacting and hard to please when all the trouble has been on the other side. Ketcham has asked only that contracts be carried out as agreed, while the track managers and the trainer and manager of The Abbot have wished to amend the terms made for races.

That there has been so long a delay in getting the two great horses together is all in favor of The Abbot. Cresceus has been in active training since early in the year, and since the late Spring has been actively campaigning. He has trotted many races, though a few of them were of a character to cause the splendid stallion to extend himself, but he has had plenty of time to become stale. The Abbot, on the other hand, is just now at his best, he having fully recovered from his sickness and being a comparatively fresh horse, though trained up to his highest power of speed and stamina. Horsemen agree that if the match is decided Saturday, as announced, The Abbot will then have the best chance he has had this year to beat his conqueror. If Cresceus again defeats The Abbot on Saturday, horsemen of the trotting turf say, there can never again be any question of the superiority of the stallion.

Suffolk County Fair Races.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 19.—Owing to the rain of the last two days, it was found necessary to-day to run off a portion of the harness racing programme of the Suffolk County Fair. Two events were finished and a third was undetermined. The races will begin at 10 A. M. to-morrow. To-day's summaries follow:

2:30 Class.—Trotting.

Redline, b. g., (Davis)	1	1	1
Lee Cuyler, b. g., (Post)	2	2	3
Lilly, b. m., (Reckel)	3	3	2
Charles H., b. g., (Cuyler)	4	4	5
Rattler, b. g., (Henderson)	5	5	4
Little Tide, b. m., (Hollenbeck)	6	6	6
Miss Kerker, b. m., (Smith)	8	7	8
Index, ch. g., (Gibson)	7	8	7

Time—2:27½; 2:26; 2:27¾.

2:19 Class.—Pacing; (unfinished.)

Mariana, blk. m., (Davis)	4	4	4	3	1
Besiege, b. g., (Hendrickson)	6	3	3	1	4
Rosie Wilkes, blk. m., (Rowland)	1	5	1	2	2
Debutante, blk. m., (Murphy)	2	1	5	5	5
Lymph, b. m., (Post)	3	2	6	4	3
Minnie W., br. m., (Magie)	5	6	2	dis	
Seaweed, b. m., (Hollenbeck)	dis				

Time—2:25¼; 2:25¼; 2:26¼; 2:23¾; 2:27½.

2:40 Class.—Pacing.

Easter, ch. g., (Williamson)	1	1	1
Harry Madden, ch. g., (Master)	2	2	5
Maud M., ch. m., (Reckel)	4	5	2
Bellie G., b. g., (Rhodes)	5	3	3
Dandy L., ch. g., (Rowland)	3	4	4

Time—2:24½; 2:27¼; 2:26¼.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; about six furlongs. Chuctanunda, 124 pounds; May W., 116; Musette, 115; Isia, 113; Military, 109; Belle of Lexington, 107; Zirl, 102; Lady Sterling, 100.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Herbert, 125 pounds; Dublin, 117; Chuctanunda, 107; The Amazon and The Rhymer, 100 each; Black Dick, 95; Himself, 85.

THIRD RACE.—The Willow Stakes, for fillies two years old; with allowances; five and a half furlongs. Amicitia, Endurance by Right, Flora Pomona, and Schwalbe, 119 pounds each; Hanover Queen and Mary Worth, 114 each; Par Excellence and Rockwater, 107 each; Pretoria and Early Eve, 99 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Speculation Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Kilogram, 112 pounds, Carbuncle, 110; Autolight, 106; Louisville, Wild Pirate, and The Musketeer, 104 each; Kinnikinic, 102; The Regent, 88.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Armor, 109 pounds; Miss Mitchell, 107; Missionary, 105; Collegian, 104; Lee King, 103; San Luis, 100; Mayor Gilroy, George Simons, Ringleader, Elsie Skip, Alsike, and Glengar, 97 each; Oread and Kalif, 92 each; Maximo Gomez, 91; Barbara Frietchie, Balloon, Potosi, and Little Daisy, 88 each; Welsh Girl, Vesuvia, and Queen's Carnival, 85 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; special weights; five and a half furlongs. Extinguisher, Courtenay, Hot, Hindred, Caughnawaga, Major Tenny, Anak, Caller, C. Rosenfeld, Bruff, Jim Tully, Cast Iron, Irridescent, Glenwater, Cornwall, Meistersinger, and King Edward, 112 pounds each; Batyah, Blanket, Sylvia Lisle, and Contempt, 109 each.

Here's another advantage

of buying biscuit in In-er-seal Patent Packages: You can keep a variety of biscuit, crackers and wafers on hand all the time without fear of them growing stale. You can have at hand a different flavor for every whim of a fickle appetite. You can have a suitable change for every meal without constant worry. You can always please an unexpected guest without embarrassment.

It's a great convenience to have a supply of delicacies right at your hand. It's a great satisfaction to know they will be as fresh when you open them as they were when they came from the oven.

This is only one of the advantages of buying biscuit, crackers and wafers in the In-er-seal Patent Package.

INER SEAL

When you order Soda, Milk, Graham, Oatmeal, Butter Thin and Saltine Biscuit, Vanilla and Banquet Wafers, Ginger Snaps, Sultana Fruit, and Sea Foam, don't forget to ask for the kind that come in the In-er-seal Patent Package. Look for the trade-mark design on the end of each package.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

County Fair Harness Races.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The track at the second day's racing of the Tompkins County Fair was heavy. In the 2:20 trot Addie Fritz B. won the first, third, and fourth heats and Pearola the second heat. Best time—2:29¼. Anteea and Jesse Day also started.

2:30 pace, purse $250.—Egghorn, Jr., won in straight heats. Best time—2:33¼. Klondike and Don't Know also started.

Match Play Golf at Tuxedo.

Match play will be the order to-day on the Tuxedo Golf Club links, when the tournament is resumed this morning. Two rounds will be finished for the three trophies. Some high-class play may be looked for in the President's Cup event. Although Douglas made such sensational records on Wednesday, he will have no walk-over, for among his opponents are Charles B. MacDonald, Devereux Emmet, who is playing a masterful game; W. C. Carnegie, and James S. Taylor. Others in the first set are Oliver Perin, G. P. Snow, Jr., F. O. Horstman, Wynant D. Vanderpool, Gilman P. Tiffany, James A. Stillman, F. A. Marcellus, Price Collier, George H. Hull, Jr., Charles F. Watson, and Grenville Kane. The second sixteen, who will play for the Governors' Cup, consist of C. F. Watson, Jr., W. B. Dinsmore, John G. Bates, W. J. Evans, W. A. Adriance, George H. Bowly, John Chadwick, Jr., H. Kennedy Hill, W. T. Hilton, L. V. Pulsifer, T. C. Ennever, Bruce Price, G. E. Pierrepont, Jr., S. Sherwood Day, Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve, and J. Max Carrere. Only six are left for the third cup, given by Charles F. Hoffman, being George Collingwood, S. W. Warren, Russell Hull, F. A. Ingalls, N. T. Pulsifer, and Pierre Lorillard, Jr.

Golf Notes of Interest.

Secretary Edward L. Kalbfleisch, Jr., of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, announces that the regular monthly handicap which was set for yesterday will not be played until Wednesday, Sept. 25.

The officers of the Onwentsia Golf Club, near Chicago, have postponed their women's open tournament, which is practically the women's championship of the West, until next week, beginning Wednesday, Sept. 25. The competition was to have begun yesterday, and the best women golfers of the West have entered. A new trophy has been offered this year by W. A. Alexander, to be known as the Western Championship Cup for Women. It is the first time that a distinct trophy has been given for this event.

The first half of a seventy-two-hole match for a purse of $100, between Willie Norton of the Deal Golf Club and Joseph Doebel of the Fairfield Country Club, was played on Tuesday on the Fairfield links, near Greenwich, Conn. Doebel won by five holes. The second half was to have been played to-day, but it has been postponed to next week Wednesday, and will be held on the Deal links. Play for the Bouchelle and Camman Cups, at Fairfield, has also has been postponed from to-day to next week.

The final round for the Runyon Cup, at the New Brunswick Golf Club, between Tracy Smith and Prof. E. L. Stevenson, will be played to-morrow. The contest has been in progress over a month. There will also be a general club handicap.

A tournament for the championship of the Hudson River has been announced by the Mount Pleasant Golf Club of Ossining, to be played on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Oct. 3, 4, and 5. Sixteen will qualify in the opening round for the championship trophy, and nearly every club along the Hudson from Albany to Yonkers will send representatives.

The Golf Committee of the Newark Athletic Club has been enlarged by the addition of two new members, Harry Peters and William Woodland. The others are George McCutcheon, Chairman; E. E. Moody, P. C. Pulver, and Herman Unger. The competition for the President McCarter Cup will begin early next month.

The Jersey City Golf Club will send a team of ten men to-morrow to the Hackensack Golf Club for the first of a series of home-and-home team matches. The Jersey players will be George H. Bowly, Captain; Dr. D. Le Roy Culver, W. L. Pyle, A. I. Drayton, Marmaduke Tilden, Jr., B. H. Pelzer, Eugene Newkirk, Eugene Leake, William C. Ridgeway, and George F. Perkins, Jr. The Fall championship tournament of the club will begin on the first Saturday in October and competition for a new cup given by J. E. Hulshizer will begin on Saturday, Sept. 28.

The team match between the public golfers of Van Cortlandt and the Bostonians who use the public links in Franklin Park will be played next week, on Wednesday, instead of to-day. The Boston players are anxious to remain over and see the first yacht cup race and on that account they requested a postponement.

The competition for the President's Cup at the Morris County Golf Club, near Morristown, will be finished this week. It was rumored at Tuxedo that the club had about decided to abandon its invitation tournament, which was unofficially announced in the Spring as an October feature.

New York A. C. Swimming Races.

The New York Athletic Club will hold swimming races at 100 yards and half a mile at Travers Island to-morrow, open to all registered amateur swimmers. Among the entries are Schaeffer, the champion at 100, 220, and 440 yards; Goodwin, champion at half a mile; Wahle, the mile champion; Reeder, Van Cleaf, Miller, and Spencer.

Answer to a Correspondent.

J. Krakower—"A" is right in both instances.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:45	Sun sets...6:02	Moon sets..10:42

High Water This Day.

	S. Hook	Gov. Isl'd	H. Gate
A. M.	..	..	..
P. M.	12:09	12:32	2:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Uller, St. Kitts, British and Dutch Guiana, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Wordsworth, Brazil, Argentina, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 21.		
Aller, Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Alps, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
British Prince, Antwerp.		
Comus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Matanzas, Nuevitas, &c	12:30 P. M.	8:00 P. M.
El Dia, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Etona, Argentina, Uraguay, and Paraguay	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Haverford, Southampton		12:00 M.
Hindoo, Hull		
Lucania, Liverpool	7:30 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Maracaibo, Porto Rico, Venezuela, and Curacao	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Menominee, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London		11:00 A. M.
Norge, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		10:30 A. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.		
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Liguria, Naples		
Orizaba, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. §15 and up to Sept. §28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Sept. §28, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. §28 and up to Oct. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. §13.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 20.

Calabria, Gibraltar, Aug. 29.
El Paso, New Orleans, Sept. 14.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Sept. 12.
Huelva, Huelva, Sept. 1.
Louise, Hamburg, Sept. 4.
Nueces, Galveston, Sept. 14.
Panama, Bordeaux, Sept. 6.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Sept. 4.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Sept. 7.
Rio Grande, Galveston, Sept. 11.
Tanoil, Manchester, Sept. 1.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21.

Etruria, Liverpool, Sept. 14.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, Sept. 14.
Santiago, Santiago, Sept. 14.
St. Louis, Southampton, Sept. 14.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 22.

Columbian, London, Sept. 11.
El Sud, New Orleans, Sept. 17.
Manitou, London, Sept. 12.

MONDAY, SEPT. 23.

Furnessia, Glasgow, Sept. 12.
Georgian, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Sept. 18.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 12.

Arrived.

SS Adler, (Br.,) Skelton, Kingston, &c., Sept. 12, with fruit and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Lowther Castle, (Br.,) Jackman, Yokohama, &c., June 5, with mdse. and passengers to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., north, twenty-eight miles; clear.

SS Belgravia, (Ger.,) Schotter, Hamburg, Sept. 6, and Boulogne, 8th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:55 A. M.

SS Inchulva, (Br.,) Davies, St. Vincent, Sept. 6, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Hunter, Bristol, &c., Sept. 1, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Isola di Levanzo, (Ital.,) Fitell, Trieste, &c., July 30, with mdse. to Hirszel, Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Buenaventura, Gates, Newport News.

SS Deutschland, (Ger., tank,) Schierhorst, Rotterdam, &c., Sept. 3, in ballast with passengers to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah, Sept. 16, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Milano, (Ger.,) Scharmberg, Hamburg, Sept. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.

SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) Schahfer, Shields, Sept. 6, to Philip Ruprecht. Anchored in Quarantine at 1:24 A. M., 20th.

Sailed.

SS Georgetown, from Portland, for Georgetown, S. C.
SS El Monte, for New Orleans.
SS George Farwell, for Norfolk.
SS Mozart, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Heimfeld, (Ger.,) for Fernandina.
SS Dunstan, (Br.,) for Para, &c.
SS Otta, (Nor.,) for Baltimore.
SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Columbia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Bluefields, for Baltimore.
SS Athos (Ger.,) for Black River, &c.
SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Perugia, (Br.,) for Marseilles, Genoa, &c.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS Alamo, for Galveston.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 1:35 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS La Savoie, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, from New York, arr. at Havre at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 10:50 A. M. to-day.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjode, from New York for Christiansand and Copenhagen, passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from New York for Hull, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Hudson, (Br.,) Capt. Kelly, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from New York via Cherbourg and Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New York via Plymouth for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 8:45 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Carey, for New York, sld. from Swansea yesterday.

SS Sailor Prince, (Br.,) for New York, sld. from Middlesbrough yesterday.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale at 5:15 P. M. to-day.

SS Lady Armstrong, (Br.,) Capt. Abbott, from New York via Copenhagen, arr. at Stettin Sept. 15.

SS Calderon, (Br.,) Capt. Russell, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Dinnamare, (Ital.,) Capt. Cafiero, for New York, sld. from Girgenti Sept. 10.

SS Lombardia, (Ital.,) Capt. Denegri, for New York, sld. from Genoa Sept. 16.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, for New York, sld. from Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Lowe, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New York for Antwerp, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Capt. Albrecht, from New York for Cherbourg and Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 9:45 P. M. to-day.

The man who gets about must have things to get about in—he must get about as well as other people do—not necessarily better dressed than they—but as well.

Seen the new, great, broad shouldered, full-sleeved, loose Fall Overcoat yet?

Come in—try one on.

You may like it—you may not.

A special value is one of black Vicuna Thibet, silk lined to edge of lapel—$19.

All the other stylish coats as well.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway. Houston St.

Carlsbad

For five centuries the Carlsbad Springs have been acknowledged by the medical faculty to be the best and most effective specific for all ailments of the liver, catarrhal affections of the stomach, bile, bile pigment, gallstones, temporary and habitual constipation, etc.

Millions of people all over the world have been cured by the use of this celebrated spring. It acts mildly without pain, and regulates the secretions of the stomach. The

Carlsbad Sprudel Salt

is obtained by evaporation from the waters of the Springs of Carlsbad and contains the same curative properties that have made the place famous for five centuries.

Beware of imitations, the genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt must have the signature of EISNER & MENDELSON CO., New York, Sole Agents for U. S. on bottle.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways for the Conveyance and Transportation of Persons and Property, as determined by said Board, ought to be constructed and operated; Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Theron G. Strong, Thomas C. T. Crain, and Henry W. Gray, having, by an order of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial Department entered in the above-entitled matter on the 10th day of September, 1901, and bearing date the 4th day of September, 1901, been appointed Commissioners, under and in pursuance of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891 as amended, to determine and report after public hearing of all parties interested, whether the railways in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, in the City of New York, determined upon by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York and mentioned in the petition of the said Board presented to the said Appellate Division on or about the 9th day of July, 1901, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Appellate Division on or about the same day, ought to be constructed and operated, do hereby appoint Monday, the 30th day of September, 1901, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York at No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, as the time and place of their first sitting, and that at such sitting, and such adjourned sittings as may be thereafter held, they will hear all persons interested in the said matter.

Dated New York, September 16th, 1901.

THERON G. STRONG.
THOS. C. T. CRAIN.
H. W. GRAY.
Commissioners.

BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY,
35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City;
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN,
111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City,
Attorneys for Rapid Transit Board.

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
Temporary Address: 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL BLD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities

List of current offerings sent on application. Transact a general banking business.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
Letters of Credit
available throughout the world.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK,
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
BANKERS and BROKERS,
38 Broad St., N. Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
Solicit orders, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON.
A daily market letter, giving outline of markets, quotations, free; also monthly table with prices, August.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
135 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices.
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.,
C20 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 4½% Sinking Fund Bonds.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this 30th day of August, 1901, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, the following twenty (20) First Mortgage 4½% Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, viz.: numbers

122 324 788 1136 1738 2106 2453
184 349 970 1250 1858 2228 2649
270 476 1114 1673 1967 2374

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of October, 1901, at 105 per centum on the par value, in accordance with article six of the Trust Mortgage. Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.

E. FRANCIS HYDE, Second Vice President.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 30th day of August, 1901.
FRANK B. SMIDT, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-mentioned bonds, with coupons attached thereto, will be paid and redeemed at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, on the 1st day of October, 1901, at 105 per centum on the par value thereof and interest to said date.

Dated New York, August 30th, 1901.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
E. FRANCIS HYDE, Second Vice President.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.

To the Owners and Holders of the
First Mortgage Preference Bonds
OF THE
Georgia & Alabama Railway:

You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all owners and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest, owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.
EQUIPMENT SINKING FUND.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, will receive offers of the Equipment Bonds of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Series B, dated October 1, 1899, to the aggregate amount of Twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) par value, at or under par.
Tenders may be made until 12 M. Tuesday, October 1, 1901.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, September 17, 1901.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY OFFERED FOR the investment of $20,000 to $50,000. Fortune for the right party. Business secured now. U., Box 109 Times Office.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE co-partnership lately subsisting between Edwin A. Moody and David H. Allen, under the firm name of E. A. Moody & Co., was dissolved on September 11, 1901.—New York, N. Y., Sept. 20th, 1901.
E. A. MOODY.
D. H. ALLEN.

FINANCIAL.

The Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 1, 1901.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company to the amount of $15,000 will be purchased October 1st, 1901, at the agency of the Company, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, under the following provision of the mortgage:
"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Railroad Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."
Proposals to sell bonds to the Sinking Fund must be in the hands of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company before three o'clock P. M. of Monday, September 30th, 1901.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Dividends.

Southern Railway Company,
New York, September 11, 1901.
A dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) out of income for the year ended June 30, 1901, has been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable October 16, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 25, 1901.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Wednesday, September 25, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. Wednesday, October 9, 1901.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.

23 Wall Street, New York, September 11, 1901.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, September 25, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, October 9, 1901.
On October 16, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & COMPANY, Agents for Voting Trustees.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Office of The Electric Storage Battery Company,
Allegheny Avenue and 19th St.
Philadelphia, Pa., September 18, 1901.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1¼% from the net earnings of the Company, on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable October 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 26th. Checks will be mailed.
The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed from September 27th to October 1st, inclusive.
WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

American Smelting & Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, September 17, 1901.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 9.
The Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company have this day declared the regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable October 8th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, September 21st, 1901.
The books of the Company for the transfer of Preferred Stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, September 21st, 1901, and will be reopened October 9th, 1901. EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

George A. Fuller Company.
New York, September 11th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of the George A. Fuller Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the preferred stock of the Company, payable on October 1st, 1901, to Stockholders of Record at the close of business September 21st, 1901.
The transfer books of the Preferred Stock of the Company will be closed at the close of business September 21st, 1901, and reopen October 2d, 1901.
Checks will be mailed.
BYRON M. FELLOWS, Treasurer.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company,
30 Broad St., New York, September 12th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that from the net earnings of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1901, there has been declared a regular dividend of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE on the Preferred Stock, and THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Common Stock of this Company to Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock on the 7th day of October next, payable October 29th, at the office of the Company in the City of New York.
ROSWELL MILLER, Chairman of the Board.

Union Typewriter Company.
60 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.,
September 18th, 1901.
The Directors of the Union Typewriter Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the first Preferred stock, and a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the second preferred stock, payable to all registered stockholders on October 1st. The transfer books close at three o'clock September 20th, 1901, and reopen on the morning of October 1st, 1901.
G. K. GILLULY, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
OFFICE OF TREASURER.
Chicago, Illinois, September 13, 1901.
A Quarterly Dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid November 1st, next, to the Shareholders of this Company's stock registered as such on the closing of the Transfer Books.
The Transfer Books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 20th day of September, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 30th day of September, 1901. F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO.
REFUNDING 3% BONDS.
COUPONS NO. 4, due October 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Wednesday, September 25, 1901.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE CO.
First Mtge. Sinking Fund 6% Bonds.
COUPONS NO. 48, due October 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Wednesday, September 25, 1901.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¼ PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Sept. 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on Sept. 20th, at 3 P. M., and open October 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Sec'y.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, September 12th, 1901.—A Dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Friday, October 4th, 1901. Transfer books will close on Saturday, September 21st, at noon, and reopen on Thursday, September 26th, 1901. S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

To the Stockholders of
The Distilling Company of America.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE DISTILLING COMPANY OF AMERICA, pursuant to its by-laws, will be held at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, October 16, 1901, at the office of said Company, No. 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The stock transfer books of the common and preferred stock of the Company will be closed at the close of business September 24, 1901, and will remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. October 17, 1901.
Dated Jersey City, New Jersey, September 18, 1901. T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with an amendment to the By-Laws adopted at a meeting of the stockholders held on March 13th, 1901, the Annual Meeting of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Garfield Block, in the City of New London, Connecticut, on the 21st day of September, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and taking action on such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
ALBERT FRENCH, Secretary.
New York, September 14th, 1901.

New York & East River Ferry Company.
New York, September 12, 1901.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on Thursday, October 3d, 1901, at 10 A. M.
Transfer books will be closed from September 18th, 1901, at 3 P. M., to October 4, 1901, at 10 A. M. ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

After the remarkable exhibition of strength in the stock market the early part of this week, following upon what may fairly be termed a National apprehension lest the death of President McKinley should result in financial panic, it is not necessary to expatiate upon the strong position of the market nor upon the knowledge that securities are held by the leading moneyed interests, who do not purpose to allow any needless sacrifice or slaughter of values. These are facts that speak for themselves.

What, however, cannot be too often insisted upon is that, patriotic as was the action of the bankers who came to the rescue of the stock market, it was fully justified by the conditions and by the times. The country is enjoying now a period of unexampled prosperity, with industrial activity unparalleled, with the wealth of the Nation largely increased, with export and import trade alike expanding, with the finances of the country on a sound basis, and with the railroads in the East and the West, in the North and the South—fair barometers of general trade conditions—piling up earnings the like of which were never known in American history. Wall Street's financiers knew whereof they spoke when they declared that there was no reason for apprehension or panic. Strengthened in this belief since that time by the emphatic declaration of President Roosevelt that he purposes to continue, unbroken, the policy of his predecessor, these bankers have since then continued their purchases, the result being the aggressive strength displayed in the market in the closing hours of business on Wednesday. And if Wall Street hears aright there will be a continuation of such buying for some time to come.

If reports in conservative quarters go for aught important developments are pending in the Vanderbilts, in Southern Railway, in Union Pacific, in St. Paul, in the Gould stocks, and in the coalers. J. Pierpont Morgan, the Standard Oil, the Vanderbilt, and the Gould interests are developing a community-of-interest plan so far-reaching that it astounds financiers. Yet, so the declaration is, it is at once possible and practical. And it will be a community of interest—in fact as in name—meaning much to holders of the securities affected.

Money market conditions steadily improve, and, thanks to the relief afforded by the Government, easy money is now assured. Gold imports, it may incidentally be said, are at hand, several leading bankers being authority for the statement that gold will be coming this way in a very few days.

A VANDERBILT EXAMPLE.

The most pronounced movement in Wednesday's market was in the securities of the "Nickel Plate" Railroad—large transactions carrying the common stock up nearly 6 points for the day and about 10 points from the price prevailing for it last week. This advance does not represent manipulation, for "Nickel Plate" is not one of the active speculative issues—not carried by pools or made attractive to the public by artificial measures. Its rise is natural in view of the approaching unification of the Vanderbilt system, whereby the so-called "Junior Vanderbilts" will largely benefit, and of which "Nickel Plate" is the most important.

In just what manner "Nickel Plate" will be treated is not yet made public, though there were rumors Wednesday that the contemplated consolidation plan would provide for retiring junior Vanderbilt stocks with a new issue of New York Central 3½ per cent. bonds, but the method to be pursued is comparatively unimportant; the fact that a Vanderbilt readjustment impends is what counts; for the public has learned by long and gratifying experience that Vanderbilt properties are administered with the view of protecting and benefiting shareholders. To this has been due the maintained high prices, even in panics, of New York Central, Lake Shore, Harlem, and Chicago and Northwestern, and it seems the time has come when the junior roads of the system are to take rank with the parent properties.

A glance at the map shows to what a continental magnitude the Vanderbilt system has grown, and that growth has been of slow and steady character, never forced, always a logical and wise development. Beginning in the days of Commodore Vanderbilt with the New York Central, a road purely local to this State, and ending with the late virtual acquisition of Union Pacific, the Vanderbilt lines to-day tap the richest and most densely populated sections of the country. It has become important and necessary to establish proper relations between the great roads and the minor roads of the system, and this is what is being undertaken. "Nickel Plate" was originally built by outsiders as a competitor to Lake Shore—closely paralleling that road. The purchase by the Vanderbilts was looked upon as a purely defensive measure, but as time has elapsed and the territory between Buffalo, Chicago, and St. Louis has waxed to riches then undreamed of, it is seen that the projectors of "Nickel Plate" builded better than they knew, and now there is ample traffic for both it and Lake Shore, and that traffic is constantly growing. The same general conditions prevail on the other junior lines—the time is ripe to give them all new and higher standing. Plans will shortly be disclosed enlightening the public, according to the Vanderbilt way of doing business. Coming just at this time, this development gives added proof, were such needed, of the absolute confidence of financiers in the general situation, and hence will be hailed by Wall Street as salutary and bracing.

MR. SAGE'S VIEWS.

Discussing the stock market and the general financial and commercial situation, Russell Sage says:

"I am a great believer in the country and its prosperity, and therefore I am a bull on the stock market. The remarkable recovery in prices following the depression consequent upon the sad death of President McKinley ought to convince all how inherently sound the general situation is. The leading financial interests prevented any panic—any foolish sacrifice of securities—in part for sentimental reasons, but in large part also because they recognized that values were there and that quoted prices were, the conditions considered, none too high, if indeed high enough. For my own part I think the market now is shaping itself for a very substantial rise. All the bad news is out; whatever now transpires promises to be good, while the growing ease in money is a hopeful sign.

"The people have confidence in President Roosevelt. They believe, and I believe, that he wil make a good President.

"The country will go on its way to greater prosperity—mark that."

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

Messrs. J. H. Sulzbacher & Co., bankers of this city, issue an analysis of Norfolk and Western, prepared by Albert Ulmann, in which, after pointing out that the $23,000,000 preferred stock pays 4 per cent., and the $64,500,000 common 1 per cent., they say:

"The performance of Norfolk and Western during the last four years is a striking example of the increasing prosperity of that period.

"Four years ago the gross earnings amounted to $11,236,123. For the year ending June 30, 1901, they were $15,785,442, an increase of $4,549,319. It is to be observed that during this time there was no increase in mileage, the development therefore being not in any way due to expansion of trackage.

"While expenses naturally increased during the period under consideration, it is worthy of special note that four years ago they absorbed 70 per cent. of gross earnings, last year only 60 per cent., showing a striking improvement in the facilities for transportation.

"In the meantime the interest charges on bonded indebtedness have remained practically stationary. In other words, no increased burden of fixed charges has arisen to interfere with the surplus available for dividends.

"The dividend record is as follows:
"Preferred—1898, 2 per cent.; 1899, 4 per cent.; 1900, 4 per cent.; 1901, 4 per cent.
"Common—1901, 1 per cent.

"The dividend on the preferred absorbs $909,716. In 1899 there remained after paying this sum, $736,958; in 1900 $2,406,554, in 1901 (after paying $644,794, 1 per cent. on the common,) $2,545,755. In other words, the surplus for the common stock amounted to 5 per cent. Under the circumstances, it is not unreasonable to expect ere long an increased dividend.

"The report for July, 1901, the first month of the new year, is just at hand. It shows an increase in gross earnings of $60,948, in net earnings of $66,262, and an increase in surplus funds available for dividends on the common of $61,750. If this rate of increase is maintained for the remaining eleven months, the common stock will earn at least 6 per cent."

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve, increased, £649,000; circulation, decreased, £271,000; bullion, increased, £377,448; other securities, increased, £119,000; other deposits, increased, £553,000; public deposits, increased, £195,000; notes reserve, increased, £561,000; Government securities, unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability is 53.20 per cent. Last week it was 52.73 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

The General Court of the Bank of England to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. after Governor Prevost had explained that the net profits for the half year ending Aug. 31 were £719,414.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The financial article in The Times to-day says business was at a standstill yesterday. The tendency in the discount market was weak, owing to the abundance of short money, the demand for bills for Continental account, and the belief that the inquiry for gold for American account had been transferred to Paris.

At the price now charged by the Bank of France for eagles it would pay better to get them there than to ship gold from London.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Money, 1 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 3-16@2¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 3-16@2 5-16 per cent.

Bar silver dull at 27d per ounce.

Gold premiums to-day are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130.50; Madrid, 42.62; Lisbon, 35.75; Rome, 3.80.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation, increased 1,275,000 francs; Treasury notes current, decreased 3,770,000 francs; gold in hand, decreased 5,675,000 francs; bills discounted, decreased 29,585,000 francs; silver in hand, increased 1,600,000 francs.

On the Bourse to-day 3 per cent rentes sold at 100 francs 95 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 23 centimes for checks. Spanish fours closed at 71.00.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 40½ pfennigs. Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 79. Gold was quoted at 43.15.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

7:45 A. M.—245 East Nineteenth Street; Philip Smith; damage, $5.
12:30 P. M.—6 Tompkins Street; James Powhmay; damage slight.
3:40 P. M.—771 Broadway; D. C. Webb; no damage.
4:50 P. M.—339 West Forty-eighth Street; Michael Laughlin; damage, $15.
4:50 P. M.—409 West Forty-ninth Street; Patrick Fitzpatrick; damage trifling.
5:45 P. M.—345 West Forty-fourth Street; John Biddeford; damage trifling.
7:15 P. M.—60 Pearl Street; Williams & Flash Oil Company; damage slight.
8:40 P. M.—244 West Sixteenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

Queens County Court Calendars.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Moore, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 9:30 A. M.
52—Roozen vs. Clonin.
53—Eppler vs. N. Y. & Queens County R. R.
54—Grau vs. N. Y. & Queens Elec. Light & Power Co.
55—Shaver vs. Manley and another.
56—Blair et al. vs. Hession.
57—Surbeck vs. Brust.
58—Hayes vs. Murphey.
59—Frickenstein vs. Hock.
60—Power vs. Devlin.
61—Maenner vs. Wadley and another.
62—Smith vs. Custafson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
196—Smith vs. Moeller et al.
180—Talmage vs. Russel et al.
193—Wakeman vs. Somarindyck.
193—Davidson vs. the John Goode Cordage Co.
2—Zallikoffer vs. Feltner.
3—Nelson vs. same.
4—Cromwell vs. same.
221—Talmage vs. Russel.
222—Nichols vs. Thomson.
223—Long Island Savings and Investment Assn. vs. Familton et al.
224—Wakeman et al. vs. Somarindyck et al.
225—Miller vs. Miller.
226—Berrian et al. vs. Valentine and another.
227—N. Y. Building-Loan Banking Co. vs. Markey et al.
228—Cadmus vs. Boyd.
229—Kennedy vs. Dunn et al.
230—Hopkins vs. Cohn.
231—York Mfg. Co. vs. Clason et al.
232—Wenk vs. City of New York.
233—Bellmer, executrix, vs. Bellmer, executor.
235—Imandt vs. Imandt.
236—Dodd vs. Sauerwald et al.
237—Cadmus vs. Boyd.
238—Wenk vs. City of New York.
239—Reilly vs. Duffy.
240—Breed and another vs. Ruoff.
241—Dalton vs. Dalton.
242—Riker vs. Feltner, as Commissioner.
243—Kouwenhoven vs. same.
244—Same vs. same.
245—Riker vs. same.
246—Halsey vs. same.
246½—Hopkins vs. Meyer & Lange.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS,
Village of White Plains, N. Y.
The Board of Trustees of the Village of White Plains, N. Y., will, on September 30th, 1901, at 8 P. M., at the Village Rooms, receive sealed proposals for the following bonds:
Seventy-five Thousand Dollars ($75,000) of Macadamizing Bonds, under Chapter 353, Laws of 1899, and acts amendatory thereof. Bonds in sum of $1,000 each; principal payable October 1, 1930; interest at rate of 3½ per cent., payable semi-annually.
Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000) of Sewer Bonds, under Chapter 609, Laws of 1887. Bonds in sum of $1,000 each; principal payable October 1, 1930; interest at rate of 3½ per cent., payable semi-annually.
Eighty-six Thousand Dollars ($86,000) of Water Bonds, under Chapter 769, Laws of 1896. Bonds in sum of $1,000 each; principal payable October 1, 1931; interest at rate of 3½ per cent., payable semi-annually.
Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check upon a State or National Bank or Trust Company for five per cent. of the face value of bonds. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.—Dated September 11, 1901. WM. B. SUTHERLAND,
Clerk of the Village of White Plains.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH AND SALT MEATS—MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITALS.
Sealed proposals for furnishing Fresh and Salt Meats for the Manhattan State Hospitals, for a period of six months, from October 1st, 1901, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to three P. M. Friday, September 27, 1901, to the undersigned, at the office of the Hospitals, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, (where full specifications may be obtained,) at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.
No bids shall be considered except from parties who are actual dealers in the commodities for which they submit proposals. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for five per cent. of the full amount, as a guarantee that a contract will be entered into if awarded. A bond of some approved surety company for one-third of the gross amount will be required after award for the faithful performance of the contract.
The Board of Managers reserves the right to reject any and all bids as it may deem for the best interests of the State.
HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President Board of Managers.

PROPOSALS FOR SOUTH WING TO CADET Hospital.—West Point, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1901. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 M., Sept. 23, 1901, for the construction of South Wing to Cadet Hospital, West Point, N. Y., as per plans in this office. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Address Q. M., U. S. M. A.

A TRANS-ALASKAN RAILROAD.

Company to Build One to Connect with the Trans-Siberian Incorporated with $50,000,000 Capital.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 19.—The Trans-Alaskan Railway Company has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Washington. The company is capitalized for $50,000,000. The plan, as stated by the promoters, is to build and operate a line of railroads in Alaska to connect with the Trans-Siberian Railroad at some point opposite Cape Prince of Wales on the American side. A line of steel ferry boats will run across Bering Strait.

The officers are: President, J. J. Frey; Vice President and Treasurer, A. L. New; General Manager, F. S. Granger; General Solicitor, Stephen L. Selden; General Attorney, Henry C. Charpiot; Chief Engineer, Warriner E. Smith; Directors, J. J. Frey, A. L. New, Warriner E. Smith, and Stephen L. Selden.

Headquarters of the company will be at Seattle.

NEW PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

Islands' Commission Has Made It a Law to Become Effective Nov. 15.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The new Philippine tariff, as approved by the War Department, was made a law by the Philippine Commission Sept. 17, to take effect Nov. 15. Gov. Taft has cabled the War Department asking that printed copies of the new tariff in both English and Spanish be sent at once, in order to reach the Philippines on the date when it goes into effect. If the copies cannot reach there at that time, it will be necessary to postpone the date when the tariff goes into effect until Dec. 1. All the important features of the new tariff have been published.

Bank Robbers Escape on a Handcar.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Sept. 19.—The bank at Shellsburg was broken into this morning, the safe blown open with dynamite, and about $2,700 in cash stolen. The burglars left on a handcar in the direction of this city. Four men are suspected. Posses are now scouring the country in pursuit.

Excursions.

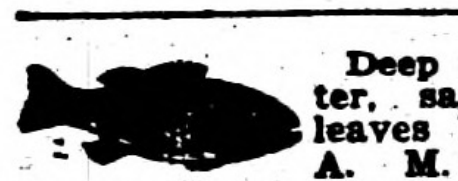
INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL will operate the fast seagoing steamer
MONMOUTH
of the Sandy Hook Line to and from the Yacht Races.
$5.00 FARE $5.00
Number of passengers limited to 750. Leave Pier 8, foot of Rector St., 9:00 A. M. Refreshments at moderate prices.
TICKETS on sale at station, foot of Liberty St., N. R., 434 Broadway, 1,300 Broadway, and on steamers of Sandy Hook Line. For room accommodations apply to C. M. Burt, Gen. Pass. Agt., 143 Liberty St., N. Y.

International Yacht Races.
THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER **PLYMOUTH**
OF THE FALL RIVER LINE,
From Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., and
The Steel Twin Screw Flyer **CITY OF LOWELL**
OF THE NORWICH LINE,
from Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., will attend the Yacht Races, commencing September 26th, leaving New York at 9:30 A. M. Tickets, $5.00, either steamer; number limited.
A FINE BAND OF MUSIC will accompany each steamer. Catering by the Company.
Tickets and staterooms at Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., for Str. PLYMOUTH; Pier 36, N. R., for Str. CITY OF LOWELL. Also Cook's offices, 261 and 1185 Broadway, (latter office open until 10 P. M.,) and Raymond & Whitcomb's, 25 Union Square.

YACHT RACES.
NEW STEEL STEAMER
THOMAS PATTEN,
FASTEST SIDE-WHEELER IN THE HARBOR.
LEAVES
FT. WEST 13TH ST.....9 A. M.
BATTERY PIER.....9:30 A. M.
Capacity, 1,800. Tickets positively limited to
500.
FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.
TICKETS, - - - $2.
FOR SALE AT M'BRIDE'S, 71 BROADWAY; TYSON & CO.'S, COOK & SONS, 261 AND 1185 BROADWAY; ALL HOTEL NEWS STANDS.

AUTUMN TOUR
to
GETTYSBURG and WASHINGTON,
6 DAYS, $23,
Including All Expenses from New York.
SEPTEMBER 28, 1901,
VIA
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL and ROYAL BLUE LINE.
For INFORMATION AND ITINERARY apply to City Ticket Office, 434 Broadway, or C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass. Agt. New Jersey Central, New York City.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.



Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up. 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"
Navagazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.
Citta di Torino...Oct. 1 | Nord America....Oct. 29
Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Nippon Maru...Sept. 27 | Coptic.......Oct. 15
Rio de Janeiro...Oct. 5 | America Maru...Oct. 23
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington B'ldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Oct. 7, Dec. 30, Mch. 24
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Nov. 4, Jan. 27, Apl. 14
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Dec. 2, Feb. 24, May 5
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA
MIOWERA......Sept. 20 | AORANGI......Oct. 18
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE to †NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.
NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
†Aller.........Sept. 21 | *F. Bismarck.....Oct. 23
†Trave.........Oct. 3 | *Aller...Nov. 2, 10 AM
†Hohenz'ern, Oct. 12, 4PM | *Columbia.........Nov. 9
†Lahn...Oct. 19, 10 AM | *Hoh'z'l'n. Nov. 16, 10AM
sailing at 11 A. M.
for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30.
Steamers Werra, Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | **North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.**
Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N. J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiser Wm. Gr...Sept. 24 | Kaiser Wm. Gr...Oct. 22
Kronprinz Wm. Oct. 1, 12N | Kronprinz Wm....Oct. 29
Kaiserin M. Th...Oct. 8 | Kaiser Wm. Gr..Nov. 19
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPT'N—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN
Fr. der Grosse..Sept. 26 | K. Luise...Oct. 24, noon
Gr. Kurfuerst.....Oct. 3 | Bremen...Oct. 31, noon
Barbarossa..Oct. 17, noon | Gr. Kurfuerst.....Nov. 7
Sailing 10 A. M., pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
F. Bism'k. Sep. 26, 7:30 AM | Columbia. Oct. 17, 10 AM
D'tschland, Oct. 3, 9 AM | D'tschland. Oct. 31, 8 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 10, 10 AM | A. Victoria. Nov. 7, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Penna, Sep. 21, 10:30 AM | Waldersee, Oct. 19, 9 AM
Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 AM | *Palatia, Oct. 26, 3 PM
*Phoen'ia, Oc. 5, 10:30 AM | Penn'a, Nov. 2, 9:30 AM
Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM | Pretoria, Nov. 9, 3 PM
*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Haverf'd, Sept. 21, noon | St. Paul...Oct. 9, 10 AM
St. Louis. Sept. 25, 10 AM | St. Louis. Oct. 16, 10 AM
Phila.....Oct. 2, 10 AM | Phila.....Oct. 23, 10 AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
*Zeeland, Sept. 25, noon | Southwark, Oct. 9, noon
Friesland, Oct. 2, noon | *Vaderland, Oct. 16, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MENOMINEE.........Sept. 21, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.........Sept. 21, 11 A. M.
MANITOU...........Sept. 28, 9 A. M.
MESABA............Oct. 5, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.......Oct. 5th, 11:30 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
Twin-Screw S. S. 12,500 tons **POTSDAM**
Saturday, Sept. 21, 10 A. M.
MAASDAM.........Saturday, Sept. 28, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 8,300 tons **ROTTERDAM**
Saturday, Oct. 5, 10 A. M.
Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Anchoria. Sept. 21, noon | Ethiopia...Oct. 5, noon
Furnessia, Sept. 28, noon | C. of Rome..Oct. 12, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Lucania, Sept. 21, 11 AM | Campania, Oct. 5, 11 AM
Etruria, Sept. 28, 3 PM | Umbria, Oct. 12, 3 PM
Servia....Oct. 1, 7 A. M | Lucania..Oct. 19, 9:30 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO. Gen. Agents,
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic, Sept. 25, noon | Majestic....Oct 9, noon
Cymric.....Oct. 1, 8 AM | Oceanic...Oct. 16, 8 AM
Germanic...Oct. 2, noon | Celtic.....Oct. 22, noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE.
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.
Special steamers and Dahabeahs for families and private parties. Plans furnished and cabins or steamers reserved at New York or any of our American offices.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH. Sundays leave half hour earlier.
STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days, except SATURDAYS, 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
STMR. "NEWBURGH" or "MARLBOROUGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days at 5 P. M., landing at CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturday lands at W. 129TH ST. 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Day Light.
Pan-American Route. The "New York" and "Albany," the best river boats in the world. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, with intermediate landings and R. R. points beyond, Buffalo, &c.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.........8:40 "
" West 22d St...............9:00 "
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

AUTUMN TRIPS TO MAINE
by the New Steel Steamers "North Star" and "Horatio Hall" of the Maine Steamship Company ARE DELIGHTFUL.
Special Rates to Sportsmen.
Ticket Offices, 290 Broadway, corner Reade St., Tel. 3419 Franklin.
General Office, New Pier 32, East River. Telephone, 3196 Franklin.

PEOPLE'S LINE
ALBANY, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS.
Direct PAN-AMERICAN Route with New York Central or West Shore R. R.
Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points.

HARTFORD LINE
from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	*4:30 AM.	....	
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	Diner
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve..	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg Limited.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Norfolk	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	† 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
"Royal Limited".	* 3:40 PM.	* 3:35 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 5:00 PM.	* 4:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.
Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO
Time is from Penna. R. R., 23rd St. Five minutes later from Cortland or Desbrosses St. Station.
4:55 P. M., DAILY.—F. F. V. LIMITED. Solid, Vestibuled, Electric Lighted, Dining Car, Pullmans; Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis.
8:55 A. M., DAILY.—Western Express; Pullmans, Dining Car, and Coaches.
Tickets and Sleeping Car berths at office Chesapeake & Ohio, 362 Broadway. 'Phone, 480 Franklin, or Offices Penna. R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.
9-10-1901.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:
Leave New York. Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m...Mail and Paper Train...*7:00 a. m.
†7:50 a. m..Adir'dack & Montreal Spl.†10:20 p. m.
*8:00 a. m.....Syracuse Local.....†6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m...Empire State Express..†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.......Fast Mail.......*10:00 a. m.
*9:20 a. m....Exposition Express....*9:30 a. m.
†9:40 a. m. Saratoga & Montreal Spl. †9:30 p. m.
†10:30 a. m......Day Express......†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.....Rutland Express.....†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m...Southwestern Limited..*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m. N. Y. & Chicago Special..*1:30 p. m.
‡3:30 p. m..Albany and Troy Flier..†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.......Albany Special.......†1:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m......Detroit Special......*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m..The Lake Shore Limited..*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m....St. Louis Limited....*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.....Western Express.....*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m. Adirondack & Montreal Ex. *7:50 a. m.
*6:35 p. m.....Montreal Express.....*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m...Pan-American Express..*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m. Buffalo & S. W. Special. *8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.......Pacific Express.......*5:30 a. m.
‡12:10 a. m.....Midnight Express.....*5:30 a. m.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sunday. To Pittsfield and North Adams, Saturdays only, 2:45 P. M. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Pullman Cars on all through trains.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 153 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
P. S. BLODGETT, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON.
SPRINGFIELD LINE.
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive Springfield.	Arrive Boston.
†9:00 a. m.	12:45 noon	3:30 p. m.
†12:00 noon	3:18 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	7:27 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
*11:00 p. m.	3:11 a. m.	6:15 a. m.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:—
*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany & Mont'l.
†10:30 A M—Saratoga and Buffalo Express.
†11:20 A M—(1) Lake Mohonk & Catskill Mtn Exp.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:45 P M—(2) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:15 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex No. 1 at †10:45 A M; 2 at †3:06 P M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., No. 1 at †11:20 A M; 2 at †3:35 P M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.
P. S. BLODGETT, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

New Jersey Central
Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except as noted.)

	Week Days.	Sundays.
Easton Local..........	7:15 a. m	....
Easton Local..........	5:45 p. m	....
Scranton & Reading....	9:10 a. m	....
Scranton & Reading....	1:20 p. m	....
Mauch Chunk & Reading	....	1:00 p. m.
Mauch Chunk & Reading	4:40 p. m	‡5:30 p. m.
ATLANTIC CITY........	9:40 a. m	....
ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY SPECIAL.......	1:00 p. m	....
ATLANTIC CITY........	3:40 p. m.	....
Lakewood & Barnegat..	9:40 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
Lakewood & Barnegat..	4:30 p. m.	....
Lakewood & Bridgeton..	1:30 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡8:30 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	11:30 a. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	1:30 p. m	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡3:53 p. m.	‡4:00 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡4:45 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	5:30 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡6:30 p. m.	....

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
‡*4:30, †7:30, †8:00, *9:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, ‡3:00, *3:40, †4:00, §4:00, †4:30, *5:00, *7:00, †7:50, §9:00, ‡†9:25, p. m., *12:15 mdt.
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
‡*4:30, †8:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
From foot of Rector St.
Through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30 p. m. Through to Long Branch, 8:00 p. m. Sundays, through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 8:00 p. m.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
‡From Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts B.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c 12.25. d 12.45. e 7.45. s 8.25. t 6.10. x 6.15.

	Lv. N. Y., A	Lv. N. Y., B
Easton Local	†6.25 AM	†6.30 AM
Buffalo and Western Express	*e7.40 AM	*e7.50 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.55 AM	*10.00 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	*12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes Barre and Scranton Exp.	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.55 PM	*x6.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1205 and 1351 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West End Avenue Dwelling Sold—Dealings at Prospect Park South—List of To-day's Auction Offerings.

Richard H. Gatting has sold for Mrs. S. L. Palmer to Dr. E. C. Collins, for about $25,000, the five-story American basement dwelling 667 West End Avenue.

Dean Alvord reports the following sales of property at Prospect Park South: House on plot 60 by 100 on the east side of Rugby Road, to Hugo Kaufmann, for $15,000; house with plot 65 by 100 at the corner of Beverly and Rugby Roads, to George G. Brown, for $16,000; house with plot 65 by 100 on the west side of Rugby Road, corner of Beverly Road, to Henry L. Roan, for $16,000; plot 50 by 100 on the west side of Marlborough Road, to Marie Gair, for $4,000; plot on the west side of Rugby Road, 125 by 100, to Charles E. Potts, for $9,375; plot 66 by 100 at the northwest corner of Albemarle and Buckingham Roads, to Louis McDonald, for $7,000; plot 47 by 100 at the southeast corner of Rugby Road and Church Avenue, to Charles Henry Berry, for $3,250; house on plot 70 by 100 on the east side of Marlborough Road, to Frank M. Teed, for $11,000; house on plot 70 by 100 on the east side of Buckingham Road, to William Engeman, for $20,000; plot 60 by 100 on the west side of Buckingham Road, to William Van Benthuysen, for $4,800; plot on the east side of Buckingham Road, 75 by 130, to Howard H. Williams, for $6,000. For those of the foregoing properties not already improved houses costing from $8,000 to $20,000 have been planned and several of these are now in course of construction.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, 59 East Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $6.081; subject to another mortgage for $18,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur Johns, referee, Union Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 39.3 by 172.8, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $1,352; subject to another mortgage for $29,500.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, light northeast to east winds.

The West Indian storm turned northeastward into the Atlantic after reaching the Southern Virginia coast. It caused dangerous northeasterly gales in that vicinity Wednesday night and some high winds on the Southern New England coast.

There was rain Wednesday night in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, followed by fair weather yesterday. In the interior the weather continued fair, except in the Middle Slope, the Lower Missouri, and Middle Mississippi Valleys, where there were light rains.

The temperatures continue decidedly below the seasonal average over the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains. Frosts were general yesterday morning in the lake region, Ohio Valley, the northern portion of the West Gulf States, and in the extreme Northwest. In the districts west of the Rocky Mountains the weather continued generally fair with little change in temperature.

The weather will be generally fair in all districts from the Rocky Mountains eastward, except that showers are probable to-day in the Lower Ohio Valley and Southern upper lake region, and to-night or to-morrow in the Upper Ohio Valley and lower lake region. There will also be showers to-day in the Northern plateau and Northern Pacific States with lower temperature.

The temperatures will continue low east of the Mississippi River, followed by slowly rising temperature to-morrow in the interior. West of the Mississippi they will rise slowly, except in the extreme Northwest, where they will be again falling by to-morrow.

On the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts the winds will be light to fresh and mostly northeasterly, and on the great lakes light and variable. Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh north to northeast winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST.

New England, fair; continued cool to-day and Saturday; light to fresh north to northeast winds.

District of Columbia and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day. Saturday, partly cloudy, with rising temperature; light northeast to east winds.

Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia, fair to-day. Saturday, partly cloudy, with rising temperature in the interior; light north to northeast winds.

North Carolina, fair to-day; warmer in western portion. Saturday, fair; light northerly winds.

South Carolina, partly cloudy to-day. Saturday, fair; light northerly winds.

West Virginia, fair to-day; warmer in eastern portion; probably showers at night or Saturday; easterly winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, partly cloudy to-day and Saturday; probably showers Saturday; light easterly winds, becoming variable.

Minnesota, fair to-day; warmer in western portion. Saturday, fair; warmer; light variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	54	57	64
6 A. M.	54	58	66
9 A. M.	58	60	69
12 M.	60	63	72
4 P. M.	64	63	72
6 P. M.	61	63	66
9 P. M.	60	60	60
12 P. M.	60	60	58

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	65⅞
Weather Bureau	60
Corresponding date 1900	59
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	66

The maximum temperature yesterday was 65 degrees at 5 P. M. The minimum temperature was 56 degrees at 2 A. M. At 8 A. M. the temperature was 57 degrees and the humidity was 80 per cent. At 8 P. M. the temperature was 61 degrees and the humidity was 49 per cent.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

QUEENS, L. I., Sept. 19.—A house on the grounds of the Inter-State Park Association, occupied by C. W. Morley, field manager, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Most of the household effects were saved. The loss is estimated at $3,000, which is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Sir Henry Burkitt, London; W. B. Eniston, Chicago; Samuel Rea, Philadelphia; H. R. McCullough, Chicago.

HOLLAND—W. F. Fuller, San Francisco; James F. Bell, Minneapolis; W. K. Dunlap, Pittsburg.

MURRAY HILL—C. B. Sears, Chicago; George Cooke Ford, Cleveland.

MANHATTAN—J. P. Murdock, United States Navy; Charles C. Broadwater, London; Dr. R. J. Murray, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL—Blaine Elkins, West Virginia; L. B. Jewell, Hartford.

HOFFMAN—John F. Randolph, Richmond; Sir Henry Leach Bloose, Ireland.

VICTORIA—Robert Crain, Baltimore.

GILSEY—Dr. J. W. Schumway, Cincinnati; Dr. C. O. Miller, New Market, Va.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gov. William W. Stickney, Vermont; Gen. G. S. Batcheller, Saratoga.

PLAZA—S. F. Younger, Havana; Horace Cheney, Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; Miss Clinkenhead, laces and trimmings; 51 Franklin Street.

Wren, E., Springfield, Ohio; domestics, linens, carpets, and upholstery goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Wright, P. N., Norfolk, Va.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Stark, B., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; B. Stark, wrappers; Hotel Cadillac.

Kuh, Nathan & Fischer Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Kuh, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Bear, C. H., York, Penn.; Miss Jane Bear, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. Q. Lasell, carpets and rugs; Hotel Imperial.

Whitehurst & Dozier, Norfolk, Va.; dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Purnell J. Hurst Company, Baltimore, Md.; F. W. MacCarthy, notions, hosiery, and white goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Knight, Oglesby & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; R. S. Oglesby, notions and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shortenberg, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. A. Cook, cloaks and suits; G. Scott, general buyer; A. E. Thomas, notions; Hotel Navarre.

Gutman, Julius, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. T. Berry, cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Engel-Marshall-Myers Company, Sandusky, Ohio; C. Engles, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; H. C. Jones, domestics, linens, and white goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Bloss, Gus, Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; G. Bloss, notions, clothing, and furnishing goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Gemmele, T., Hudson, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

McDonald, P., & Son, Hudson, N. Y.; T. McDonald, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Epstein, Jacob, Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; C. B. Henderson, cloaks and wraps; Hoffman House.

Wasserman & Brother & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Wasserman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Thieme Brothers, Fort Wayne, Ind.; T. Thieme, woolens; Hoffman House.

Hamburger Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; D. C. Hamburger, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Kohn Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; S. M. Kohn, woolens; Hotel Normandie.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. P. Watson, corsets and underwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Lorch, G. E., & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. E. Lorch, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Cunningham, W., St. Paul, Minn.; woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Legal Sales.

MASTER'S SALE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

October Sessions, 1892, No. 1.

WILLIAM B. BRATTEN et al.
vs.
MAHLIN HUTCHINSON et al., surviving Trustees of the First Mortgage Bond Holders of the Columbus, Kinkora & Springfield Railroad Company et al.

Whereas, By a decree of the said Court, it is ordered, adjudged, and decreed that certain property, rights, and credits of the said Columbus, Kinkora & Springfield Railroad Company should be exposed to sale and sold by the undersigned as Master; and that said sale should be made at public auction at the Court House of Burlington County, in Mt. Holly, Burlington County, New Jersey, after advertisement in at least two daily newspapers of the City of Philadelphia and two daily newspapers of the City of New York, and one newspaper printed and issued in Burlington County, New Jersey, once a week for four weeks preceding the sale;

And it is further provided in said decree that said Master shall be paid the sum of $5,000 in cash at the time of said sale, and the entire balance within sixty days after the same shall have been approved by the Court, and upon the execution and delivery to the said purchaser of a proper conveyance or assurance;

And it is further ordered in said decree that the balance of the purchase money may be paid in cash or in first mortgage bonds and accrued interest coupons thereon, to the amount of the dividends distributable thereon in distribution of the purchase money of said sale.

And it was further ordered and decreed that any of the parties to said suit might become purchasers at said sale.

NOW, IN PURSUANCE OF SAID DECREE, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, as Master, will expose to sale and sell to the highest bidder, on Saturday, October 19th, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the County Court House, at Mt. Holly, Burlington County, New Jersey, all of the following described real and personal property:

All the railroad of the said Columbus, Kinkora & Springfield R. R. Co., now located and situate between the village of Kinkora, in the County of Burlington, and New Lisbon, in the same county; and the lands, depots, stations, turnouts, connections, rails, piers, wharves, bridges, houses, warehouses, machine shops, and other buildings and appendages appertaining to said railroad; and also all the rolling stock, implements, tools, and other equipments of every kind and description, appertaining and belonging to said railroad; and also all the corporate rights, liberties, privileges, and franchises of said Railroad Company and their appendages, or in any wise relating thereto; and also all the fares, freights, tolls, dividends, incomes, issues, and profits; together with all and singular the ways, rights, liberties, privileges, waters, water courses, hereditaments, and premises, belonging or in any wise appertaining thereto; and also all the estate, rights, title, interest, property, possession, claim, and demand, in law and equity, of the said Railroad Company, to all and sigular the property aforesaid, and every part and parcel thereof, excepting, however, such lands as the said Company may have which shall not be necessary for railroad purposes.

TERMS OF SALE: $5,000 of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder to be paid as provided in said order of court.

HENRY C. LOUGHLIN, Master.
1116 Stephen Girard Bldg., Phila.
Phila., Sept. 17th, 1901.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY. In the matter of the receivership of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent receiver of all the goods, property, and assets, late of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, will sell at public auction on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by A. H. Muller & Sons, Auctioneers, all the property and assets of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, except cash. Said sale will be made in parcels, as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1.

Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $32,861.33; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.

PARCEL NO. 2.

Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, being for charges accrued but not billed on February 6, 1900, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $20,374.89; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.

PARCEL NO. 3.

Forty (40) shares of the capital stock of the Merchants' Compress Company, of the par value of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) each.

PARCEL NO. 4.

Bond and Mortgage of the Baltic Realty Company, being a second mortgage on property known as "Baltic Block," situate in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York, with accrued interest; face value of principal, $20,000.

PARCEL NO. 5.

Dock engines, pile-driver and tools, and various miscellaneous tools and personal property now located at the various stores of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, a list of which may be seen at the auctioneers' office, and the property therein described may be examined upon the premises now owned by the New York Dock Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York.

PARCEL NO. 6.

Four (4) memberships in the Maritime Exchange; one (1) membership in the Coffee Exchange; one (1) membership in the Produce Exchange; and one (1) membership in the Fruit Exchange, each subject to such assessments and annual dues and charges as may be imposed by the rules and regulations of the respective exchanges.

PARCEL NO. 7.

All other property of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company of every kind, nature, or description, excepting cash, not included in any of the above-mentioned parcels. (This parcel at bidder's risk.)

All of the above-mentioned property will be sold for cash, and no bid will be received from any purchaser unless he deposit with the auctioneers at or prior to the time of sale cash or certified checks to qualify himself as bidder for the various parcels, respectively:

For Parcel No. 1	$1,000
For Parcel No. 2	1,000
For Parcel No. 3	200
For Parcel No. 4	1,000
For Parcel No. 5	2,500
For Parcel No. 6	100
For Parcel No. 7	100

Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, September 5th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of RICHARD A. ARNOLD and WILLIAM WILSON, who composed the firm of Arnold & Wilson, assigned to William H. Kirtland for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the twenty-third day of October, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William H. Kirtland, as assignee of the said assigned estate, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. [Seal.] Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, this twenty-eighth day of August, 1901.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
SMITH & BOWMAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s5-1aw6wTh

ALMY, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, County of New York, made at a Special Term by Hon. David McAdam, Justice, on the 9th day of September, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on September 10th, 1901, notice is hereby given to all creditors of George W. Almy, lately doing business as H. S. Almy and Company, at No. 46 Murray Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers therefor duly verified to the undersigned, the assignee of George W. Almy, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business at the office of Benner & Benner, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before October 21st, 1901.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1901.

HARRIS W. SLATER, Assignee.
BENNER & BENNER, Attorneys for Assignee, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s13-1aw6wF

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PIERRE HUMBERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.

Dated New York, Sept. 3d, 1901.

JOHN H. FOSTER, Executor.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executor.
1aw-6mTh

Summonses

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—VICTORIA A. ROMAINE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. GILMARTIN, Louis A. Jaffer, Fanny Jaffer, his wife; Mamie E. Wagner, Bryan L. Kennelly, Philip Babinsky, and Hyman Lewis, defendants.—Amended and supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 30, 1901.

REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, 58 Pine Street, New York City.

To the defendant Fanny Jaffer:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of August, 1901, and filed with a copy of the amended complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of August, 1901, the original amended complaint herein having been filed in said County Clerk's office on the 31st day of July, 1901.

Dated N. Y., August 30th, 1901.

REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, 58 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
au30-1aw6wF

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JAMES A. BALDWIN, Bankrupt.—No. 3,610.

Notice is hereby given that James A. Baldwin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 12th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 18th, 1901.

NO. 3,349.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELMER E. BALL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Elmer E. Ball of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1900, the said Elmer E. Ball was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated September 18th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JULIUS D. BERMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 3,136.

Notice is hereby given that Julius D. Berman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 29th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 18th, 1901.

NO. 4,129.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANCIS GRAY BLINN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Francis Gray Blinn of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1901, the said Francis Gray Blinn was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated September 18th, 1901.

NO. 3,867.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EDWARD H. HART, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward H. Hart, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 9th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 18th, 1901.

NO. 3,931.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE J. HARTMANN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George J. Hartmann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 28th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 18th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FREDERICK J. LEWIS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,001.

Notice is hereby given that Frederick J. Lewis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 16th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Honorable George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated September 16th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BERNHARD N. REIMERS, Bankrupt.—No. 4,059.

Notice is hereby given that Bernhard N. Reimers, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 16th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 18th, 1901.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EMIL SLAYTON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the stock of merchandise of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of dry and fancy goods, shoes, crockery, glassware, &c., and fixtures now in the premises No. 738 Tremont Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, New York City, as well as a lease for said premises, is offered for sale by Theodore M. Taft, receiver of the said bankrupt.

The property may be inspected upon the premises on September 20th, 21st, 23rd, 24th, and 25th, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Bids shall be submitted as follows:

1. For the entire stock of merchandise.
2. For the fixtures.
3. For the lease of the premises.
4. For the entire assets, namely, the merchandise, fixtures, and lease.

The said bids will be received by Theodore M. Taft, Esq., receiver, at his office, No. 74 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 25th day of September, 1901, and must be accompanied by a certified check for at least ten (10) per cent. of the amount of the bid.

All bids will be opened by the said receiver at his office, 74 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 26th day of September, 1901, at 10 o'clock.

Said receiver may reject all bids and thereupon the said stock of fixtures will be sold at public auction on the premises of the said Emil Slayton, No. 738 Tremont Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, New York City, on the 28th day of September, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York, September 18th, 1901.

THEODORE M. TAFT, Receiver.
MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

NO. 4,123.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVIS MATUSOW and SAMUEL COOPERMAN, doing business under the name and style of THE LIBERTY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Davis Matusow and Samuel Cooperman of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1901, the said Davis Matusow and Samuel Cooperman were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated September 18th, 1901.

Surrogate Notices.

HANAU, JULIUS.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS HANAU, late of the County of New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the law offices of Michael Furst, No. 215 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn of the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of February next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1901.

THEODORE OBERMEYER, Executor.
MICHAEL FURST, Attorney for Executor, 215 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn of the City of New York.
jy26-1aw6mF.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES N. McCALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Nash & Jones, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighteenth day of November next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1901.

ALFRED D. HEWITT,
CHARLES N. McCALL,
Executors.
NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Executors, 63 Wall Street, New York City.

NEWCOMB, JOSEPHINE L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marguerite E. Henderson, Greenwood Cemetery, Alice Bowman, William Robertson, administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund in New Orleans, Louisiana; Henry K. Pomroy, as trustee of a trust created under the will of Warren Newcomb, deceased, in favor of his widow, Josephine Louise Newcomb, and Joseph A. Hincks and Brandt V. B. Dixon, individually and as persons claiming to be ancillary executors under the last will and testament of JOSEPHINE L. NEWCOMB, deceased; and to all persons interested in the estate of JOSEPHINE L. NEWCOMB, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 1st day of October, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of Josephine L. Newcomb, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, intestate, should not be granted to William H. Henderson of New Orleans, Louisiana, a nephew of the decedent, and to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, in whose behalf application therefor has been made, and why the alleged ancillary letters testamentary under the will of Josephine L. Newcomb, deceased, granted to Joseph A. Hincks and Brandt V. B. Dixon on the 16th day of April, 1901, should not be revoked, and why the paper dated the 12th day of May, 1898, purporting to be the last will and testament of Josephine L. Newcomb, deceased, should not be decreed illegal and void as a testamentary paper, and why the petitioners should not have such other and further relief as may to the Court seem just.

And such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our said Surrogates' Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, [L. S.] at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hunderd and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
au16-1aw6wF&s27

PALMER, HERBERT F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Annie Witter Palmer, William Henry Palmer, Reuben Tyler Palmer, Isaac Emerson Palmer, Elisha L. Palmer, Frank L. Palmer, Frederick C. Palmer, George S. Palmer, Mary Alice Mitchell, Arabella Palmer Latimer, Edward A. Palmer, Grace E. Palmer, Percy S. Palmer, Theodore Johnson Palmer, Charlotte May Palmer, Jessie Palmer Clayton, Amie Palmer Butler, Louise A. Hall, Mary E. Hoyt, Anna Turner Ackerman, James Lawrence Turner, William H. Turner, Julius T. Turner, Wendell E. Turner, William P. Bolles, Eugene Bolles, Frank Comstock Turner, Isaac Emerson Turner, Maria Cornelia Turner, Liela Packard Sullivan, Mercy Louise Palmer Story, Joseph Clary Palmer, and Fremont P. Palmer, the heirs and next of kin of HERBERT F. PALMER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Annie Witter Palmer of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Herbert F. Palmer, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 15th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Petitioner, 108 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au30-1aw6wF

ROMBOUT, CORNELIUS E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS E. ROMBOUT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Jacob Marx, No. 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March, 1902, next.—Dated New York, the 3rd day of September, 1901. ELIZABETH ROMBOUT, Administratrix. JACOB MARX, Attorney for Administratrix, 10 Wall Street, New York City. s5-1aw6mTh

SCHUSSLER, MAGDALENA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Valentine Schussler, Carl Falk, Henry Falk, John Falk, Eva Conrad, Louisa Essig, Margaretha Winkel, Barbara Neumer, Elizabeth Schreiner, Angelica Braun, Henry Falk, George Falk, Frank Falk, Katie Falk, Elizabeth Michaels, the said last above named Henry Falk, George Falk, Frank Falk, Katie Falk, and Elizabeth Michaels being children of Daniel Falk, a deceased brother of Magdalena Schussler; Mary Saunders, Frank Falk, Lizzie Falk, Katie Falk, the said last above named Mary Saunders, Frank Falk, Lizzie Falk, and Katie Falk being children of Jacob Falk, a deceased brother of the said Magdalena Schussler; Katie Becker, John E. Feuerbach, Joseph Feuerbach, Charles Feuerbach, Louise Feuerbach, Lawrence Feuerbach, the said last named Katie Becker, John E. Feuerbach, Joseph Feuerbach, Charles Feuerbach, Louise Feuerbach, and Lawrence Feuerbach being children of Elizabeth Feuerbach, a deceased sister of the said Magdalena Schussler, the heirs and next of kin of MAGDALENA SCHUSSLER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Valentine Schussler and John E. Feuerbach of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Magdalena Schussler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto af- [L. S.] fixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
GEORGE LUDWIG, Attorney for Petitioners, 1,503 Third Avenue, N. Y. City.
au23-1aw6wF

SCOTT, MARY JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY JANE SCOTT, also known as JANE SCOTT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of George W. McAdam, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1902.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1901. ANNIE S. GREACEN, Executrix; ROBERT C. SMITH, Executor. GEORGE W. McADAM, Attorney for Executor and Executrix, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

SLATER, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLATER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Andrew S. Hamersley, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of January, 1902.—Dated New York, the 5th day of July, 1901. JAMES SLATER, JOHN J. SLATER, Executors; CECELIA L. SLATER, Executrix. ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy5-1aw6mF.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Referees' Notices.

JENNINGS STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, plaintiff, against SAMUEL BURMESTER and others, defendants.

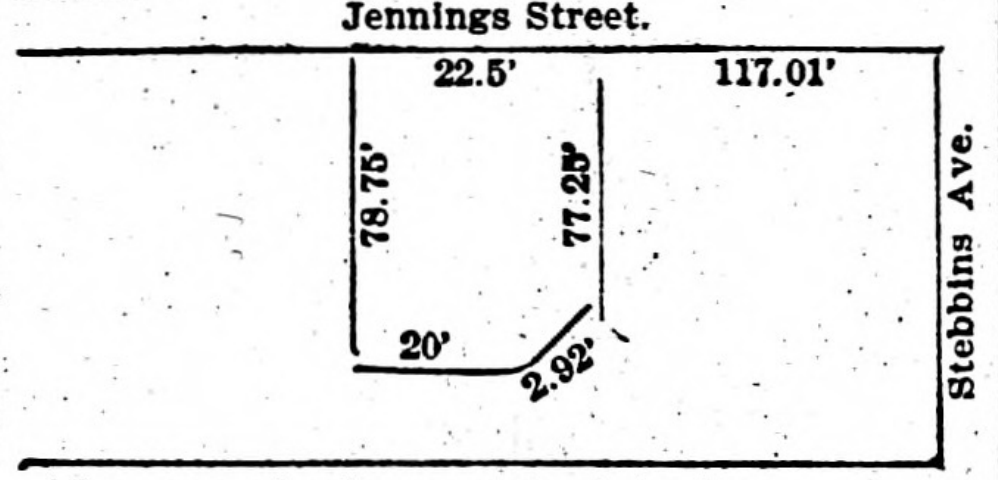
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date 15th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings now being and to be erected thereon, which on a certain map of subdivision of the property of Charlotte F. Trowbridge, in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, (being part of the Fox estate shown on the map filed by Hugh N. Camp, G. S. Green, and William Reynolds Brown, Commissioners of Partition, on June 2d, 1879,) filed in the Register's Office of the City and County of New York, on October 20, 1882, by the Number 892, is shown as Lot No. 9 and part of Lot No. 10 thereon in Block 440, and is more particularly described and bounded as follows: Beginning on the southerly side of Jennings Street at a point distant one hundred and seventeen 01-100 (117.01) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly side of Jennings Street with the westerly side of Stebbins Avenue; running thence southerly, at right angles to Jennings Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, seventy-seven 25-100 (77.25) feet; thence southwesterly two 92-100 (2.92) feet to a point in a line drawn parallel with Jennings Street, and which line is distant seventy-eight 75-100 (78.75) feet south therefrom; thence westerly along said last-mentioned line twenty feet; thence northerly, at right angles to Jennings Street, seventy-eight 75-100 (78.75) feet to the southerly side thereof; thence easterly along the southerly side of Jennings Street twenty-two 5-10 (22.5) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York.

Dated New York, September 6th, 1901.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
DAVID McCLURE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,086 Jennings Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,336.75, with interest from 8th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $243.45, with interest from 15th day of July, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $932.92 and interest.

Dated New York, September 6th, 1901.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
S9-2aw3wM&F&O1

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM B. EWING, plaintiff, against HENRY S. DEDERICK, Junior, and others, defendants.

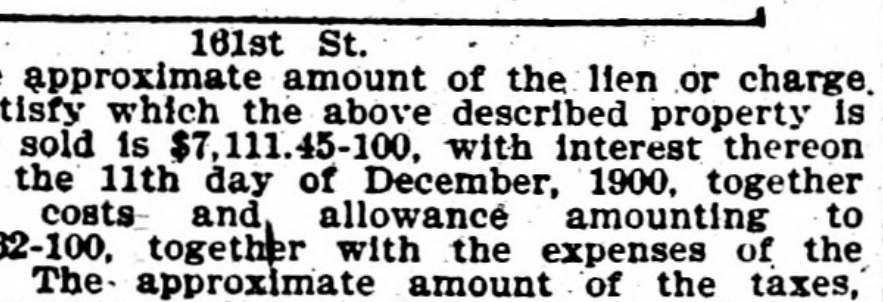
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 12th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Eagle Avenue, distant twenty-five feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-first (formerly Clifton or Cliff) Street and the westerly side of Eagle Avenue, and thence running westerly parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-first Street one hundred feet; thence running northerly parallel with Eagle Avenue, eighteen feet and nine inches; thence running easterly parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet to the westerly side of Eagle Avenue; thence running southerly along the westerly side of Eagle Avenue eighteen feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning. (The southerly wall of the house on said premises is a party wall.)

Dated New York, September 17th, 1901.

WELTON C. PERCY, Referee.
GEORGE G. DUTCHER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 41 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $7,111.45-100, with interest thereon from the 11th day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $356.62-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $530.97-100 and interest.

Dated New York, 17th day of September, 1901.

WELTON C. PERCY, Referee.
S17-2aw3wTu&F&Oct8

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARTENSE B. STORY, as sole surviving trustee under the last will and testament of Isaac Orr, deceased, plaintiff, against HENRY S. DEDERICK, Junior, and others, defendants.

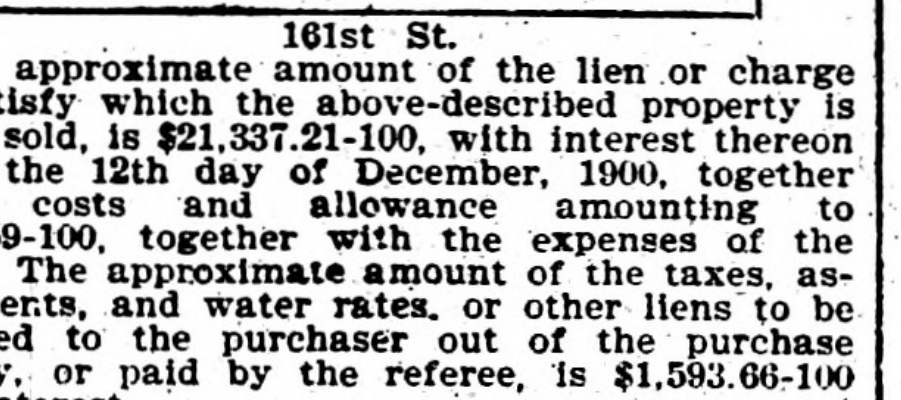
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 12th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Eagle Avenue, distant forty-three feet and nine inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-first (formerly Clifton or Cliff) Street and the westerly side of Eagle Avenue, and thence running westerly parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet; thence running northerly parallel with Eagle Avenue fifty-six feet and three inches; thence running easterly parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-first Street one hundred feet to the westerly side of Eagle Avenue; thence running southerly along the westerly side of Eagle Avenue fifty-six feet and three inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 17th, 1901.

WELTON C. PERCY, Referee.
GEO. G. DUTCHER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 41 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $21,337.21-100, with interest thereon from the 12th day of December, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $721.59-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,593.66-100 and interest.

Dated New York, 17th day of September, 1901.

WELTON C. PERCY, Referee.
s17-2aw3wTu&F&o8

Surrogate Notices.

JORDAN, WALDO H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALDO H. JORDAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of March, 1901. GEORGE W. JORDAN, Executor. EDWARD A. SCOTT, Attorney for Executor, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. City, Manhattan.

McDONALD, ALEXANDER L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER L. McDONALD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 11 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of March, 1901. GEORGE E. GARTLAND, JULIAN BOTTS, Executors. CHARLES E. SIMMS, Attorney for Executors, 11 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh22-1aw6mF.

STORMINGER, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA STORMINGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 320 West 27th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1901. KATHERINA SCHAEFER, Executrix. BILGER & NIXON, Attorneys for Executrix, 7 Beekman Street, N. Y. City.

Real Estate.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400.000

Examines and insures titles at fixed, moderate rates, giving the dealer or investor the selection of counsel when desired.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

S. GOLDSTICKER, AUCTIONEER.
Sale by order of the Supreme Court,
NO. 20 WEST 96TH ST.
A four-story private dwelling, lot 20x100,
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION FRIDAY,
September 20, at 12 o'clock
at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
☞ *80 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage at 5 per cent. interest.*
For maps, &c., apply to Auctioneer, 111 B'way.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FIRST CLASS FIVE STORY
AMERICAN BASEMENT
PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
317, 319, 321, 325
WEST 100TH ST.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
They are 20 feet front by 60 feet deep, with extension, having servants' stairs to fourth story. The houses have three bathrooms, with mosaic floors and tiled walls; rolled rimmed bathtubs, wash basins, shower baths, &c., of the latest designs.
JAMES LIVINGSTON,
BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
A LARGE PLOT IN BEST LOCALITY.
PRICE VERY REASONABLE.
THEO. ROGERS BRILL,
351 WEST 59TH ST.

Cheapest two-family house in Bronx; $5,000; easy terms. Case, 979 East 169th St., or 42 West 128th St.

Jerome Av. corner, 25x163, 47 feet rear; bargain, $2,500, half cash. Sonneborn, Bedford Park, City.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; commutation 8c.; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.
50c. weekly. No interest or assessments.
High, dry Boulevard lots, fronting trolley. Near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont. WARRANTY CO., 115 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FOR FLUSHING REAL ESTATE
WE ARE HEADQUARTERS.
Our special for this week is a house at $4,000, containing parlor, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, five bedrooms, and bath, on plot 50x100; all improvements; terms to suit. John Dayton & Co., Broadway & 14th St., Murray Hill Station, Flushing, L. I.

A good ten-room house, furnace, porcelain bath, all improvements; broad piazza; high grounds; good neighborhood; near trolley and Murray Hill Railroad station; shrubbery; lot 60x100. 253 Cypress Av., Flushing, L. I.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For Sale.—Gentleman's country seat, new Colonial villa; 12 rooms; all the latest improvements; open sanitary plumbing; large verandas; new stable, large hennery, stocked; 30 acres of land, all under cultivation; large income; running brook; fine fruits; one hour from New York; five minutes to depot; ten to open Sound; easy terms. TH. EUPHRAT, Rowayton, Conn.

Leland's Five-Day Trip for a farm, through western New Hampshire and eastern Vermont, in and near the Connecticut River valley, the garden of New England; describes over 60 farms; tells how and where to go; free upon receipt of address. P. F. Leland's Farm Agency, 113 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

For Sale.—Farm, 163 acres, well improved, fertile soil, fine buildings, large barn; located on salt water; splendid fishing and oystering; $4,500. C. A. Johnson, Lackey, York Co., Va.

For Sale—Plot 65 acres, surrounding Underhill Homestead, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; frontage Central Park Av.; suitable for high-class subdivision; see owner on premises. T. B. Underhill.

Brick factory, 42x125, four stories, Nyack-on-Hudson; 50-horse steam elevator; heated; shafting; extra land. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47, New York.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city; station 10 minutes. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

All country real estate our specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Fine residence, beautiful Freeport, $5,700, near water; choice building sites; particulars. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WINDSOR ARCADE.
Only remaining Fifth Ave. store to let.
Corner of 47th Street,
over 44 feet front and extra depth if required; especially attractive for jewelry, silverware, paintings, china, and bric-a-brac; furniture, fancy goods, etc.
Also a few choice second floor offices.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

No. 16 Spruce St., N. Y. City.
To lease, immediate possession, desirable STORE, with Glass-Roof Extension, basement and sub-basement, with sidewalk elevator; also first and third lofts, with electric power attachment for hoisting; suitable for wholesale leather, drugs, paper, glass, paints, or wine importer. Apply to Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St., N. Y., or Owner, J. H. Weller, Yonkers, N. Y.

JACKSON BUILDING,
UNION SQUARE NORTH.
31 East 17th St., adjoining Broadway.
Elevators and entrances from both streets.
Extra deep lofts; also offices; low rents.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44 St.

Store and front basement room at 131 Waverley Place to let; no liquor or tobacco; key at Renner Bros., 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list; this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attention!—Large, light, new corner offices; good advertising space; on line of L, B'way, 6th Av., all cars. P. S. Treacy, Building, 1,929 Broadway.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A FINE FACTORY PROPERTY
AT WATERLOO, N. Y.
FREE AND CLEAR.
MANHATTAN OR BROOKLYN BOROUGH
EQUITY IN EXCHANGE.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Want residence Yonkers or vicinity for vacant Webster Av. lots; $7,000; builders' opportunity. Chesterfield, 650 3d Av.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Owners.—Send particulars of property for sale; desirable dwellings wanted below 90th St. Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

NEAR THE MAIN ENTRANCE
TO ALL PARKS,
In the large cities of the United States, will be found the best residential sections.

My 32 homes just completed, forming the block on both sides of Sterling Place, between Underhill and Washington Avs., are within one block of the main entrance of Prospect Park, opposite the Institute of Arts and Sciences, and in the highest section of Brooklyn. It will pay you to spend half an hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the sciences and arts of the twentieth century, for one-third the price of a home equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan. The houses are circular, octagon, and straight front, finished in the choicest hard woods, model, all tiled kitchens, electric light combination chandeliers, shower, tiled bathrooms, butler's pantry, extension dining rooms and paneled ceilings.

Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.

THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.

Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place; time, 22 minutes. Open daily, including Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

WM. H. REYNOLDS, BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

ARTISTIC HOUSES DESIRABLY LOCATED
PROSPECT PARK NEIGHBORHOOD, MIDWOOD ST., NEAR FLATBUSH AVE.
2 AND 3 STORY
New modern stone houses, 30 minutes to Park Row; superior trolley and "L" service to ferries and all points of the city; beautiful in design; finish of the very best; all modern improvements; swell and square fronts; box stoop; foyer or saloon parlors; neighborhood restricted. Prices low; terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, Owner, Corner Flatbush Av. and Midwood St.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES;
Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

$2,275 buys 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Av.; dwelling, 14 rooms, 3 sets improvements; perfect order; rent coming in is $17.00 per month, with parlor floor vacant, worth $10.00 more. Finch, on premises.

$2,150 buys 9-room house, two sets improvements; unoccupied; perfect order; 1,835 Dean St., near Buffalo Av.; mortgage $2,000, recently foreclosed. Finch, on premises.

Golden Opportunity.—Flatbush section, between East 3d and 2d Sts.; beautiful detached cottages; all improvements; will sell cheap. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St.

$1,975 buys 77 Rochester Av., near Pacific St.; for colored families; 9 rooms; two sets improvements; good repair; easy payments. Mr. Finch, on premises.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For Sale in East Orange, Near Grove St. Station.—10-roomed house, handsomely decorated, open plumbing, hardwood trim; price, $5,500. Apply Joseph Davis, 53 South Grove St., East Orange. Reasonable terms.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

At Upper Montclair.—Five new houses, having all modern improvements and situated in the most desirable section; rent, $600 to $1,000; sale, $7,500 to $14,000. Edgar A. Pember, 220 Broadway, New York.

Dunellen, N. J.—Large house for sale or rent; 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; one hour out; $25. Mrs. N. E. Thomas.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—We have only to rent in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Street, east of Third Ave.,
218 East 68th Street. Rent, $1,100.
202 and 204 East 69th St. Rent, $1,000 each.
232 East 69th Street. Rent, $900.
All are three-story high-stoop dwellings, handsomely decorated, modern plumbing. Open; can be seen at any time.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Ave., near 68th St.

HANDSOME NEW HOUSE.
630 West 147th St., 10 rooms and bath; private location; fine view of Hudson River; unexceptionable neighborhood.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"THE LAURISTON"
89th St. and Madison Ave.
A few choice apartments still for rent.
These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths. Perfect in every detail.
Ready for occupancy October 1st.
Booklets are ready and may be had of the Superintendent on premises or through any broker.
David Rothschild,
Owner and Builder.

THE BINGHAM.
New Family and Bachelor Apartment House.
Broadway and 94th St., (S. E. Cor.)
The suites consist of one, two and three rooms and bath, complete in every detail, including long-distance telephone in every apartment.
THE LOCATION—Between Central Park and Riverside Drive, commanding a beautiful outlook in all directions.
CONVENIENCES—New subway station at 95th St. and Broadway, elevated station 93d St and Columbus Ave.; electric surface cars pass the door, which connect with all lines. Large dining room on main floor. Kitchen separate from house.
Every effort will be made to maintain the highest standard of service and cuisine in the dining room.
RENTS FROM $400 TO $1,200.
Application can be made at the office in the building, or to
A. E. M. A. BINGHAM, Owner, on premises.
Tel. 3426 Riverside.

A— From October 1.
LORING,
Entrance, 202 West 74th st.
fornting Broadway, West 74th & Amsterdam Av.
SIX AND SEVEN
large, light rooms and bath; handsome arcade;
FIRST-CLASS SERVICE.
Apply on premises, or
J. E. WHITAKER, Broadway, near W. 74th St.

Choice large light apartments to let; only two left; all modern improvements.
RICHMOND HILL,
27 WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH.
Elevator runs all night; rents, $1,250 and $1,350.
E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

THE HAMPTONS,
117th St., 7th and St. Nicholas Avs., facing the Park; seven and eight rooms and bath, with all improvements. Inquire on premises.

90th St., 134 West.—Genteel small families; apartments of 4 large light rooms; fine house; superior location and management; cozy and quiet; $19.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Superb New Apartment House

N. E. CORNER MADISON AVE. & 90TH ST.

A Situation Directly Opposite Mr. Carnegie's Improved Property

The apartments consist of 9 large rooms and a foyer hall. Two apartments on a floor. Every conceivable convenience has been introduced, from butler's quarters to the two luxurious baths, with tiled walls and floors. Steel safes for valuables and telephones in each apartment have also been introduced.

The two electric elevators will run night and day, and the service and attendance will equal that of a first-class hotel.

If you have not the time to inspect the building send for booklet showing floor plans and information pertaining to rents.

Rents from $2,000 to $2,500.

DUFF & CONGER, Agts.,
Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St. Tel. 641-79th Street.

Frank L. Fisher Co. Offer

The following Apartments, all of which are in the MOST MODERN NEW ELEVATOR HOUSES.

	Per Year.
2 Rooms and Bath.	
135 West 104th St. (doctor's)...	$480
4 Rooms and Bath.	
1,867 7th Av. Drive............	450
1,867 7th Av. Drive............	540
5 Rooms and Bath.	
1,867 7th Av. Drive............	660
1,851 7th Av. Drive............	720
6 Rooms and Bath.	
135 West 104th St............	720
135 West 104th St............	780
320 Manhattan Av............	660
320 Manhattan Av............	720
1,851 7th Av. Drive............	900
7 Rooms and Bath.	
135 West 104th St............	900
375 Central Park West..........	1,000
1,845 7th Av. Drive............	900
1,845 7th Av. Drive............	1,200
1,851 7th Av. Drive............	900
1,851 7th Av. Drive............	1,200
312 Manhattan Av............	900
312 Manhattan Av............	960
320 Manhattan Av............	720
320 Manhattan Av............	900
8 Rooms and Bath.	
375 Central Park West..........	1,200
375 Central Park West..........	1,500
265 West 81st St............	1,300
345 West 85th St............	1,200
252 West 91st St............	1,000
141 West 110th St............	960
141 West 110th St............	1,200
1,851 7th Av. Drive............	1,500
9 Rooms and Bath.	
265 West 81st St............	1,500

Larger Apartments on Application.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave., cor. 81st St.
1,855 7th Ave., cor. 113th St.

The Hillcrest

on Cathedral Heights, **116TH ST.,** near Columbia University.

Apartments of 9, 10 and 11 large Sunny Rooms and Baths.

All Modern Conveniences.

A beautiful light foyer, with a handsome fireplace, is at the entrance of each apartment. The parlors, libraries, and dining rooms can be thrown into one suite, thus affording an amount of room for the entertainment of guests hardly equaled by the average private house. No dark or narrow halls.

The parlors and libraries are elaborately finished in rich mahogany, with parquet floors, Louis XV. mantels, and have large bay windows.

The dining rooms are finished in dark quartered oak, with oak floors and beamed ceilings. In the wainscoting large tapestry pictures are inserted, which, with the massive mantels and leaded glass casement windows, make the rooms unsurpassed in rich, harmonious effects.

The main bedrooms are large, sunny corner rooms. They are finished in American walnut and have open fireplaces, large closets, and abundant mirrors.

An especially attractive feature is the bathrooms, which are completely equipped in solid porcelain, all the fixtures and plumbing being of the most modern type.

The servants' rooms, baths, and toilets are larger and better than in the average residence.

Amsterdam Av. cars pass within a few feet of the building. Rents, $1,400 to $2,200.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
284 Columbus Av.
Representative on Premises.

You Can Rent an Apartment

of seven rooms and bath, equipped with all the latest improvements, including electric lights, elevator service day and night,

$800 PER ANNUM.

THE BROADWAY,

230 W. 101st St., S. W. Cor. Broadway.

They are the cheapest apartments on upper Broadway. Apply on premises or

PAUL MAYER, Agent,
211 West 116th St.
Telephone 297 Harlem.

THE WHARFEDALE,

604 AND 606 WEST 115TH ST.

New Elevator Apartment Houses.

Magnificent view of the Hudson River and Palisades. One block from Columbia College. They are suites of seven rooms and bath on first floors. Eight rooms and baths on all upper floors, with every modern improvement. Rents from $700 to $960 per annum. For further particulars apply to Builder on premises.

WILLIAM BROADBELT.

THE STUART.

A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Nine rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent. Also a nine-room apartment on first floor suitable for physician.

Apply to
CHRIS. HEISER,
60 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortland.

THE JEROME,

215 West 116th St., near 7th Ave.

Just completed 4 and 5 large light room apartments. Elevator, electric lights, telephone, hall service, and all modern improvements. Open for inspection. Apply John Bannen, Builder and Owner, on premises, or

HALL J. HOW & CO., Agents,
240 West 116th Street.

INVESTIGATE THESE BEFORE RENTING ELSEWHERE.—117th St., 360-366 West, near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient trolley and L elevator station; reference, $24.00-$27.00.

The Central, Washington Square, No. 68 South, on corner, seven light rooms and bath; ample closets, hot water, steam heat, open plumbing; $50 to $70

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CONCERNING

THE ACKERLY

241 WEST 101st,
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades.

EIGHT ROOMS AND TWO BATHS.

Magnificent seven-story apartment house; extremely attractive facade, pure French Renaissance; entrance hall finished in imported marbles, with reception rooms furnished in the style of building, at once creating a pleasing impression.

Being only two apartments to a floor, of eight rooms and two baths, and built on a plot of ground 60 feet front, necessarily the rooms are large, and each separate Apartment is equal to a private house 25 feet in width, with the added advantages of

ELECTRIC LIGHTS,
COLD STORAGE,
WARMER IN BUTLER'S PANTRY,
SEPARATE BATH FOR SERVANTS,
EXTRA ROOMS FOR SERVANTS,
PRIVATE STOREROOMS.
ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
ACCOMMODATION FOR AUTOMOBILES NEAR BY.
LIVERIED ATTENDANTS.

Private houses front and rear.

The parlors are finished in Louis XVI. style, while the dining rooms are trimmed in massive antique oak, with windows of delicately stained glass especially designed for this building by Tiffany; no expense has been spared to make this building as nearly perfect as modern ingenuity and builder's creative genius will permit; rent $1,000 to $1,600.

HENRY ACKER, Owner and Builder.

CLIFFORD N. SHURMAN,
AGENT,
2,649 BROADWAY,
100TH AND 101ST.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

THE BLYTHEBURN AND THE LORRAINE,

Southeast Cor. 99th St. & Madison Ave., Facing Central Park.
RENT FROM $450 TO $750.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY SEPT. 15.

Seven-story high-class elevator apartment houses, consisting of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; shower bath, steam heat, hot water supply, hardwood floors, dining rooms; Dutch shelved-in dining rooms on the European style; cabinet trim throughout; handsome colonial style mantel; A. B. C. elevators; large handsomely decorated halls, with electric light and telephone; hall attendants in uniform; convenient to all surface cars and "L." For further particulars apply to **C. M. SILVERMAN,** Builder and Owner, on premises. Telephone 1754—79.

CENTURY,

Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

The best-equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to

GEO. W. EGGERS,
Builder and Owner, on Premises.

THE HUNTINGTON,

218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST.
NEAR 7TH AVE. DRIVE.

Harlem's Newest and Finest Apartments. 6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.

Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.

San Marina, Morningside Heights; 5 rooms; elevator, electric light, telephone; $40; references. 509 West 112th St.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas and coal ranges; $11.50-$14.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS,

501 WEST 113TH ST.

All outside light, eight large rooms, bath; 50 feet front each direction; all modern equipments; most carefully managed non-elevator property in city; most healthful and beautiful section; especially for refined families; no obstructed views; rents, $960 to $1,260; opposite St. John's Cathedral, adjacent to Columbia University, Morningside, and Riverside Parks, northwest corner of Amsterdam Av. Apply Superintendent.

Beautiful Columbia Heights.

417 AND 419 WEST 118TH ST.

A few choice apartments left, half block from Columbia College and Morningside Park. Elevator; every improvement. Restaurant in house. Rents moderate. Inquire on premises.

A.—

2189, 2191, 2193 Broadway

between 77th and 78th Sts.—Eight rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; immediate possession; rents $50 upward; cheapest and best in market. Apply premises.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, (118th St.)—Beautiful single flat; steam heated; 7 light rooms, bath; cheapest fine flat in city; hot water supply. Bellamy, owner, 3d Av., 61st St.

8 AND 14 WEST 102D ST.
Choice six and seven rooms and bath; heat, hot water; all improvements; nice entrance; reference required.

Floor of six rooms to let at 46 Hudson St. Apply to housekeeper. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

Physicians—7 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water, $50; possession immediately. Apply premises, 2,189 Broadway.

131st St., 38 and 40 West.—Modern flats, 6 rooms, bath; all improvements. Inquire on premises.

137th St., 123 West.—Attractive up-to-date apartments; five large light rooms; tiled bath; $22-$25.

Helena, 102 East 31st St.—Apartments, all improvements, $50. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

39½ Washington Square.—Attractive flat overlooking Square; 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; $65, $55.

Six large rooms, bath, $20; five rooms, $17; small families; inducements. Lowell, 107 West 98th St.

Corner flat, suitable for light business; six rooms, 12 windows. 178 East 77th St.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE UNITED STATES,

CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large, light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,

FOR BOYS,
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.

Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year begins Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.

W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD

260 LENOX AVENUE.

Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

The Barnard School for Girls

151 CONVENT AVENUE.

College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year begins Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.

MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Head Master.

STEVENS SCHOOL,

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.

Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.

Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.

Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.

These terms include all the studies.

For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

THE Wilson & Lyon School

622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)

Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.

Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.

Close attention to the individual pupil.

Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field. Resident pupils received. Reopens Sept. 30th.

Friends' Seminary

220 to 228 East 16th Street New York

41st Year begins September 17, 1901.

Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also **Brooklyn School** under same management.

EDWARD B. RAWSON,
ELIZABETH STOVER,
Principals.

MISS KELLER'S DAY SCHOOLS.

Main School for Girls, 25 West 55th St.

Boys' College Preparatory School, 674 Madison Av., (near 61st St.) Headmaster, J. W. Ganson, (Harvard,) '91.

Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Winter course, October to June.

Schools offer complete course, (Kindergarten to College,) combined with manual training.

For enrollment apply 25 W. 55th St.

MISS ELEANOR I. KELLER, Pd. M., Principal.

138TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.

Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Gymnasium. Grounds for athletics.

Mr. Campbell, the Headmaster, will confer with parents, 9 to 4 o'clock, at the school.

New York University Law School

Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. **Day Classes** with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) **Evening Classes,** sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address

L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar,
Washington Square, N. Y. City.

Irving School, (Boys.) Dr. L. D. Ray.

New Building, 35 West 84th Street.

Reopens Sept. 26th.

Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers. Classes average eight.

Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.

Mr. Ray is now at school mornings.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL,
Reopens September 30th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.

Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

DRISLER SCHOOL,

9 East 49th St.,
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.

A select school for a limited number of pupils.

Students Prepared for all Colleges.

Circulars on application.

Reopens Monday, September 30th.

Individual attention combined with class discipline.

THE DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM

and N. Y. Normal School of

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual, or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS.

308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

THE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

OPENS OCT. 1, 1901.

For ANNOUNCEMENT containing all information send postal to "Registrar of the University, Washington Square, New York City."

Collegiate School

241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.,

Boys prepared for the Colleges and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium.

REOPENS SEPTEMBER 30.

L. C. MYGATT, Head Master.

HEFFLEY SCHOOL,

243-245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn; bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, preparatory, high school, regents, civil engineering, law for admission to bar, and commercial law; day and evening. Begin any time.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL

423 MADISON AVE.,

Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

Boarding School for Young Boys

under fourteen. Healthful location, Westchester County, 22 miles from New York. For circular, address

ARTHUR DE LANCEY AYRAULT, A. B.,
HARRISON, NEW YORK.

THE MISSES ELY'S

Boarding and Day School

Reopens Wednesday, September 25th.

Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

IRVING INSTITUTE,

Non-Military.

Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. One hour from New York. Only forty boys received. Terms, $500. JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Prin.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,

West End Av. and 83d St.

Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

MR. YOUNG PLACES

every pupil and fits each one for shorthand work in 3 months. A good English education necessary to enter the School. Terms $100 to $300. 148 Montague St., (19 years,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Finch's Classes and Boarding School for Girls.

735 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.—On Bound Brook R. R. 63d year. Co-educational, Healthful location. Home comforts. 17 experienced teachers. Catalogue free. Thomas O'Hanlon, D. D., LL. D., President.

Miss Jacobi's Harlem Kindergarten and Primary School, 137 West 123d.—Kindergarten, training class; afternoon and evening classes; languages, music, dancing, embroidery, painting; resident pupils.

THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL,

Boarding and Day School for Girls.
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

60 WEST 12TH STREET.

MISS LANE'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN

Will Reopen Wednesday, October 2d.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL, 66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK. Special students admitted to regular classes A few young girls received into the family.

DWIGHT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
15 West 43d St., New York City
Principal,
ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A.

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children opens Oct. 2d. 303 West 106th St. and Annex.

A. Everett Stone, (Yale,) 316 West 56th St., private tutor for all colleges; eighteen years' experience.

Bright Hall. Home School for Girls under fifteen years. Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y. One hour New York. Mrs. Salisbury, Prin.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

EASTMAN,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the

NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE

The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always **secure situations** for graduates of complete Commercial Course, which includes

BOOKKEEPING,

Arithmetic, Banking, Commercial Law, Business Practice, Office Methods, Penmanship,

STENOGRAPHY,

Typewriting and English. Day and Evening sessions. Experienced teachers. New students received every week. Call or write for free catalogue. Address

CLEMENT C. GAINES, M. A., B. L., Pres.
81 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

DR. J. SACHS,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,

REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.

Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.

REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1901.

Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.

"ARRANGEMENTS FOR GIRLS AS BOARDING PUPILS IN THE FAMILY OF A TEACHER OF LONG EXPERIENCE CAN BE MADE THROUGH THE PRINCIPAL."

PRINCETON

Preparatory School

Improvements and new buildings give doubled capacity. A limited number of boys, 15 years old and upward prepared for Princeton or any college or scientific school. Excellence in athletics. Thoroughness in scholarship. High standards in conduct. Catalogue. Opens Sept. 25th.

JOHN B. FINE, Head Master, Princeton, N. J.

Hudson River Military Academy

Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y. 25 miles from N. Y. via Erie R. R. Superb location, magnificent buildings. Lawn to river bank, dock, boating, bathing, athletics. Infantry, cavalry, artillery, English, Classical, Scientific, Commercial. Instructors all college men. Advisory Board composed of most distinguished war officers. Rates $400 to $500.

Capt. J. WILSON, U. S. V., A. M., Supt.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,

435 Madison Avenue.

J. CLARK READ, WILLIAM H. CHURCH } Headmasters.

22d year begins October 1st. One of the headmasters will be at the school daily during September.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY

Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
435 Madison Avenue.

Senftner School,

13 Astor Place, Tel. 1143 Spring.
Reopens September 30th.

The Senftner School offers to prospective students of its Academic Department **an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere.**

H. F. Senftner, A. B., M. D., Principal.
G. W. Senftner, A. B., LL. B., Secretary.

LONG ISLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE

147 to 151 South 8th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS

Will reopen in all of its departments Monday, September 9. This institution is noted throughout the city for its thorough work in training young people for business positions. Send for prospectus.

HENRY C. WRIGHT, Principal.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,

45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.)
Preparation for College and University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
REOPENS OCTOBER 1ST.

N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.

REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse daily.

SAINT GEORGE'S HALL,

SUMMIT, N. J.

A Home School for Boys. 11th year. Healthful location. Excellent library, athletic field. Certificate admits to leading Colleges. Catalogue. Address HARTMAN NAYLOR, Head Master.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

721 Madison Av. English, Classical, and Primary Departments. 82d year opens Sept. 25.

Henry Barton Chapin, D. D., Ph. D., Benjamin Lord Buckley, A. B., } Principals.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

71 West 85th Street, New York.

Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

Association Business Institute

REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4TH.

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Catalogue. 52 East 23d St.

BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL

243-245 Ryerson St. Opens Sept. 30. { Only law school in Brooklyn. Evenings.

Regular Course for admission to the Bar. Commercial Course for business people. Send for catalogue. NORMAN P. HEFFLEY, Pres.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,

18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.

Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.

257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Elementary and High School, College Preparation.

EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL

Day School, 35 Nassau St.
Evening School, 9 West 18th St.

"Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in two years; LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

148 MADISON AVENUE.

Miss ROBERTS, (successor to Miss Walker.) School for Girls. Reopens Oct. 2d. Classes for boys. College preparation. Resident students.

Miss BARTLETT, Vice Principal.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St.

REOPENS OCTOBER 2.

Home Boarding and Day School for Girls.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

Kyle Military Institute, Flushing, L. I.; German-American boarding school for boys; no Summer vacation; admission at any time; pupils always under supervision; German mastered within a year.

St. David's Hall.—Thorough preparation for college or business; limited number; home influence; ideal place for boys. Rev. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Miss Le Baron Drumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day school for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens October 4th.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS

Kindergarten in French.

October 1st. 53 West 45th Street.

College Preparatory School for Girls,

MRS. ALEXANDER KOHUT, Principal.

Primary classes and kindergarten, 44 W. 58th St.

PRATT INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Fall Term Begins September 23d.

Instruction—Evening Classes.

EVENING CLASSES,

ELEMENTARY AND ADVANCED

Business, Language, Literary, Technical, Music.

37 different classes, 9 Educational Clubs.

Expert Instructors. Catalogue free.

WEST SIDE YMCA { 318 West 57th St., Cor. 8th Av. } **N.Y.C.**

Religious Notices.

Brooklyn.

SERVICES WILL BE HELD IN PLYMOUTH Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, September 22d, at 7:45 P. M. At the request of Rev. Dr. Hillis, Hon. S. V. White will address the meeting on "The Personality and Character of the Late President McKinley as Citizen, Statesman, and Friend."

Dentistry.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Expression of mouth restored; the highest award for artificial teeth at World's Fair was granted Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th; continuous gum, gold and rubber plates; bridge work.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3d Ave. & 59th St.

REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS

HARMONY PIANO—$150.00 Cash.	$175.00 easy terms.
IRVING PIANO—$150.00 Cash.	$165.00 easy terms.
BURNHAM PIANO—$150.00 Cash.	$165.00 easy terms.
MAYERS PIANO—$150.00 Cash.	$165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS

$155.

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.

We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.

LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PEASE PIANOS

128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way

For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,

81 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 16TH STREET.

Handsome upright $115, another $135, squares $20 upward; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy terms; pianos exchanged; new pianos rented.

PIANO BARGAINS.

$175 Beautiful Upright Pianos, slightly used, but in good condition and fully guaranteed. PAYMENTS ONLY $6 MONTHLY.

TWAY PIANO CO., 94 5TH AVE., N. Y.

Steinway, Weber, Gabler, and other high-grade piano bargains; new pianos, $150 upward, exchanged and rented; rent allowed if purchased; easy payments. O. W. Wuertz, 1,518 3d Av., near 86th St.; open evenings.

PIANOS TO RENT

Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.

WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" Wise. STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125; Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

$75 —BEAUTIFUL upright, Steinway, great sacrifice; rents $3. BIDDLE'S, 7 E. 14th St

Fine upright piano, $170, $6 monthly; rent, $3. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES. — Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeitfuss, 60 Fulton St.

Poultry Plant—Ship birds to all parts of the world; $12,000 business; see engraving and details in New England Illustrated, postpaid. George H. Chapin, publisher, Boston.

Money loaned on all securities. Columbia Loan Co., 116 Nassau Street, Room 506. Lowest rates. Confidential.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Printing, noteheads, envelopes, $1.00 per thousand; cards, 50 cts. up. Yale Printing Co., 59 3d Av.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 303.

Musical.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC,

128-130 EAST 58TH ST.

ALEXANDER LAMBERT.....Director

Private instruction in piano, singing, violin, 'cello, and organ, and all branches of music to beginners and advanced students.

Terms from 15 Doll. upward per quarter.

Students received daily.

CAROLINE MABEN,

TEACHER OF PIANO, HARMONY and VIRGIL clavier; graduate of Scharwenka's, Berlin; references best New York families. Terms to suit. Send for circular. Studio, 81 CARNEGIE HALL.

THE FROELICH SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 136 West 94th St. Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c. Fall season begins September 16.

MISS KUEFFNER, TEACHER OF PIANO, zither, mandolin, and banjo.—Competent; thorough. 235 East 22d St., 1st floor, 2d bell.

L. Frank Dettinger, Violinist—Thorough tuition in French and German methods; pupils taught at home or in studio, 301 East 87th St.

Charles Frank, Bass-Barytone.—Vocal instruction; opera, concert, and oratorio; free trial. Studio, 226 East 69th St.

Free Voice Trial.—Piano, singing; church, stage; terms moderate. Mrs. B. F. Kelley, 112 West 40th St.

Piano, systematic instruction from beginning to perfection. Prof. Durege, 504 Carnegie Hall, Write for terms.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.

Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

Dresscutting, making, finishing of millinery and corsets, big money in it; patterns cut. McDowell's, 310-318 6th Av. Evening school Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Wanted to Purchase.

Single books and complete libraries bought at highest prices. Davis' Bookstore, 35 West 42d.

Surrogate Notices.

NASON, FLORENCE WILLIAMS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLORENCE WILLIAMS NASON, formerly Florence May Williams, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William R. Baird, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 22d of April, 1901.
HARRY B. WILLIAMS, Administrator. WM. RAIMOND BAIRD, Attorney for Administrator, 271 Broadway, New York. ap25-1aw6mTh&o24

BREMER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. BREMER, also known as HENRY BREMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of R. B. Gwillim, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1901. JOHN C. BREMER, JOHN G. H. MEYERS, Executors. R. B. GWILLIM, Attorney for Executors, No. 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

HOTEL EARLINGTON

New and Absolutely Fireproof.

ORCHESTRA. EUROPEAN PLAN. PALM ROOM.

27TH STREET, WEST,
NEAR BROADWAY,

centre of shopping and amusement district. The most central and accessible location in the city, combined with quiet and refined surroundings.

E. M. EARLE & SON.

Sevillia Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St.

Three apartments of one to four rooms, $500 to $1,100. Absolutely fire-proof. No wooden floors. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply. First-class restaurant service.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

7th Av., 2,134, (126th St.)—Handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite; good location; table boarders; moderate.

11th St., 142 West.—Desirable large and small rooms; superior table; table boarders accommodated; references.

16th St., 129 East.—Large and small rooms; well heated; convenient locality for business; with board.

21st St., 23 West, near 5th Ave.—Superior accommodations, with excellent table, for permanent parties; table guests.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location; between Broadway and 6th Ave.

47th St., 14 East.—Handsomely furnished rooms; modern conveniences; parlor dining room; service, appointments, first-class; references.

69th St., 236 East.—Large, well-furnished room, with board; also back parlor; reasonable; references.

95th St., 66 West.—Superior accommodations; pleasant, sunny rooms; excellent table; table guests; references.

129th St., 108 West.—Two connecting or single rooms; good board; private house; references; all conveniences.

130th St., 161 West.—Convenient to "L;" second story large rooms; also smaller rooms, with board; references.

Gentleman or a couple; fine, superior accommodations; 76th St., Central Park; private family. R., 290 Columbus Av.

$4.50 weekly; educated people. Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av., near 135th St.; country branch.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

7th Av., 2,148, Near 128th St.—Cheerful front room, neatly kept, in single apartment, with private American family; gentleman only; reference. Dunn.

16th St., 106 East, Near Union Square—Large front room for gentleman, with a private family.

17th St., 55 West.—Attractive, newly furnished parlor, suitable physician, dentist, or refined family; references; telephone.

18th St., 141 East.—Desirable rooms, single or double; running water; all conveniences; quiet locality; gentlemen only.

29th St., 12 East.—Back parlor, private bath; reasonable rent; physician or bachelor; other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished, good sized rooms; prefer permanent parties; references required.

55th St., 364 West.—Large rooms; two windows; heated; good location; gentlemen; $4 to $5.

83d St., 17 West.—Handsomely furnished double, second, third floor rooms; brass bedsteads; modern conveniences; hotel accommodations.

83d St., 17 West.—Handsomely furnished double, second, third floor rooms; brass bedsteads; modern conveniences; hotel accommodations.

83d St., 148 East.—Parlor and bedroom; very private; every convenience; fine location; references exchanged. Bahrs.

86th St., 103 East, First Floor East.—Front or back parlor; also three pleasant rooms; bath; housekeeping.

136th St., 226 West.—One or two gentlemen can have refined accommodations reasonable, in handsome private house.

Central Park West, 442, near 104th St.—Single or connecting rooms; gentlemen only. M. Laughlin.

Unfurnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

To Artists.—Large studio; perfect north light; furnished, unfurnished; elevator, telephone; board; references. Mrs. Winthrop, 465 Lexington Ave.

Pan-American Board.

PAN-AMERICAN ACCOMMODATIONS.

Large, modern, private house, near grounds; direct car line; best view of electric display in city; for a comfortable, cool place in which to stop this is the best in Buffalo; terms $1 per day; send stamp for maps, plan of house, &c.; special rates to parties of four or more. O. S. Lang, 170 Norwalk Av.

Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family; large, airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c.; references. F. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Pan-American visitors can secure rooms on beautiful avenue, near Exposition, at 50c. per day. Take Jefferson car. Mrs. Mahar, 15 Lyth Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Country Board.

The Ingleside, Napanoch, N. Y.—Delightful location; spacious grounds; fresh milk, butter, eggs, reduced rates. H. Humiston.

Desks.

DESKS.

Great Variety of style and price.

T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Centrifugal and pulsometer pumps; all sizes; boilers, engines, Baxters, ventilating wheels, chain hoists, radiators, portable forges, blowers, everything. Maslins, 165 1st St., Jersey City.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Stamps.—Pan-Americans, 4, 5, 8, 10c., mixed, wanted; 1½c. each paid. Tausig, 9 E. 108th.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free.

EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2136 Cortlandt.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Judgments, notes, claims, foreign estates traced and collect on percentage. Lawyer, Box 123 Times.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

Gasoline Engines, Marine and Automobile purposes; prices exceptionally reasonable. Call or write, Arthur Mosler, 270 West St.

For Sale or Exchange.—36-foot open electric yacht. W. T. C., Room 19, 229 Broadway.

Carpet Cleaning.

Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 184th St., Marion Av.; all kinds carpets cleaned, 3c yard; cartage free.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Sewing Machine sales; special bargains; second hand, $3 to $9; guaranteed two years; new, $9 to $30 cash, $20 to $35 at $2 down and 50c weekly. Machines exchanged and repaired. Everything at cut prices; bottle of oil, 5c.; needles, 20c. dozen; belts, 9c. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Buy direct from us and save canvassers' commission. Write, salesman will call. WESTERN UNION S. M. CO., 173 3d Av., between 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone, 4,020—18th St.

FURNITURE.

$50 WORTH. $1 DOWN.
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

Credit.—Men's and boys' high-grade clothing, ready made and to order; ladies' and misses' suits, skirts, and waists; you will save money by doing business with us. Address Co-operative, M Box 136 Times.

CREDIT Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. GLOBE CREDIT WATCH CO., World Bldg., 144. Evenings: Up-Town Branch, 16 E. 125th St.

Lace Curtains.—Retailing at wholesale prices, Irish Points, Renaissance, Nottingham, Bobbinet and Muslin Ruffled. Sample room, 396 Broadway, New York Curtain Co.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

$20 TO $35—REMINGTON'S, SMITH'S, OTHERS; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry on weekly payments; lowest prices. Crown Watch and Jewelry Company, 9 Maiden Lane.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

At Spencer's, 344 6th Av., opposite Adams's, umbrellas, parasols, canes made, recovered, repaired. Telephone 4229—18th.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

D. Theodore, 61 Ann St., dealer in all kinds of old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Wanted—Stenographer (beginner) wishing experience under court reporter; permanent position assured when expert. F. Lusk, 32 Broadway.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Agents Wanted—Life of McKinley, five hundred page large book; handsomely illustrated; outfit free; now ready; 75% discount to agents; freight paid; credit given. Henry Neil, 323 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Canvassers wanted for "Life and Distinguished Services of William McKinley," by Murat Halsted, Chauncey Depew, C. H. Grosvenor, A. J. Munson, and others. Big book; 600 pages. Profusely illustrated. Art memorial edition. Only $1.00. Lowest price. Best seller. Biggest commissions. Enclose 5 two-cent stamps for postage on free outfit. Standard Pub. House, Dept. D, Chicago.

Cattlemen on live stock steamers principal European ports; also return passage. Shipping Office, 95 1st St.

Stenographer (beginner) wishing experience under court reporter; permanent position when expert. F. Lusk, 32 Broadway.

Wanted—Tin-plate mill workers, competent rollers, doublers, heaters, catchers, screw boys, and shearmen, and offered full rates at jobs in our non-union mills, now running or soon to be started; full protection and steady work guaranteed. Apply, stating experience, to American Tin Plate Company, 1,316 Carnegie Building, Pittsburg, Penn.

Wanted—First-class hat, shoe and furnishing goods salesmen for our new store at New Haven. Lambert, 41 Cortlandt St.

Wanted—Young man, German or French, as gardener and florist; personal reference. 10 A. M., 23 West 86th St.

Wanted—Assistant manager for our New Haven store. Lambert, 41 Cortlandt St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

5c a line—3 times, 12c; 7 times, 21c. Display double

Cooks.

Cook.—Five years' city references; country preferred. 11 East 83d St.

Dressmakers.

Dressmaker, &c.—Experienced, good dressmaker; takes work home; latest skirts, waists; also alterations, remodeling, misses' and children's dresses; reasonable prices. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Dressmaker.—French; competent; out by day, week, or month. Amelie, 476 Lexington Av.

Housekeepers.

Housekeeper.—By capable American woman; would go short distance in country; highest references. Ryan, 443 Pleasant Av.

Houseworkers.

Housework.—Respectable woman, housework, by day or week; city or country. Call, for three days, at 326 East 28th St.

Seamstresses.

Seamstress.—Thoroughly experienced seamstress; takes work home; curtains, cushions, all kinds of family sewing, repairing dresses, alterations; also hand sewing. Huth, 186 West 101st St.

Washing.

Washing.—By respectable woman, goes out by the day or take washing home. 879 6th Av., top floor.

Miscellaneous.

A trustworthy, intelligent woman wishes care of furnished or unfurnished house or bachelor apartments; highest references for character and ability. Morris, Cooper Institute.

Upholstress.—Curtains, slip covers, many other useful articles nicely done; city, country; best reference. Mme. Thiercel, 274 West 143d St.

Professional Situations Wanted.

Addresser desires work home; 75 cents per 1,000 envelopes. Miss B., 650 3d Av.

Secretary, &c.—By young lady speaking French and German fluently as secretary and correspondent. Correspondent, 1,360 3d Av.

Typewriter desires work home; thoroughly experienced. Miss A., 650 3d Av., near 42d St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

5c a line—3 times, 12c; 7 times, 21c. Display double

Bookkeepers.

Bookkeeper—Useful Man.—Middle-aged; fair commercial education; active, sober, industrious. X., Box 219 Times Office.

Coachmen.

Coachman or any suitable job; wife as house or parlormaid; one child, boy, aged 12; not long from England; good references. H. Upward, George St., Coburg, Ontario.

Miscellaneous.

ACCOUNTANT AND BOOKKEEPER DESIRES TEMPORARY WORK; EXPERT IN ANY LINE OF BUSINESS; TERMS MODERATE.
C. J. H., BOX 143 TIMES OFFICE.

Business manager and correspondent of twenty years' experience; after Sept. 21; present employers (a corporation) says: "He is a business manager of exceptional qualities, forceful, energetic, and honest, and a correspondent of unusual ability," &c. Address T., Box 104 Times Office.

Janitor.—Scotch; married; A1 reference from good buildings; competent to take charge of offices, studios, or bachelor apartment. Irvin, 2,182 Broadway.

MEMORIAL SERVICES IN CITY CHURCHES

Weeping Throngs Sing Mr. McKinley's Favorite Hymns.

Places of Worship of All Denominations Crowded to the Doors—Thousands Unable to Gain Admittance.

Never in peace or war, pestilence or great disaster, did any event in the history of the Nation bring such multitudes to the places of public worship as the final services over the body of President McKinley. In every church and synagogue the greatest congregations possible faced the draped altars and pulpits, while the streets were filled with sorrowing crowds passing from one edifice to another to find entrance and hear the only consolation that the situation could afford.

At the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, where Bishop Potter spoke, it is estimated at least 15,000 were turned away, but there were only room for about 1,200 there amid the unfinished stone work. A great number were similarly disappointed at St. Patrick's Cathedral, where Archbishop Corrigan celebrated pontifical mass. Such crowds passed along lower Broadway between Trinity and St. Paul's Chapel as only gather there on New Year's night, but this was a silent throng. There was a solemn hush within the churches, too, though as the service proceeded sobs and the sound of weeping could be heard above eulogy and prayer.

In each and all it was as though the dead President lay uncoffined in the presence of his mourners instead of in the faraway church at Canton. "Lead, Kindly Light," one of the President's favorite hymns in health, and "Nearer, My God, to Thee," the words murmured by his dying lips, were rendered at all services, and in very many cases, where the congregations joined in the music, the stanzas became fainter and fainter toward the end, where they were well-nigh drown in the inarticulate sounds of sorrow.

Resentment against the assassin, even, seemed submerged in the popular grief, and in the West End Presbyterian Church at a union service the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Goodman of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church prayed for mercy on his soul. The church worship did not end with the services, for all day long while the buildings remained open streams of passers-by went in to bend the head in individual supplication for the President who is dead and for the stricken Nation.

MASS AT ST. PATRICK'S.

Celebrated by Archbishop Corrigan in Presence of a Great Assemblage.

Pontifical mass in memory of William McKinley was celebrated yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in St. Patrick's Cathedral by Archbishop Corrigan.

Half an hour before the mass the big bell in the Cathedral tower began to toll. Thousands were at this time hurrying to the services. It was noticeable that the men were dressed in black and that the women avoided bright colors. Every one wore some token of mourning, a bit of crepe tied to the buttonhole or pinned to the bodice. Many children were among the congregation.

Before the service began the Cathedral was crowded, there being so many there that the aisles were filled with kneeling and standing people, and even the choir chancel at the left of the altar was filled.

The great organ played as a processional "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and when as a recessional the strains of the dead President's favorite hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," echoed through the edifice, heads that had been held high during the national anthem bowed in sorrow, and sobbing was quite audible and many were in tears.

A funeral service just previous to the pontifical mass gave the later service added mournfulness as the casket was placed on a catafalque in the altar, so that death was really there.

Archbishop Corrigan was the celebrant of the pontifical mass. He wore the purple and gold vestments of mourning, as did the other priests. Those who officiated in the mass were: Assistant priest, the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, the rector; deacons of honor, the Rev. W. J. B. Daly and the Rev. T. F. Murphy; deacons of the mass, the Rev. H. T. Newey and the Rev. M. B. Dyer; deacon of the cross, W. J. Smith, and master of ceremonies, the Rev. T. F. Myhan.

Instead of a sermon the Rev. M. J. Lavelle read the Litany of the Saints, to which the congregation responded.

For half an hour after the services the big bell tolled again while the congregation filed out into the sunshine.

BRITISH-AMERICAN SERVICE.

Dr. MacArthur's References to Anglo-American Unity Applauded.

A British-American service in memory of President McKinley was held in Calvary Baptist Church, in Fifty-seventh Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, yesterday morning. The congregation filled every available space in the auditorium of the church, as well as the Sunday school room adjoining. Fully 2,000 persons had to be turned away. The societies represented were the Canadian Society, the Society of St. George, Kane Lodge, F. and A. M.; Sons of St. George, Union Lodge of Glasgow, Scottish Rite Masons, and the St. David's Society. There were also a number of Grand Army men present.

The pulpit and the window back of it were draped. Over the pulpit was spread a great American flag of silk, while on either side of it hung elaborate drapings of crape. The window was also heavily draped with crape, in the centre of which was entwined the flags of Great Britain and the United States.

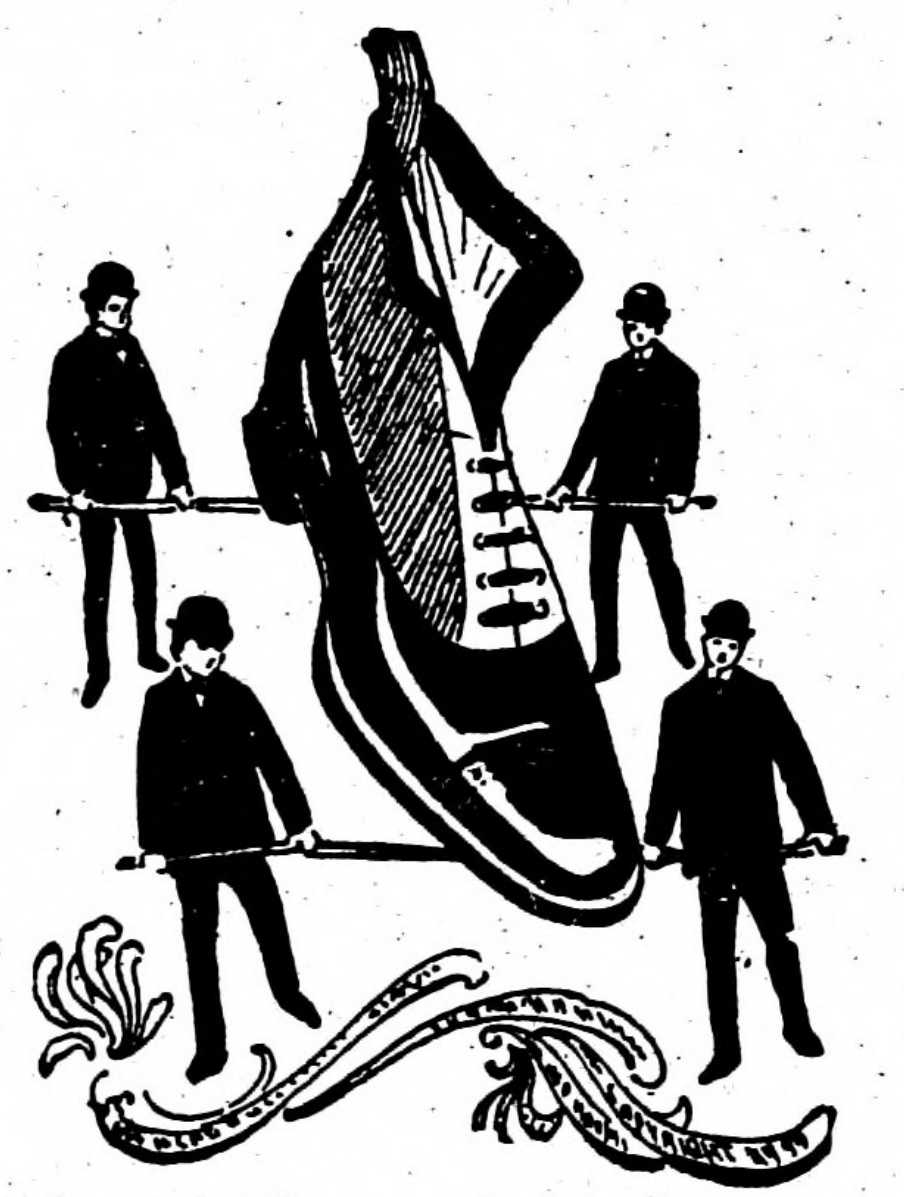
Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of the church, conducted the service, and delivered the memorial oration. Dr. MacArthur's talk was interrupted several times by applause owing to his eulogies of the President, and the several striking statements he made concerning the unity of the Anglo-Saxon peoples and his fierce denunciation of anarchy.

"President McKinley's name," said he, "was unstained; his life was pure. No foe could hope to smirch his fame or successfully to charge him with dishonesty in act or falsity in word. His name was the synonym of honor in politics, ability in statesmanship, and nobility in manhood. During his Presidency no throne of Kaiser, Czar, or King was higher than the Presidential chair at Washington. No voice issued from the palaces in Europe or Asia more potent in the parliaments of the world than the one that issued from the White House. It may be said without fear of intelligent contradiction that during his Presidency the foremost man in all the world was the President of the United States.

"America sits to-day with head bowed in watching his bier laid in its narrow house. Her strength of sorrow is equaled only by her experience of humiliation. All her courage is required to look into the face of the civilized world. It is more dangerous to-day to be the American President than to be a European sovereign."

In speaking of the sympathy of the British people, Dr. MacArthur among other things, said:

"It is almost as if another British ruler had followed the great Queen to the tomb. But truly it is not remarkable that such sympathy should exist. The political institutions of both countries are essentially the same. The will of the people is the dominating power in both nations. America in its noblest development is the fruit of trees whose roots are embedded in British soil. It is fitting that the American and British flags should be entwined in this service. They represent much that is grandest in history, noblest in civilization, justest in law, loftiest in literature, and divinest in religion. May they ever wave in sweetest harmony and truest fellowship."



A new $3.50 shoe.
A shoe of which we are proud.
A shoe which we can recommend.
A shoe—as far as we can find out—that is the best shoe for $3.50 in New York City.

Fall overcoats are about to make their formal entry.
You are invited.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

CRUSH AT ST. JOHN'S CRYPT

15,000 Turned Away from the Protestant Cathedral.

Man and Two Women Faint in the Crowd—Overflow Services Held—Bishop Potter on Anarchy.

The memorial services in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Morningside Heights, at which the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of this Diocese, assisted, were of such interest that more than 16,000 persons endeavored to attend them. Of this multitude only about 1,200 obtained admission to the crypt, which has accommodation for a seated congregation of 800. Results were that the crypt was so crowded that two women and a man fainted, nearly 400 men and women stood for more than an hour in aisles and entrances and on the large stone blocks north of the main crypt, and some of them within a couple of feet of its arching roof, and 15,000 persons were turned away, and some of them attended overflow services in the chapel at St. Luke's Hospital and on the steps of Columbia University.

The gathering of such an assemblage was not anticipated, and all the order that was kept was due to four policemen of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street command. They did their duty well, all circumstances taken into account, but the decorous and reasonable behavior of those in the crowd had much to do with an absence of serious casualties or a panic. The gates at the approaches to the crypt were once closed, but the anxiety of those who were shut out to take risks in getting into the crypt was so great that those near the gates were forced against them by those behind until they swung open. It was only through determined action by policemen at the head of the stairs leading to the crypt that it was not overcrowded far beyond the limit of safety.

The mourning draperies and emblems in the crypt were of severe simplicity. On the lectern was an American flag, over which was a long crape streamer. The pillars of the baptistry and St. John windows were draped in black cloth and their entrances were canopied with the same material. Nearly all of the women in the mourning congregation wore black, and every man had a mourning emblem of some kind. Tears and sobs were general when the dead President's favorite hymn was sung and when the special prayer for Mrs. McKinley was read.

The services were conducted by Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. G. F. Nelson, the Rev. Dr. F. L. Humphreys, and the Rev. Gustavus Tuckerman. C. W. Rogers, choirmaster, was at the organ, and there was a full surpliced choir. The processional was the allegretto of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony and the recessional Chopin's Funeral March. The introit hymn was "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The sermon hymn, the lessons, and prayers were read by the Rev. Dr. Nelson and the special prayers in the order of service ordained by Bishop Potter by the Rev. D. Humphreys. During the service Bishop Potter appeared to be anxious because of the overcrowding, and he announced the overflow services at the hospital chapel and the university. This had little result, and at last when there was whispering on the crowded stairway and the back aisles he went forward on the daïs and said firmly:

"I must admonish those who are in the crypt that this is God's house, and that if proper behavior is not observed the officers of the law will be asked to remove the offenders."

No further rebuke was needed during the services.

After the sermon hymn Bishop Potter went to the daïs and spoke for a quarter of an hour.

He paid a glowing tribute to the distinctive personal character of President McKinley. There were few countries, he said, that have had a ruler whose life deserved more explicit honor.

"It is a sad memory," he continued, "that three Presidents of the United States have been assassinated in less than forty years. Such a page in our history is one to make us pause and consider with grave seriousness what is wrong, what is it that produces such a situation as we are confronting to-day? There must be a great lesson hidden in this fearful record, and it is for us to learn that lesson. It behooves us to search unceasingly for the causes."

The Bishop said that perhaps there was something wrong in the heritage we have received from history. It is impossible to recognize, however much we may admire genius, that certain elements in our Constitution are the product of men who drew their inspiration to a great degree from the teachings of the French Revolution and the writers of that period. To these early statesmen of the Republic, although modern anarchism would have seemed a monster, some of the teachings of anarchy were not wrong.

"The principles of anarchy," said Bishop Potter, "are most extravagant at the best. One of them—a cardinal principle—is free speech; one to which we have bowed down. There can be nothing such as absolutely free speech. The citizens of a great country have no more right to free speech, in the unlicensed sense of the word, than they have to free gunpowder. We must have laws to regulate speech just as we have laws to govern the storage and use of gunpowder. If speech is to be free, then you should hold me blameless if I enter your house and poison the mind of your half-grown son.

"There has been a recent influx of radical Socialists and Anarchists into this country from Europe. What shall we do with them? It is singular that we are not prepared to expel them, false prophets though they be, nor to muzzle them, nor to burn their books. If we did so—if we pursued these drastic courses—the treatment would still be essentially superficial.

"At this solemn, august moment, we should remember that we can not have the freedom of the Republic without assuming the responsibilities of the Republic. We must have a greater system of free education, and that system should be extended to every untaught alien that touches our shores. Then we must present to strangers an example of sincere manhood and not sink into the lying Phariseeism that denounces wrong, that we are forever denouncing, but which we do not lift a finger to remove."

MUST CHECK LAWLESSNESS.

Dr. Burrell Says It Threatens to Spread Through the Country.

The Marble Collegiate Church, corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, was filled to the portals long before the hour for the commencement of the services was marked by the tolling of the big bell in the steeple. The aisles were packed, and men and women stood in a solid mass to the outer doors of the building, where they could only hear a faint echo of the music within. One woman fainted during the services and had to be carried outside. The church fixtures were draped in mourning, and most of those who attended wore some outward sign of their grief.

The services were simple, but imposing. Chopin's Funeral March was played by the organist, and the choir contributed several beautiful numbers. The singing of the hymns "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Nearer, My God, to Thee," however, in which all the congregation joined with one voice, moved the people more than all the rest of the service and brought tears to many eyes.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell. He took occasion to sound a note of warning against the spirit of lawlessness which he said was threatened to spread through the country, and which was in a large measure, if not responsible for, at least back of, the deed of the assassin. As evidence of this spirit he cited the threats to visit lynch justice on the murderer. Other manifestations of this dangerous idea were the hysterical methods of yellow journalism, the combinations of capital and labor against the rights of fellow-citizens, the lynching of accused prisoners, and the desecration of the Sabbath. In crying "down with anarchy," he said, the people should not forget these dangers which were growing up among them. He closed with the expression of his belief that the present visitation of the Nation would bear good fruit in bringing about reforms in the directions cited.

The exercises closed with a simple prayer and benediction, the organ playing "America."

PRAYED FOR THE ASSASSIN.

The Rev. Dr. Cookman Beseeched God to Have Mercy on Czolgosz.

"Nearer, My God, to Thee," sung as a soprano solo, opened the service at the West End Presbyterian Church in the afternoon, the opening prayer being by the Rev. Dr. Richard M. Hogg of the Union Theological Seminary, and then the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, the pastor, after reading extracts from the burial service, delivered an address.

"Who could imagine," said he "that out of the loins of a Nation which for years has given refuge to the oppressed of other lands should spring a man who, educated in our own schools, could be guilty of such a dastardly deed? Such an act could not have been permitted for nothing. It may have been to teach us that we are in the hands of a mysterious power which is shaping our ends for a destiny which we cannot at this time fathom.

"Anarchy is pessimistic. Christianity is optimistic. Our only hope is in God. It is only through Him that we can prevent this great force from becoming the dominant one in this country, and I am sure that if we learn this lesson through the death of this great man he has not died in vain, and he would if he were still alive be glad to give his life to bring about such a result."

In the closing prayer the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Cookman of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church prayed for the assassin as follows:

"Merciful God, have mercy on that poor, misguided man who is soon to forfeit his life as the price of his crime; who is to forfeit his body to the Nation which he has outraged, but whose soul will speed on through space to Thee for judgment. Have mercy upon him, O God, according to Thy loving kindness; have mercy upon him and help him, and help us to be so imbued with the spirit of Christ that we can say as He said on the Cross—'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.'"

ETHICAL CULTURE SOCIETY.

Dr. Adler Would Abolish the Practice of Shaking the President's Hand.

Prof. Felix Adler, speaking at the memorial service held by the Society for Ethical Culture, at Carnegie Music Hall, after declaring Czolgosz's crime to have been against civilization rather than one man, deplored the conditions which made it possible.

"We are too much disposed to minimize the office of Chief Magistrate," he said. "Would that this detestable custom of handshaking could be abolished. We are too much disposed to put our President on a level with everyone else. As a man, of course, he is, but I speak of the office, the authority, the power he represents. An offense against the President is against all law and order.

"No wonder that for a time the cry of vengeance was heard and alarm felt lest the settled order of justice be interfered with by mob violence. The wonder is that this movement was so speedily checked. In that hour of the supreme crisis the self-composure of the people manifested itself in splendid fashion. It is not possible when a great crime has been committed to inflict adequate punishment. Shall the assassin be put on the rack and torn limb from limb? We cannot do that, and it would do little good if we could. Bestial and brutal instincts cannot be fought with their own weapon."

Dr. Adler, in concluding, said he did not think President McKinley was one of those extraordinary geniuses to be raised to a pedestal above Washington and Lincoln.

"He did not seem to have been a genius in politics," he said. "He was not perhaps even the scholar in politics like Charles Sumner. His greatness appears to me to have centred in this—that he showed in his person the high character of American citizenship."

QUAKERS' MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Simple Exercises in the Meeting House of the Society of Friends.

In strong contrast with the high ritual in many of the churches was the scene of simplicity in the meeting house of the Society of Friends at Fifteenth Street and Rutherfurd Place, where the assembled gathering sat in silent devotion for nearly half an hour. On the exterior of the building there was no sign of mourning, and within the auditorium the one evidence of the Nation's sorrow was the stillness and the grave faces of all persons present.

Following the silent prayer and communion, Henry Wilbut talked quietly for some time upon the lessons of the day of mourning for the martyred President. He said in part:

"This day is not so much a day for the dead as it is a day for the living. It is a day for keen and analytical self-examination. We must be nationally as brave and as self-centred as we are personally brave and personally self-centred when we meet with a personal loss. Mingled anger and sorrow must not be permitted to paralyze our nerve centres. We cannot place upon any particular class, however mischievous and misguided, the blame for our National faults.

"What are the interests moving to violence, disturbance, and murder? Those interests upon whom rests the failure to understand cause and effect, the failure to comprehend social order and the reasons why some do not succeed as others do, the failure to obliterate all feeling of class in regard to matters of the public weal.

"The public prints tell us that the men who do these crimes love notoriety, and yet not one of these prints practices what it preaches. They all give to infamy notoriety and to vice a wider notoriety than it otherwise could possibly have.

"This great calamity is not going to shorten the halter of freedom by a single inch. We shall readjust conditions, and lay the foundations of society broader and safer and deeper than ever before. Our sorrow must be deeper than the cloth that clothes our buildings in order to be the sorrow unto repentance.

"The form of him, who, standing at the bier of the martyred President to-day resolves to be a greater and finer American citizen now that he is at the head of the State, is the greatest eulogy of him that is gone. Though Presidents come and go, they must lean upon the strong right arm of the citizenship ordained of God to uphold good government. Upon the humblest citizen as much as upon those on whom has been conferred great power must the new President depend for sympathy and support and succor."

Observance in Long Island City.

There was a total suspension of business in Long Island City yesterday and all the churches held special services in the morning. There was a joint memorial meeting in the evening at the East Avenue Baptist Church. Addresses were made by the Rev. R. H. Haywood, Charles T. Duffy, Henry C. Johnson, J. Belford Smith, Lucius Manley, and Lucien Knapp. The Long Island Railroad brought all traffic to a standstill for five minutes at 3:30 o'clock. All trolley lines also shut down for five minutes.

WEST POINT SERVICES.

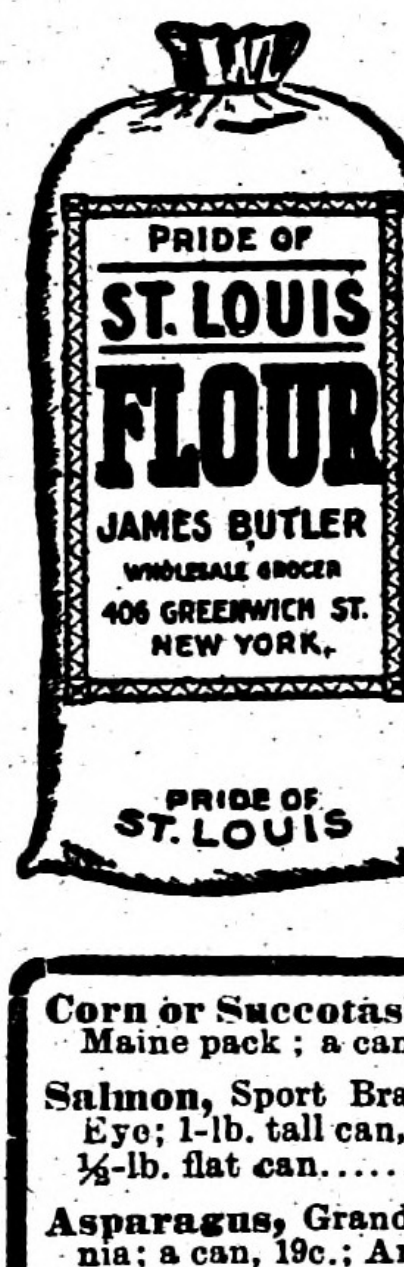
Cadets Sing Mr. McKinley's Favorite Hymn—Eulogy by Chaplain.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Simple but impressive memorial services in honor of President McKinley were held here today, at which the army officers, cadets, and troops stationed here attended in a body.

The corps of cadets, accompanied by the Military Academy Band, joined in singing "Lead, Kindly Light." Chaplain Shipman delivered an eloquent eulogy on the life and character of the late President J. Pierpont Morgan and family and John Bigelow and daughters were present. Half-hour guns were fired throughout the day.

Gov. Odell at a Memorial Service.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Gov. Odell arrived home to-day and in the afternoon, in company with members of his family and his father, attended the memorial services in the First Presbyterian Church.



JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 101 BRANCHES. Prices Quoted Do Not Apply to Suburban Stores.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

BUTTER AGAIN.

We have said all that can or need be said of the perfect quality of our Butter. With sales of over 100,000 pounds a week, it would appear that it is appreciated in thousands of homes. An output of this magnitude would be impossible if our quality was not perfection. Price quoted is for family trade only, as grocers or dealers will not be supplied.

VERY BEST
CREAMERY BUTTER,
A POUND 21 CENTS.

PRIDE OF ST. LOUIS FLOUR.

Under this brand we sell the most perfect Flour milled in America. It is the only Flour exactly suited for both Bread and Pastry baking.

⅛-Bbl. BAG, 49c. BARREL, $3.95

ESSIE BRAND TOMATOES.

The finest packed in New Jersey. Solid red-ripe Tomatoes in every can. Extra size cans—the largest packed.

SPECIAL for this sale,
A CAN, - - - - 10c.

Corn or Succotash, Essie Brand, fancy Maine pack; a can	10c
Salmon, Sport Brand, fancy, rich Sock-Eye; 1-lb. tall can, 15c.; Purity Sock-Eye, ½-lb. flat can	10c
Asparagus, Grand Island, fine California; a can, 19c.; Amadore Brand, California, a can	15c
Asparagus, Mattituck, Long Island, special, a can	28c
New Peas, Essie Brand, fancy, extra sifted; a can	15c
New Peas, Hubbard's Brand, Early June, very fine; a can	10c
California Apricots, Essie Brand, our best; a can, 17c.; Jubilee Brand, a can	15c
California Peaches or Pears, White Clover Brand, heavy syrup; a can	16c
Lunch Cocoa, a delicious hasty lunch beverage; a pound	18c
Olives, Fancy Queen, fine fruit; 10-ounce bottle	14c
Jam, Liberty Brand, all fruits; a jar	8c
Jam, Southwell's Imported, all fruits; a jar	15c
Colman's Imported Mustard, finest packed; ¼-lb. can	12c
Crosse & Blackwell's Imported Pickles, special; pint bottle	29c
Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand, our best; pint bottle, 10c.; ½-pint	7c
Ammonia, Butler's Best Concentrated, very strong; large bottle	10c
Rolled Oat Flakes, Triumph Brand, our best, finest packed; 2-lb. carton	9c

SOUPS SPECIAL.
ANDERSON'S CONCENTRATED.
In solderless, sanitary cans.
A CAN, 7c., or 3 CANS, 20c.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Prepared Flour, Triumph Brand, our best; 3-lb. package	12c
Maple Syrup, finest quality; pint bottle	15c
Honey, very choice; 1-pound bottle	15c
Liberty Catsup, best tomatoes and pure spices; pint bottle, 9c.; ½-pint bottle	5c
Codfish Bricks, very fine quality, special; pound brick	8c
Threads of Codfish, Peerless Brand, very best; package	7c
Macaroni and Spaghetti, Peerless Brand; ½-lb. package	4c
Salt, vacuum process, fine quality; large bag	5c
Toothpicks, large box of 1,000 picks	5c
Starch, very best laundry, special; a pound	4c
Laundry Soap, Butler's XXX Brand; a cake, 3c.; or 2 for	5c
Washing Powder, Butler's Clenowel Brand, 6-oz. package	2c
Floating Soap, Fairy Oval Brand, special; a cake	4c
Liberty Pickles, Gherkins, Chow Chow or Onions, large bottle	10c
Silver Shyne, silver polish, a very fine article, in handsome tin box	5c
Shoe Dressing, Butler's Blue Ribbon Brand, extra fine large bottle in carton	8c
Potash, Butler's Best; large can, special	5c
Parlor Matches, Triumph Brand; box of 500 matches	3c
Ball Blue, Electric Brand, our best; ¼-lb. box	8c

Extra! Extra!!

We offer extra—"special extra"--values (at the Broadway and 13th St. store) in Boys' Sailor, Vestee & Russian Blouse Suits to clean up broken lots—former prices $8, $7, $6.50 & $5, all reduced to $3.50.

New fall styles are ready.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

O'Neill's,

Boys' Clothing Dep't.

Special attention is directed to our extensive stock of Boys' Garments, in which is shown the latest Fall and Winter styles for dress and every day wear and to these

Special Values for To-day and Saturday.

Boys' Vestee Suits
Made from Imported Blue Serges, Cassimeres and Oxford Gray Cheviot, double breasted fancy Silk Vests, lapels of coat faced with silk, 3 to 8 year sizes,
2.98
Regular Value 5.00.

Boys' Sailor Suits
In all wool Cassimeres, Cheviots and Worsteds, combination Collar and Shields, trimmed with Silk Soutache Braid on Collar, ornament on shield, 3 to 8 year sizes,
3.75
Regular Value 5.50.

Boys' Two Piece Suits
Short Pants in an elegant assortment of all wool Cassimeres, Worsteds and Cheviots, seams all triple sewed, 7 to 16 year sizes,
2.95
Regular Value 4.50.

Young Men's Suits
Young Men's Long Pants Suits in all the newest shades of Suitings, latest styles, 14 to 20 year sizes,
7.95
Regular Value 11.00.

Closing out the balance of our stock of Men's Suits, Overcoats, and Hats at Half Former Prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Smith, Gray & Co.

FALL STYLES

These nippy winds are whistling the overture;—the full Fall chorus will be heard pretty soon.
Don't you want an overcoat for a get-ready?
Don't you want to see what is going to be worn a little later?
Doesn't the boy need heavier clothes for college or school?
Here's everything that males of all ages can, will or should wear this Fall, from hat to shoes.

Smith, Gray & Co.
Broadway at 31st Street, NEW YORK.
BROOKLYN: Broadway at Bedford Ave.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE EXPRESSION OF EACH ROOM.

The expression of a room should be as distinctive as its character. The hall should read—hospitality; the dining room—good cheer; the library—quiet; the parlor—comfort.

Carpets, for instance, are here in a multitude of patterns and colorings especially designed to accent each room's peculiarity. For the hall, rich Oriental patterns—soft reds, yellows, blues, wondrously mingled, show warmth and hospitality, Wilton Velvets, $1.50 a yd. Royal Wiltons, $2.50 a yd. For the parlor, plain fillings in all colorings; Wilton Velvet, ¾ yd. wide, $1.50 a yd.; 1 yd. wide, $3.00 a yd.; 3 yds. wide, $9.00 a yd. These make such effective backgrounds for rugs, and give the restful air sought. For every room, the correct carpets and rugs are here, and furniture, too, which is at factory price, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

The New York Times Saturday Review

Newsdealers always sell out their supplies early. To be sure of a copy ORDER TO-DAY

Amusements.

PROCTOR'S Best Comedy and Vaudeville Stock, Complete Plays—Low Prices
23d St. "Forbidden Fruit"—All Laughs. Marvelous Florenz Troupe, 15, 25, 50c.
5th Ave. "A Fair Rebel," Great Military Drama. Jaques Inaudi, The Hanlons, Continuous
125th St. "Incog,"—the Laughing Hit, 15, 25, 50c. Werner & Reider, Other Vaudeville.
58th St. "The Jilt," Aft. 15, 25c. Eve. 15, 25, 50c. Great Vaudeville. Roars of Laughter.

LYCEUM 4th Ave & 23d......At 8:15. Matinée Saturday only at 2.
BERTHA GALLAND "Decided Success." THE FOREST LOVERS

DALY'S B'WAY & 30th ST. AT 8:10. Daniel Frohman, Mgr. Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2.
Another Brilliant Gaiety Success.
NIXON & ZIMMERMAN'S Elaborate Production of
THE MESSENGER BOY.
"Plenty of snap—is likely to enjoy as long a run as San Toy."—N. Y. Herald.
"The Best of Seven London Gaiety Farces."—N. Y. Sun.
"Another of those wonderful Gaiety Theatre successes."—Times.
"Destined to a long career on Broadway."—N. Y. World.
With MR. JAMES T. POWERS AND CAST AND CHORUS OF 100.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. MATS. Wed. and Sat.
ANDREW MACK Third Week of Success. "TOM MOORE."

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. VICTORIA BURLESQUERS.
This Sunday Night, Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

WALLACK'S. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.
JAMES K. HACKETT in DON CÆSAR'S RETURN
Cast includes Wilton Lackaye & Theodore Roberts

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. FLORODORA

Harlem Opera House. Ev'gs, 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. Francis Wilson in "The Strollers." NEXT WEEK—"SAN TOY."

GRAND Rose Coghlan PEG WOFFINGTON Next Week BRIXTON Burglary.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Sat.
CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES with ETHEL BARRYMORE.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Sat.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway and 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée To-morrow at 2:15.
The Rogers Brothers in Washington.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. To-night, 8:30. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H. SOTHERN in the New Play, RICHARD LOVELACE. RICHARD LOVELACE

SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. and Broadway.
ENTIRELY NEW.
Opens Under the Management of CHARLES FROHMAN
TO-MORROW SATURDAY EVENING.
RICH & HARRIS PRESENT
LOUIS MANN — CLARA LIPMAN
in a New Play Entitled
THE RED KLOOF
BY PAUL M. POTTER.

WEBER & FIELDS MUSIC HALL, B'way. & 30th. Mats. Tue., Sat
PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:10 SHARP.
HOITY-TOITY & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY

Manhattan Theatre, Broadway and 33d St.
MRS. FISKE TUES., SEPT. 24.
MIRANDA OF THE BALCONY. Sale Now Open.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way.
CASTLE SQUARE OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, SAT. MAT., AIDA SAT. NIGHT, LAST TIME, LA BOHEME
Prices 25 to 1.00. Next W'k—Il Trovatore-Martha.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., Just West of B'way.
Com. Next Monday Evg. Seats now on sale.
J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush.

SOUSA Goes to England. Last Sunday Concert Sept. 22. MET. OPERA HOUSE. Seats now on sale.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. —The Great— CINQUEVALLI. 30—Other Acts—30. PRICES, 25c. & 50c.

BIJOU B'way & 30 St. Mon., Sept. 23. David Belasco presents DAVID WARFIELD in The Auctioneer. Seat Sale To-day. 9 A. M.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

NEW YORK B'way, 44-45 Sts. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
HIT! MOST EMPHATIC, THE KING'S CARNIVAL
Also "Supper at Sherry's" and special features.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
This Season's Greatest Success. ARIZONA
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Pres. McKinley Lying in State.

14th St. Theatre. near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WEDNESDAY MAT., 25c. & 50c. No Higher.
GREAT SUCCESS of UP YORK STATE.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. An Enemy to the King.

3rd Av. Special Mat. To-day. HOTTEST COON IN DIXIE

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA Mats. Daily Except Mon., 25c. Evenings..........25c., 35c., & 50c.
Next Week. An Enemy to the King. | SHENANDOAH

The Turf.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races.
Sept. 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30; Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Six Races Each Day at 2:15 P. M.

"All the News
That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair; light northerly winds, becoming variable.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,133. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1901.—Fourteen Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

POPE LEO'S VIEWS ON ANTI-SOCIAL CRIME

Brackets Socialism, Judaism, Freemasonry and Anarchy.

Says Mr. McKinley was a Victim of Unrestricted Liberty—Says Sectaries Aim to Destroy Authority.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says Die Information, which is in close touch with clerical circles, publishes the following "singular address" from the Pope to the Bishops of South Italy:

"I once more recommend to your best efforts the union of all Catholic resources for the maintenance of harmony among the faithful. We are well pleased with the zeal you have displayed in the study of social questions. It is the duty of all to combat socialism in the form which at present it is developing, which attacks society and threatens it with terrible ruin.

"In the presence of the perils of socialism, Freemasonry, Judaism, and anarchism we must multiply our endeavors."

In expressing his sorrow at the assassination of President McKinley his Holiness said, according to the same dispatch:

"The President of the United States was not the victim of personal enemies. It may be said that he was a victim of unrestricted liberty. King Humbert and President Carnot were similar victims. It is clear that the hatred of the sectaries aims at destroying the principle of authority. It is necessary that Catholics close their ranks and strain every nerve to oppose the enemy."

The Times's correspondent thinks it hardly credible that Pope Leo has taken advantage of the indignation and horror at the assassination of Mr. McKinley to preach an actual crusade against the Freemasons, Jews, and Socialists, which, it is remarked, "would be tantamount to casting the odium of anti-social crime on those whom his Holiness regards as enemies of his Church." The correspondent observes that there is some discrepancy between the Pope's words on this occasion and the co-operation of a certain monastic order in the socialistic disturbances in Milan some years ago.

A large majority of the Anarchists, says the correspondent, come from Catholic countries. Italy heads the list; then come France and Spain. Most Anarchist crimes are committed by Italians and Frenchmen. The United Kingdom and the United States, both Protestant countries, have the smallest number of Anarchists.

The coupling of Freemasonry and Judaism with the social scourge of anarchism is, says the correspondent, un-Christian and uncharitable.

THE DISCONTENT IN PERSIA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A dispatch to The Times from Brussels says the Persian Legation in that city has received a telegram from Teheran discrediting rumors of a revolutionary movement in Persia. Placards of an inflammatory character were, however, posted in the capital at night. They were removed by the police in the morning. Public tranquillity, it is asserted, is not menaced.

THE MACEDONIAN AGITATION.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A dispatch to The Times from Athens, commenting on the visit to that city of a number of Roumanian students, which has just ended, says the cordial welcome given to the students is an evidence that both Roumania and Greece recognize the necessity of combining in self-defense against the criminal efforts of the secret committees in Macedonia, whose agents were recently acquitted at Sofia.

CONGRATULATED BY THE KAISER.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says Emperor William has addressed congratulatory letters to the chief officials of East and West Prussia, saying it gave him heartfelt pleasure this year, the year of the jubilee of the Prussian monarchy, to conduct the manoeuvres in those loyal provinces.

TO-DAY:
FOURTEEN PAGES,
WITH
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 76½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 64¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 39c; cotton, middling, 8⅝c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 21c. —Commercial World.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Religious.—Page 8.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Ship News.—Page 8.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

NOBLE PURPOSE OF THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

St. Petersburg Paper Says It Was Formed to Prevent War Between the Peoples of the Earth.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times quotes an article in the St. Petersburg Rossiya which declares that Russia requires neither French nor English money. Her credit, says the article, enables her to place loans without difficulty on the international market.

Financial operations, the Rossiya declares, did not form the basis for the Franco-Russian alliance, and it was not founded on political speculation on the part of either France or Russia. The alliance was formed because of the genuine friendship of two great nations, who assumed the task of co-operating in order to promote high moral purposes. The two powers would not refuse the friendship of any country ready to promote their great aim, which is to prevent a sanguinary collision between the peoples of the earth.

PARIS OFFICIAL PERSISTENT.

M. Dausset Keeps on Inviting the Czar to the Capital—People Expected His Majesty Yesterday.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A dispatch from Paris to The Times says:

"The question of the Czar's coming is still on every lip. M. Dausset, President of the Municipal Council, has twice been snubbed, but persists in inviting his Majesty. His persistence as yet only succeeds in sounding that vaudeville note without which any great event in France would be incomplete.

"It should be remembered that the Czarina is in mourning for Queen Victoria and the Empress Frederick and that the visit of the imperial pair to France coincided exactly with the funeral of President McKinley. The decision of Emperor Nicholas to keep away from Parisian exuberance is tactful and in good taste."

The Brussels correspondent of The Times quotes an article in the Indépendance Belge on the Czar's visit to France. The article makes a thinly veiled appeal for intervention in favor of the Boers.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Throughout yesterday afternoon crowds of Parisians lined the Rue Lafayette and other thoroughfares leading to the Northern Station in the confident expectation that Emperor Nicholas would visit the capital. Many late comers offered to buy the places of those who had arrived earlier. The steps of churches and other points of vantage were utilized. A workman, when refusing a bid of 5f. for his place, said: "One cannot see a Czar every day."

A large crowd also gathered at the entrance to the cemetery of Père Lachaise, as, according to certain papers, the Czar intended to go there to place a wreath upon the tomb of President Faure.

Night came, but no Czar. A sudden heavy rain finally dispersed the disappointed Parisians.

It is now hoped that the Russian Emperor may be induced to prolong his stay and come to Paris to-morrow.

RELIGIOUS BODIES IN SPAIN.

All Associations, Except Those Authorized by the Concordat, Must Register Within Six Months.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says that, in view of the number of religious associations in Spain that have not been legalized, a royal decree fixes six months from now as the limit of time in which associations must register according to the law.

This affects all religious associations except those authorized by the Concordat.

RUSSIAN RURAL GOVERNMENT.

The Government Said to Intend a Thorough Reorganization of the System.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A dispatch from Odessa to The Times, in commenting on the failure of crops and the absolute destitution of the people in Bessarabia (Southwest Russia) during the last two seasons, owing to the dilatory and ineffective assistance given by the Russian Government, says it is asserted that the Government intends to thoroughly reorganize the local board system of rural Russia. Proposals with this object in view are said to be before the Council of State at the present time.

"It is certain, anyhow," says the dispatch, "that until the local Government boards are brought under the direct control of a central authority at St. Petersburg there can be little improvement."

KAISER DECORATES CHUN.

DANTSIC, Sept. 20.—Emperor William has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle upon Prince Chun, head of the Chinese mission of expiation for the murder of Baron von Ketteler.

Some of the Berlin papers sharply criticise the Emperor's complimentary treatment of the Prince.

"The Chinese Prince should not be noticed;" says the Deutsche Tages Zeitung. "The only justifiable attitude was the treatment he has received from the mother and widow of Baron von Ketteler, and their conduct toward him might fairly be regarded as a model."

Prince Chun returned to Berlin to-day.

MR. ROOSEVELT WALKS OUT ALONE

Refuses a Carriage When He Leaves the White House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—About 1:30 o'clock, shortly after the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting, President Roosevelt left the White House to go for luncheon to the residence of his sister, the wife of Commander Cowles of the navy.

Disdaining a carriage, he walked swiftly and alone. No one had known when he would leave his office, and, as he passed briskly out of the grounds of the Executive Mansion, he attracted little attention, scarcely anybody recognizing him. He crossed Pennsylvania Avenue into Lafayette Square, and thence up Sixteenth Street to his destination.

In the course of an hour and a half he returned to the White House, still alone and still walking.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Has taken gold medals against all other brands. —Adv.

E. M. GROUT SLATED FOR CONTROLLER

Placed on Ticket with Seth Low by Anti-Tammany Forces.

Nominee for President of Board of Aldermen Likely to be Selected To-day —Woodruff Says Low Will Accept.

The anti-Tammany ticket as thus far made up by joint conferees of all the anti-Tammany organizations consists of Seth Low for Mayor, and Borough President Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn for Controller.

The nomination for President of the Board of Aldermen, which is the only other nomination to be made, has been left to the Committee of Eighteen with full authority to act. This committee will meet to-day at 3 o'clock at Citizens' Union headquarters, and will, it is expected, agree upon a man for this remaining place on the ticket.

There was a meeting of the Committee of Eighteen at the Citizens' Union headquarters on Union Square yesterday afternoon, and after a conference of several hours Mr. Grout was unanimously agreed upon for Controller.

The only other name mentioned for this place was that of James McMahon, President of the Emigrant Savings Bank. It is said that there was no ballot upon these names, the conclusion being reached after discussion that Mr. Grout would be the more available man, and he was chosen without a contest.

The meeting last night of the Committee of Seventy-two to receive the report of the work done by the Committee of Eighteen in the afternoon was not of long duration. While there was not general satisfaction with the nomination of either Mr. Low or Mr. Grout, there was no open revolt. The nomination of Mr. Grout was ratified without dissent.

The only outward evidence of a lack of complete harmony among the conferees with regard to the nominations was the absence of Herman Ridder from both the afternoon and evening conferences, and the fact that ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, who left the afternoon conference in an angry frame of mind, but who was induced to return to the night conference, requested that he and his fellow representatives of the City Democracy be excused from voting on Mr. Grout's nomination.

Mr. O'Brien's disappointment was principally over the nomination of Mr. Low. He is not yet certain, he said last night, whether his organization can be held in line for Low, and it was for that reason he thought it wisest to refrain from voting upon the nomination of Mr. Grout.

Mr. Ridder's action in absenting himself from both conferences was a cause for some worry to the conferees, but they do not believe it foreshadows a bolt from the anti-Tammany ticket.

"Mr. Ridder," said one of the conferees, "is a very positive man. He wants certain things, and is insistent for them. Naturally he will be better satisfied if he gets all he wants, than he will be if he does not. But we think he is sure to come around all right for the ticket."

Mr. Ridder's objection is to the nomination of Mr. Low. He said yesterday that if Mr. Low was to be the candidate he must give pledges about license, the teaching of one other language besides English in the schools, and a promise that his administration would be absolutely uninfluenced by partisan considerations.

There was a report last night before the meeting of the Committee of Seventy-two that Mr. Low had sent word that he would not accept the nomination unless it was made unanimous by all of the anti-Tammany organizations.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said no such word had been received from Mr. Low. Mr. Low, he said, would receive the support of all the anti-Tammany forces, would accept, and was unquestionably the strongest candidate who could be agreed upon.

The general anti-Tammany conference was called to order at 9 o'clock by Col. Willis L. Ogden. Col. Ogden presented the report of the Committee of Eighteen to the general conference. Isaac A. Kapper of the Brooklyn Democracy moved that the report be accepted. He gave a short sketch of Mr. Grout's career.

Mr. Grout's nomination having been confirmed, a brief discussion of the names which had been presented at the afternoon meeting for President of the Board of Aldermen ensude, and it was decided to leave that nomination to the Committee of Eighteen.

The conference then adopted a declaration of principles, as follows:

> These conferees, without in any way infringing upon or interfering with the platform already adopted by the Citizens' Union, or that which has been adopted or may be adopted by any other anti-Tammany organization, do hereby announce the following statement of principles upon which all the conferees are agreed:
>
> We, the United Anti-Tammany Organizations of Greater New York, believing that the present city administration is a reproach to decent citizenship, and that the paramount duty of the coming Mayoralty election is to root out the prevailing corrupt conditions, hereby declare in favor of the election of our nominees, who stand with us on the following platform:
>
> 1. A progressive, businesslike, and non-partisan administration of municipal affairs, with a special view to cutting down public expenses and reducing the present excessive burden of taxation.
>
> 2. The toleration of the innocent customs and habits of our cosmopolitan population by rational laws and regulations assuring the largest measure of personal liberty consistent with the maintenance of law and order.
>
> 3. The conservation of the interests of capital and labor by an equal enforcement of laws and the enactment of such new measures as the welfare of the toiling masses may require.
>
> 4. The extirpation of the police blackmail iniquity and of the system of political jobbery, maintained in the interests of the Tammany Boss, who, though a foreign resident, and a British taxpayer, yet rules the City of New York by virtue of his control of Tammany Hall.
>
> 5. The steady betterment of municipal conditions by furthering such necessary public improvements as tend to the greatest good of the greatest number.

After the adoption of this platform the conference adjourned.

The sub-committee of eighteen, at the meeting in the afternoon, were confronted by an obstacle which they knew nothing of when it was practically agreed upon at a previous meeting to select an independent Democrat for President of the Board of Aldermen.

An examination of the revised charter disclosed that the President of the Board of Aldermen, in certain contingencies, is clothed with extraordinary powers. In the event of the disability of the Mayor he can, after a certain time, exercise the full prerogatives of the Chief Magistrate. The anti-Tammany forces are confident of their ability to elect Seth Low as Mayor, but, mindful of the tragedy that resulted in the death of President McKinley, they have become very cautious.

Section 95, Chapter IV. of charter, says:

> The Mayor may, whenever in his judgment the public interests shall so require, remove from office any public officer holding office by appointment from a Mayor of the City of New York, except members of the Board of Education, and Aqueduct Commissioners, Trustees of the College of the City of New York, and Trustees of Bellevue and allied hospitals, and except also judicial officers for whose removal other provision is made in the Constitution. No public officer shall hold his office for any specific term, except as in this act is otherwise expressly provided.

The same powers are also vested in the President of the Board of Aldermen, under certain circumstances. Section 23, Chapter II. of the new charter provides:

> Whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of the Mayor, or whenever, by reason of sickness, or absence from the city, the Mayor shall be prevented from attending to the duties of his office, the President of the Board of Aldermen shall act as Mayor, and possess all the rights and powers of such Mayor during such disability or absence. In case of a vacancy he shall so act until noon of the 1st day of January succeeding the election at which the Mayor's successor shall be chosen.
>
> It shall not be lawful for the President of the Board of Aldermen, when acting as Mayor in consequence of the sickness or absence from the city of the Mayor, to exercise any power of approve any ordinance or resolution unless such sickness or absence of the Mayor shall have continued thirty days, or to sign, approve, or disapprove any ordinance or resolution unless said sickness or absence shall have continued at least nine days.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv

For Yacht Races the fast steel steamers CITY OF LOWELL and PLYMOUTH will be in commission. Tickets $5.00; limited number. Fine band on each. See adv.—Adv.

The conferees yesterday considered many names for President of the Board of Aldermen, but because of the provisions in the charter, cited above, no selection was made. One of the conferees admitted that this was the case, but others declared the adjournment was had to ascertain whether the gentlemen named would accept the nomination.

These were among the names considered:

Oscar Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey.
A. Augustus Healy of Brooklyn.
F. W. Hinrichs, a Brooklyn lawyer, and ex-Register of Arrears.
John De Witt Warner.
Alderman Elias Goodman of Manhattan.
Ex-United States District Attorney Wallace Macfarlane.
Adolph Openhym.
Casimir Tag, President of the German-American Bank.
Jacob A. Cantor.
Capt. F. Norton Goddard.

There was a lack of harmony from the start, and Everett P. Wheeler, Willis L. Ogden, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff commented, so it is said, unfavorably on the absence of Herman Ridder. They intimated, it is alleged, that Mr. Ridder absented himself because he could not get what he wanted for himself or his friends.

Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien was not in good humor when he arrived. When asked what his organization, the City Democracy, would do about Mr. Low, he said:

"I don't know. We will have a conference on Tuesday. Each Assembly district will send five men. You can get a better opinion from five men than from one man in each district with regard to the prevailing sentiment. I don't know what these men will do. They will act on the name of Mr. Low and make some recommendations to our City Convention, which will meet next Wednesday. I can't say that there is any enthusiasm among our people for Mr. Low.

"I went out this morning to see people, and expected they would enthuse over Mr. Low, but they did not. Independent Democrats and Republicans alike seemed disappointed. Our people don't like Mr. Low. What they will do is another question. In my opinion, they will do some hard thinking, but what action they will take remains to be seen. I believe we would have done better with an independent Democrat as the nominee for Mayor.

"The talk that Senator Platt has belittled the actions at these conferences is, in my opinion, without foundation. The Republicans have acted like gentlemen and have been fair and unprejudiced. But some of the conferees treated us unfairly. The treatment of Col. E. M. Knox was shameful."

MR. WOODRUFF'S STATEMENT.

Talking on the situation just prior to the meeting Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said:

"There has been a good deal of misunderstanding and misapprehension as to the position of the Republicans in the conference. As a matter of fact Senator Platt did not want Seth Low. When Mr. Morris and I went before him on Sunday he was unalterably opposed to the nomination of Mr. Low. We talked the situation over, and he was shown just what the situation was in the Anti-Tammany Conference.

"We showed him that it was impossible to agree on any other candidate than Low. It was only after a long argument did he consent to Low, and then he instructed us to get an independent Democrat, saying it would be better for the fusion ticket. I know personally that Senator Platt was opposed to Low and that Mr. Morris was right when he said that Senator Platt was opposed to Low.

"The fact of the case is that there was no getting any Independent Democrat at the conference. You can surmise what might have been the situation when I say that. If the various conventions nominate Mr. Low I think he will be elected. I don't say that he is the strongest candidate that could have been named, but I do say he was the only candidate that could have been agreed on."

Soon after the committee met ex-Sheriff O'Brien received a visitor and then prepared to leave. As he did so Col. Willis L. Ogden attempted to stop him, but Mr. O'Brien replied:

"What is the use? I have no candidates."

Then Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, John C. Sheehan, and others prevailed on Mr. O'Brien to stay, but a little later he left and as he was leaving said to the reporters:

"I have no candidates for Controller or President of the Board of Aldermen. I am simply disgusted with the whole thing as it is being run. The Citizens' Union people want to have their own way in everything."

As stated, however, Mr. O'Brien returned later and participated in the proceedings.

MR. GROUT'S SELECTION.

The conferees at last night's conference nearly all expressed themselves after adjournment as more than pleased with Mr. Grout's nomination for Controller. The general verdict was that he would give added strength to the ticket. Mr. Grout, besides being President of the Borough of Brooklyn, is President of the Brooklyn Club, and a lawyer of high standing at the Brooklyn bar. He was a law partner of Judge Gaynor at the time of the latter's election to the Supreme Court.

He supported Judge Gaynor and also supported Schieren for Mayor on the same ticket. In 1895 he ran against Frederick W. Wurster for Mayor of Brooklyn and made a strong showing, notwithstanding the fact that the Democratic vote was divided by the candidacy of Edward M. Shepard. He came within a few thousand votes of being elected. Mr. Grout, although elected President of the Borough on the regular Democratic ticket, has always been regarded as an independent Democrat.

His principal strength as a candidate in this campaign, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said last night, would be due to the fact that he was the original discoverer of the Ramapo fraud.

"It was the admirable pamphlet which Mr. Grout published on the subject," said Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, "which gave Mr. Coler his information on which to begin his fight against the Ramapo Company. Mr. Grout was the first man to attack the Ramapo fraud; there is no doubt about that."

ASPHALT COMPANY'S COUNSEL ARRESTED.

Venezuela Accuses Dr. Bruzual of Undue Political Activity—Was Lawyer for the New York Company.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Sept. 20.—The Red "D" Line steamer Philadelphia, which arrived here to-day, brings advices from Caracas to the effect that Dr. Bruzual, counsel at Caracas for the New York and Bermudez Company in the asphalt litigation, was thrown into jail last month by the Venezuelan authorities, who pretended that the arrest was made on political grounds. He disclaimed all knowledge of the reason for being taken into custody, and declared that he was not concerned in politics in any way.

Upon the recommendation of his physician, he was removed from the jail to the hospital in Caracas, where the New York and Bermudez Company had access to him for legal advice, and the case was resumed Monday under his direction.

On Wednesday, however, Dr. Bruzual was again arrested, and conveyed from the hospital to the jail, where he is inaccessible to his clients.

The hearing before the Venezuelan Supreme Court of the case of the Warner-Quinlan syndicate against the New York and Bermudez Company for a determination of the title to the Felicidad asphalt lake was resumed Sept. 16.

It appears that on the reconvening of the court, the New York and Bermudez Company filed a petition containing reasons why the Court should refuse a bond of $20,000 filed by the Bank of Caracas for the syndicate. These reasons were to the general effect that the bank, under its articles of incorporation, was not empowered to file such a bond without the consent of the stockholders, which had not been obtained. The Court was still considering the petition when the Philadelphia left La Guayra.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old and fine. Luyties Brothers, N. Y. —Adv.

JOHN ARMSTRONG CHANLER REAPPEARS IN VIRGINIA

Divorced Husband of Amelie Rives Had Been Living in Retirement.

WENT BY AN ASSUMED NAME

Lawyers Issue a Statement Saying that Mr. Chanler's Sanity, Vouched for by Eminent Neurologists, Will Be Demonstrated in Court.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Sept. 20.—John Armstrong Chanler, divorced husband of Amelie Rives, now Princess Troubetzkoi, and who had been lost for nearly a year, many of his friends thinking he was dead, arrived in this city this morning on the 10:06 Southern train from Lynchburg, where he had been staying at the Arlington Hotel for six weeks.

He was met at the train and driven to the residence of his friend and counsel, Capt. Micajah Woods, on High Street. After a brief consultation Mr. Chanler and Capt. Woods took the 11:45 Chesapeake and Ohio train for Louisa Court House, to attend Circuit Court. His attorneys to-day gave out the following statement:

"The appearance at Louisa Court House to-day at 2 o'clock of attorneys in a civil proceeding in behalf of John Armstrong Chanler, with reference to certain property in that county, in which he is interested, being likely to revive or originate sensational newspaper stories about him, his attorneys, who are Senator John W. Daniel and his law partner, Frederick Harper of Lynchburg; Micajah Woods, Commonwealth's Attorney for Albemarle County, Charlottesville; Armisted C. Gordon, City Attorney of Staunton, and Augustus Van Wyck of New York, have deemed it advisable, with Mr. Chanler's approval, to give to the press the following statement:

"On the 13th of March, 1897, Mr. Chanler, then a citizen of Albemarle County, Va., visiting in New York, was committed to Bloomingdale Asylum, at White Plains, N. Y., on an order of a Judge of the Supreme Court of that State.

"On Thanksgiving evening, 1900, after numerous fruitless efforts to secure legal counsel, having managed to borrow from a friend a few dollars, he escaped from the asylum and went to Philadelphia. There, under the guise of an attorney representing a client, he submitted his case to a distinguished neurologist, Dr. J. Madison Taylor, and upon Dr. Taylor's expression of willingness to assume charge of his alleged client, he disclosed his identity.

"In order to afford Dr. Taylor ample time and opportunity for observation, Mr. Chanler of his own motion and without compulsion repaired to a private sanitarium in Philadelphia, under the charge of Dr. Taylor, and remained there for six months. During this time a number of eminent alienists, neurologists, and psychologists were called in consultation by Dr. Taylor, and the records of the proceedings in Louisa County disclose the unanimous opinion of all these experts as to Mr. Chanler's sanity.

"Later, having placed himself in touch with his counsel by correspondence, he came to Virginia and lived at Lynchburg, up to Sept. 20, when he returned to his home, County of Albemarle, where he now is, and where proceedings will be instituted, under the Virginia statutes, to demonstrate before a court of competent jurisdiction, and in affirmative manner, his entire sanity.

"Mr. Chanler, who, since his escape from Bloomingdale, has been believed by many persons to be dead, and by many others to be living abroad, is the picture of vigorous physical health, while his sound mentality is vouched for by such eminent scientists as Dr. John Taylor, who was Dr. Weir Mitchell's chief of clinics, and is Neurologist of the Howard Hospital, Philadelphia, and by Dr. H. C. Wood, Professor of Nervous Diseases in the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Joseph Jastrow, head of the Psychological Department of the University of Wisconsin, and President of the American Psychological Association; Dr. Allen McLane Hamilton, President of the Medical College of Cornell University and consulting physician to the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane of New York, and by other prominent alienists and neurologists.

"Mr. Chanler's commitment and confinement in New York grew out of his necessary seclusion of himself, for a long period of time, in the study of experimental psychology, a field of science that has received a tremendous impulse of development in the past few years, and in which those who are competent to judge award Mr. Chanler the encomium of having made a very interesting discovery.

"In a book he is about to publish, entitled 'The X-Faculty,' a short study in advanced experimental psychology, his scientific investigations are fully set forth.

"It will doubtless please the many friends of Mr. Chanler, in Virginia and elsewhere, to know of his sound condition of mind and body, which is vouched for, as disclosed to them by personal contact and through frequent correspondence during these months by all of his counsel."

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 20.—On July 19 a stranger of somewhat striking appearance arrived at Lynchburg and put up at the Arlington Hotel.

He gave the name of John Chilton, and continued to be known by that name until this morning at 8 o'clock, when he boarded the local passenger train of the Southern Railway for Louisa Court House. Then it was learned that "John Chilton" was an assumed name, and that his real name is John Armstrong Chanler, the divorced husband of Amelie Rives.

While at the Arlington Hotel Mr. Chanler lived quietly and, apparently, exercised the greatest care to conceal his identity. "Mr. Chilton" was vouched for at the Arlington Hotel by Mr. Fred Harper, son-in-law and law partner of Senator Daniel. On several occasions "Mr. Chilton" was seen in conference with Mr. Harper, and it is stated that once or twice he went to Richmond with Mr. Harper to interview Senator Daniel. It now transpires that Messrs. Daniel & Harper had been engaged by him to act as counsel in the proceedings which he expected to institute for the purpose of having himself declared entirely sane by a court of competent jurisdiction.

John Armstrong Chanler, son of the late John Winthrop Chanler, who died in 1877, and a cousin of William Waldorf and John Jacob Astor, is now forty-one years old. His mother was a Miss Ward, a granddaughter of John Jacob Astor.

He was graduated from Columbia and took a course at Rugby. He started to practice law, having as partner Henry Van Ness Philip. He had an estate which gave him an income of $30,000.

On June 14, 1888, he was married to Amelie Rives, daughter of Col. W. C. Rives of Castle Hill, Albemarle County, Va. Miss Rives had written several books, of which the best known was "The Quick or the Dead."

The marriage was an unhappy one, and on Oct. 9, 1895, Mr. and Mrs. Chanler were divorced. The suit was undisputed, and was brought by the wife on the ground of incompatibility of temper. She, Feb. 18, 1896, married at Charlottesville, Va., Prince Pierre Troubetzkoi, an artist of London, England.

Her former husband, Mr. Chanler, early in 1897 was alleged to have developed eccentricities which compelled his friends to place him where he could have proper treatment, and, in February, he was committed as of impaired intellect to the Bloomingdale Asylum.

When his absence from business and society was noticed, the report was circulated that he had gone to Europe to travel. His sequestration was made public in October, 1897, when he was taken sick at the asylum. Here he was not subjected to close restraint, and he disappeared on Dec. 5, 1900. An alarm was sent out the next day. He was reported to have been seen in Westchester County on Dec. 14, and in New Jersey three days later.

His eccentricities were said not to be alarming, but it was asserted that he believed that he was the reincarnation of Napoleon I. and that by following his "system" he could "break" the bank at Monte Carlo. One of his diversions at the asylum, it was said, was to play his system with a miniature roulette layout.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

On account of the very large business to the Adirondack Mountains and the Thousand Islands, the New York Central announces that its Summer train service to these sections will be continued through the entire month of September, and as far into October as the business seems to warrant.—Adv.

MR. CROKER URGED TO NAME A BROOKLYNITE.

Hugh McLaughlin Sends His Views Through Mr. Shevlin—Fear of Mr. Low's Strength.

The first step by the Democratic leaders in selecting the candidate for Mayor of the Greater New York was taken last evening. James Shevlin, representing Hugh McLaughlin and the Brooklyn Democratic organization, called at the Democratic Club at 9 o'clock. He was accompanied by ex-Sheriff Frank Creamer. Mr. Shevlin shook hands cordially with John F. Carroll and then was escorted to Richard Croker's room.

The conference lasted three hours. At first Mr. Shevlin and Mr. Croker were alone, and the former stated in detail the ideas of Mr. McLaughlin regarding the candidate and the campaign. After the conference Mr. Shevlin said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"We have just discussed the political situation in a general way."

"Has a decision been reached on any point?" was asked.

"All I can say is that we think the candidate for Mayor on the Democratic ticket should come from Brooklyn."

"Has that point been settled?"

"We are trying to prevail on them to name a Brooklyn man for Mayor. That is as far as I can go in any statement this evening."

"Has any name or list of names been submitted to the New York organization from which the candidate might be selected?"

"I cannot answer that question this evening. There are many men in Brooklyn who have admirable public records, and represent a high type of citizenship. We think that Brooklyn is entitled to name the head of the ticket this year, and our reasons have been stated fairly. A man could be named from that section of the city who would be a very strong candidate for Mayor."

"What is your opinion of Seth Low as the anti-Tammany candidate?" was asked.

"Mr. Low's strength will all depend on the nominations made by the Democratic Convention. I would rather not discuss Mr. Low's strength as a candidate until the name of the man who is to head the Democratic city ticket is settled."

"Do you think that Mr. Low's record will make him strong in Brooklyn?"

"That will depend on the man named to run against him."

When Mr. Shevlin was informed that Edward M. Grout had been named as the anti-Tammany candidate for Controller he expressed surprise, but would not state his opinion of Mr. Grout's shift from the ranks of the Brooklyn organization to a position antagonistic to the plitical leaders who made him President of the Borough of Brooklyn.

"Will there be more conferences between yourself and Mr. Croker?" was asked.

"Yes. The Brooklyn organization will try to have their ideas prevail in the matter of the head of the ticket."

"If the nomination for Mayor is not accorded to Brooklyn will the second place on the ticket be acceptable?" was asked.

"We are now working to name the head of the ticket. Other matters have not been thought of as yet."

TO OFFSET LOW'S STRENGTH.

From an inside source it was learned that while Mr. Shevlin talked very diplomatically to Mr. Croker, he made it plain that the Brooklyn organization considered it of the utmost importance to name a Brooklyn Democrat to offset the strength which Seth Low is likely to develop in that borough. The naming of Mr. Grout is certain to strengthen the McLaughlin organization in urging their plan of campaign, as it is of vital interest to the Brooklyn organization to carry Kings County this Fall. There are at stake, among others, the offices of Sheriff, County Clerk, and the office of President of the borough, which will carry with it thousands of places in the various city departments.

The moves made by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff during the last few weeks have been to make the anti-Tammany ticket as strong as possible in Brooklyn. This, it is pointed out, led him to canvass for the selection of Seth Low, and also to favor the naming of Mr. Grout on the anti-Tammany ticket for Controller.

When Mr. Croker was seen yesterday he said:

"On my arrival in this country I heard of the death of President McKinley, and I then stated that no political questions would be discussed by me until after the funeral of the President. I have kept to that statement. The interview which was printed in a Philadelphia paper is a 'fake.' I did not see the man who wrote the alleged interview over three minutes and made none of the statements credited to me for publication. When I want to say anything on politics, I will call the New York reporters and talk to them."

"Do you intend to discuss politics for publication in this campaign?" was asked.

"That depends on whether the occasion calls for it."

The alleged interview with Mr. Croker printed in a Philadelphia paper was signed by Alfred Henry Lewis, who has written a biography of Mr. Croker. He has had Mr. Croker's confidence in political matters for years. When seen by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last evening, Mr. Lewis said:

"The interview printed with Mr. Croker is all right. The trouble is that some men are interviewed without knowing that they are being interviewed. That is the trouble in this matter."

Police Commissioner Murphy was a caller at the Democratic Club last evening for the first time since Mr. Croker's return from England. He talked pleasantly with the Tammany leader for over an hour, and they laughed and joked good-naturedly. Commissioner Murphy was seen after the interview. He said:

"I had a very pleasant talk with him."

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan was a much-sought-after man yesterday. To escape answering questions as to his recent political actions he went to Albany. He left orders with several of his followers what to say about political matters. The statement that Senator Sullivan was gradually reaching out and would soon make a bid for the leadership of Tammany Hall against Mr. Croker was denied by all his friends. Councilman Thomas F. Foley, who was delegated by Senator Sullivan to speak, said:

"Why, all this talk of the Senator wanting the leadership of Tammany Hall is rot. He said not long ago to me that he did not care about even the leadership of his district and that he would just as leave retire from the game, as he was getting tired."

"How about Senator Sullivan reaching out and beating ex-Judge Divver?" was asked.

"Senator Sullivan did not interfere in the contest. Divver was unpopular with the voters and the workers, and they did not want him any longer as leader. I worked hard in this district and won."

"How about the story that Mr. Croker sent for Senator Sullivan to come to the Democratic Club and he refused?" was asked.

"That is not true. If Mr. Croker had sent for Sullivan to come up to the Democrat Club he would have taken an express train."

"How about Senator Sullivan booming Controller Coler for Mayor?" was asked.

"Mr. Coler is more popular with the east side people than many of the politicians imagine. He would make a very strong candidate."

Other leaders in the Sullivan districts stated that he might favor the naming of Controller Coler for Mayor, but if Mr. Croker said "no Coler," then Senator Sullivan and all his followers would stick to Tammany Hall, as they have always done.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

The "Overland Limited"
the every day fast train to San Francisco via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Provides the best of everything. Drawing-room sleeping cars, buffet, smoking and library car (with barber) and dining cars, without change from Chicago. Particulars at North-Western Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

THE SCHLEY COURT BEGINS ITS INQUIRY

Rear Admiral Higginson and Three Other Witnesses Heard.

PERSONAL OPINIONS BARRED

The Court Decides, After Argument, to Hear Facts Alone—Discrepancy in Testimony—Small Attendance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Schley court of inquiry resumed its sessions to-day, completed its organization by the prompt substitution of Rear Admiral F. N. M. Ramsay in place of Rear Admiral Howison, heard four witnesses, and adjourned until to-morrow. There was plenty of indication that Admiral Dewey intended to make good his promise that the work of the court should not lag.

The attendance was very much smaller than that on the first day of the court. Only three or four rows of the chairs provided for the public were filled with listeners, and none of them could hear any of the witnesses. Not more than half the seats and desks assigned to newspaper men were occupied.

Rear Admiral Ramsay, upon his entrance into the courtroom, greeted Rear Admiral Schley and his counsel, and other friends in the room, most cordially. He was the first member of the court to arrive. Admiral Dewey came in his victoria, accompanied by Mrs. Dewey, dressed in deep mourning. Mrs. Dewey did not remain, but returned at 4 to take the Admiral home. The Admiral made good his threat to bring his luncheon, which he carried in a little brown pasteboard box tied with a ribbon.

Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn, who was present in the witness room, and who had expected to be the first witness, was displaced by Rear Admiral Higginson, at the instance of the Judge Advocate, who was invited by Rear Admiral Schley's counsel to begin in any way he preferred.

The testimony was interesting less for the direct statement made than for the contradictions of two witnesses on the same points, and the decision of the Court not to hear opinions. Rear Admiral Higginson, who commanded the Massachusetts of the Flying Squadron, gave his testimony brusquely. He related the particulars of the run from Key West to Cienfuegos and beyond, said that he had not been advised by Commodore Schley of any plan of attack upon the Spanish vessels, if met, that the blockade off Santiago was maintained at from three to one and one-half miles, and that the line was closer to shore at night than during the day.

Objection was made to the inquiry by Judge Advocate Lemly as to what impression was made upon the witness by Rear Admiral Schley's conduct during the brief firing upon the Cristobal Colon in the mouth of Santiago Harbor on May 31, and was sustained. Later, several questions proposed by the court were submitted by Judge Advocate Lemly, one of which, understood to have been framed by Rear Admiral Benham, sought to ascertain whether the witness thought Commodore Schley had done everything in his power to capture or destroy the Colon, and was answered by Rear Admiral Higginson with, "No; I don't think it was," before the objection of Rear Admiral Schley's counsel could be made. After argument by Mr. Raynor, the question was withdrawn.

Capt. Giles B. Harber, who was executive officer of the Texas, differed from Rear Admiral Higginson in that he stated that the blockading distances maintained by Commodore Schley were from seven to ten miles instead of from one to three, and also in asserting that the distance observed at night was greater than that held by day. With regard to the difficulties of coaling at Santiago he made less of them than Rear Admiral Higginson, saying that they were not greater than at Tortugas when he had coaled the Texas there.

Major Thomas N. Wood, Marine Corps, who was Captain of the Marine Guard on the Massachusetts, repeated an overheard remark said to have been made by Commodore Schley, during the firing at Santiago on May 31, when Wood was eight feet away from the conversation. Schley was reported to have said: "Starboard your helm, and let's get out of this." Rear Admiral Higginson did not refer to this direction by Commodore Schley. When questioned by the Judge Advocate about this remark, the witness asserted that he had heard it "fairly distinctly."

There were rumors about the courtroom that the Navy Department had surprises in store to be introduced soon. The proceedings of the day brought no surprises except the conflict of testimony of Higginson and Harber as to the blockading distances observed by the fleet under Schley.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Admiral Dewey Calls the Court to Order Promptly and the Questions Begin Almost Immediately.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Schley court of inquiry was called to order by a simple word from Admiral Dewey. The first order of business was the reading by Judge Advocate Lemly of the order of the Navy Department appointing Rear Admiral Ramsay to a place on the court in place of Rear Admiral Howison. When this was accomplished, Capt. Lemly turned to Rear Admiral Schley and asked him, as he did before Rear Admiral Howison was challenged, whether he had objection to urge against any member of the court. The Rear Admiral arose as this question was asked and replied:

"I have not."

The Judge Advocate then swore the members of the court collectively, and was in turn sworn in as Judge Advocate. The court then retired, at the instance of Judge Advocate Lemly, for the purpose of discussing the methods of procedure. Capt. Lemly suggested that it was usual on such occasions to clear the courtroom, but that

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

Hotel Hygeia closes season October 15th. Hotel Chamberlin opens Fall and Winter season same date. Both these great hotels now owned and operated by the Old Point Comfort Improvement Co., Fort Monroe, Va.—Adv.

the court could withdraw in lieu of this proceeding, if the court so desired.

Admiral Dewey announced that the court would pursue the latter course. Before the withdrawal a letter from Rear Admiral Schley to the Navy Department requesting that he be supplied with all papers bearing upon the case, and the department's reply granting the request were read.

At 11:25 the court returned from its consultation. The Judge Advocate, addressing Rear Admiral Schley as "the applicant," asked if he had any suggestions to make as to the method of proceeding, whether he had something to offer or desired that he (Lemly) proceed. The Rear Admiral responded with a nod of the head and a move of the hand, "Go ahead."

Capt. Lemly then presented the report of the Bureau of Navigation for 1898, a hydrographic chart of the West Indies and adjacent seas, and other charts. He stated explicitly that they were introduced not as testimony, but merely as books of reference.

"Will they preclude the introduction of original documents?" Judge Wilson asked.

"Not at all," was the reply. "On the contrary, we shall desire to introduce the original documents when opportunity offers."

Capt. Parker made objection to the hydrographic chart when it was presented. "It is grossly incorrect," he said. "As a matter of fact, the coast line of Cuba on this chart is six miles further south and four miles further west than it should be." He, however, withdrew his objection when assured that the chart was not to be used as evidence.

REAR ADMIRAL HIGGINSON CALLED.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, present Commander in Chief of the North Atlantic Squadron, was the first witness called. He said that he had, as Captain, commanded the battleship Massachusetts during the Spanish war, and that for a part of the time the Massachusetts had been a part of the "Flying Squadron" of which Commodore Schley had been in command. He told of joining the fleet at Newport News, of going to Key West, and, later, to Cienfuegos, Cuba. Key West had been left on May 19, 1898, and Cienfuegos reached on the 22d.

"What was then done to secure communication with the Cuban forces on shore?" Capt. Lemly asked.

"Nothing to my knowledge," the witness replied. "I did not see that anything was done, but I understood that information concerning the Cubans was received through Capt. McCalla," Rear Admiral Higginson said, in response to questions, that this was later.

He also told, in reply to questions, of the presence of the collier Merrimac and of the departure from Cienfuegos and the arrival at Santiago on the evening of May 26. He said that the Massachusetts had at that time taken on about 130 tons of coal, but that, as the weather was rough, this was done with difficulty.

The witness also told of the fleets leaving Santiago for Key West on the night of its arrival at the former place, and of the fact that after steaming westward for a considerable distance, the vessels, all in response to Commodore Schley's signals, returned and steamed to within two or three miles of the mouth of the harbor.

"What happened to cause the decision to return to Key West?" the witness was asked.

"I don't know," was the reply.

"What was the condition of the weather at the time, for coaling at sea?"

"It was not impossible to coal, I think."

"Did you have any conference with the commanding officer in regard to returning to Santiago after you had gotten on the way to Key West?"

"None. We acted under general orders. All we did was to follow the signals of the flagship—the signals of the Commander in Chief."

Speaking of the conditions when Santiago Harbor was reached the Rear Admiral said that he could see well into the harbor, and that he saw the Spanish ship Colon lying in the outer harbor. He did not remember seeing other vessels, but the Colon was then 1,000 yards beyond Morro Castle. The vessel lay there until she was fired upon on May 31, and then retired.

THE ENGAGEMENT OF MAY 31.

Describing the engagement of May 31, Rear Admiral Higginson said it was on the day before the arrival of reinforcements under Rear Admiral (then Captain) Sampson. He said that Commodore Schley had come aboard and said that he wanted "to go in and fire on the Colon."

"So we went in and fired on her," continued the witness. He said that the shots fell short of the Colon, and that the Spanish shore batteries had in turn fired at the bombarding ships. In reply to questions as to what had been accomplished by the bombardment, the witness replied that it had served to draw the fire of the Spanish shore battery, and to give an idea of what it was composed of.

"What idea did you get of its composition?"

"I did not think it amounted to anything."

"Where was Commodore Schley during the bombardment?"

"At one time he was with me in the conning tower, but most of the time he was on the outside of it. I was near him most of the time."

"Describe the Commodore's manner in this engagement."

"I hardly know how to answer that question except to say that his manner was that of a Commander in Chief."

The Judge Advocate then asked: "What impression did the Commodore's manner in that engagement make upon you?"

Mr. Rayner of counsel for Rear Admiral Schley objected to this question, and after some contention the question was withdrawn. Judge Advocate Lemly stated, before withdrawing the question, that he considered the point as embraced in the precept, and that while the task was a disagreeable one, he considered it his duty to press the point. He intimated that he would do so at another time.

"Why did you not go in and destroy the Colon in the engagement on May 31?" Judge Advocate Lemly asked the witness.

"Because we were not ordered to do so," replied Rear Admiral Higginson. Later the witness volunteered the statement:

"I think the Colon could have been destroyed where she lay at anchor that day."

Rear Admiral Higginson stated in reply to questions from Capt. Lemly that there were no written orders, and that, so far as he could recall, the only verbal orders were to "go in."

The Judge Advocate then offered Rear Admiral Higginson's report of the 5th of August, saying the report had been made in line of duty. Judge Wilson of counsel for Rear Admiral Schley said no objection would be made, but that counsel for the applicant did not desire the unobjected acceptance of the report to operate as a precedent.

Capt. Lemly announced that he had no further questions to ask of Rear Admiral Higginson, and counsel for Rear Admiral Schley stated they had no questions to ask. It was then stated by Capt. Lemly that the Court had some inquiries of its own to make.

These were written, and the first was concerning the elevation of the guns during the bombardment of the Colon on May 31. The reply was that at first they were 7,800 feet, and, latterly, 9,000 feet. The next question was as to whether "there was any place of shelter near Santiago where the Flying Squadron could have coaled after its arrival at Santiago?" Admiral Higginson replied that Guantanamo was only forty miles to the east.

THE COURT'S DISTURBING QUESTION.

The third question, coming as it did from the Court, created something of a sensation, which was intensified by the reply. The question was:

"Was every effort made by Commodore Schley to destroy or capture the Spanish warship Colon as she lay at anchor in the harbor at Santiago, between the 27th and 31st of May?"

"Object," "Object," "Object," came from each of Rear Admiral Schley's counsel, but before a halt could be called the witness had replied.

"No, I don't think it was."

The question and the reply led to a legal controversy. Both Judge Wilson and Mr. Rayner contended that the question called for the opinion of the witness, whereas only facts were admissible. Judge Rayner inquired:

"May I ask the Court if, according to the method of procedure here, the Court has ruled that we are not at liberty to object to any question at all that may be asked?"

To his Admiral Dewey replied:

"While this court is ordered to investigate all the facts, we have the right to ask any question that will bring out the facts. One of the charges against Admiral Schley is whether or not every effort incumbent upon the commanding officer of the fleet, under such circumstances, was made by Commodore Schley to capture or destroy the Spanish cruiser Colon as she lay at anchor in the entrance to Santiago Harbor, May 27 to 31 inclusive. We have asked that question, and we have his [Rear Admiral Higginson's] opinion. This Court, by the precept, is obliged to give an opinion upon the conclusion of the investigation. Now, in the opinion of the Court, and in order to form our opinion, we wanted Rear Admiral Higginson's opinion on that subject."

Judge Wilson—I understand that precept, reading it through from end to end, to mean simply this, that there shall be an investigation to get at the facts. And when you have gotten at the facts, then you express your opinion. But you are not called upon, and, I must respectfully submit, are not permitted, to take somebody else's opinion. You have a right to get all the facts you can, and that is what we want, but otherwise you will see at once that you might have a great variety of opinions and all the opinions of subordinates. In other words, the precept does not call for anybody's opinion except the opinion of this honorable Court.

Admiral Dewey—In the opinion of one member of the court, and perhaps of the others, we do not ask his opinion, but for a statement of a matter of fact. We ask, "Was anything done?" We don't say, "In your opinion."

Judge Rayner made an extended argument, quoting many legal authorities, against the admissibility of opinions on the part of witnesses. He was still speaking when at 1 o'clock the court took a recess of an hour for luncheon.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the court was called to order by Admiral Dewey. Mr. Rayner resumed his argument, contending that if testimony giving opinions should be admitted the inquiry would be interminable. If, for instance, opinions were to be taken as to the propriety of the loop made by the Brooklyn, practically the entire navy could be summoned, as all its members were experts, and each would have his opinion. Witnesses were expected to relate facts, the court to give opinions.

JUDGE ADVOCATE'S VIEW.

Replying, Judge Advocate Lemly quoted the record in the trial of Admiral Keppel, arguing that it was entirely within the discreation of the court to decide whether the opinion of a witness who had been on the ground should be called for by the court. He thought, however, that "the weight of authority was against asking the opinion of a witness."

The Court then withdrew its question as to whether Commodore Schley had done all that could be done to destroy the Colon while that vessel lay at anchor in Santiago Bay.

Another question put by the Court was as to the distance the squadron lay out from Santiago. The reply was that it was three or four miles out during the day and two or three miles at night. Rear Admiral Higginson said that after the bombardment of May 31 no further effort had been made to destroy the Colon because the vessel had gone inside the harbor.

Admiral Higginson was then excused, and Capt. C. M. Chester, who commanded the Cincinnati during the Spanish war, and who is now in command of the Naval War College at Newport, was called.

Capt. Chester related an interview he had had with Commodore Schley on board the Brooklyn off the south coast of Cuba on May 20, 1898. He hal told the Commodore that from his examination of the charts he beileved coaling feasible, but he thought it would be done under great disadvantages. He had expressed the opinion that boats might be used or that a more secure point might be gained under the lees thirty miles to eastward.

Major Thomas N. Wood of the Marine Corps, who commanded the marine force on the Massachusetts during the Spanish war, testified concerning that vessel's operations during the siege of Santiago. He said that the second day after Santiago Bay was reached by the Flying Squadron he had seen the Colon lying inside the harbor; that there was at that time another Spanish vessel of the Viscaya class partly visible. He thought both were in view for three or four days.

The witness also said that when Commodore Schley had come aboard the Massachusetts, previous to the bombardment of the Colon on May 31, he had heard that officer say to Capt. Higginson: "We are going in, but we will not go in sufficiently near to endanger the vessels." He had been told that the distance was to be 10,000 feet.

After the bombardment had ceased, Major Woods said, the Spanish shore batteries continued to fire at the American ships. At this point he had gone forward, where he had again seen Commodore Schley.

"Did you then hear any orders or instructions given by Commodore Schley after the bombardment?" asked the Judge Advocate.

The witness replied: "I went upon the superstructure to ask if we were going in again or going any closer, so as to know whether we would have a chance to use the six-inch batteries, of which I was in command, and I heard, as I believe, Commodore Schley say to Capt. Higginson: 'Starboard your helm and let's get out of this.'"

"How clear is your recollection? Were these his exact words?"

"As I remember, these were the exact words, and at the time I considered them as having been made by Commodore Schley. There was quite a number of people up there on the forward part of the deck at that time, and from the recognition of the voice and the general direction from which it came, I took it to be a remark made by the flag officer. I suppose I was probably eight feet away from the speaker when I heard this remark made."

"Did you hear it distinctly?"

"I heard it fairly distinctly. There was a bit of confusion going on at the time caused by persons walking around."

CAPT. HARBER TESTIFIES.

The battleship Texas, owing to the death of Rear Admiral Philip, her commander in the Santiago campaign, was represented before the court by Capt. Giles B. Harber, now Naval Attaché at Paris and St. Petersburg, who was executive officer on the Texas during the Spanish war. He was asked to give a detailed account of the operations of that vessel during the war.

The Texas also had been a part of the "flying squadron," and the witness said that when they steamed for Cienfuegos the flagship had signaled, "We go to Cienfuegos to bag the Spaniards; wish you good luck."

In reply to questions he said that when Cinefuegos was reached earthworks were discovered there, but no effort was made to destroy them.

"Now, Captain," the Judge Advocate said, "I want to ask you, as executive officer of the Texas, in case of the sudden death or disability of Capt. Philip, who would have taken command of that vessel?"

"I would naturally have," was the reply.

"What instructions did you have, written or verbal, respecting the order of battle which the Flying Squadron was to follow in case the enemy should suddenly appear?"

"The matter was never broached. The commanding officer never gave me any, nor did I know that he had any."

"You had no knowledge, then, of the existence of any order of battle or written or verbal instructions covering such a contingency?"

"No, Sir."

The witness said that while lying off Cienfuegos he, with others, had seen lights from the shore, which, from their nature, they took to be signals, but that no attention had been paid to them until the 24th, when the Marblehead had arrived and, he understood, had responded to the signals and communicated with those on shore.

He also said that the Texas had been in no great need of coal while lying off Cienfuegos, but that she could have taken more and would have been glad to get it. The Iowa had coaled there, he said. The questions and replies on this point were as follows:

"Have you had any experience in coaling vessels in the waters of the West Indies, or in that part of the world?"

"I had some experience shortly before while lying at Tortugas."

"If, as executive officer of the Texas, you had received instructions at that time, on the 26th, to coal ship, what would you have done?"

"I would have coaled ship, probably."

"Was there anything in the conditions of weather or the sea then prevailing to have prevented the Texas from taking coal on the 26th?"

"On the evening of the 26th I do not think the sea was any heavier than existed when I successfully coaled ship at Tortugas, although the collier was a heavier vessel. I coaled ship in Tortugas with a considerable sea, the collier having only about 3,500 tons."

"Of course, I can understand you don't go to sea to coal ship, but in an emergency you think you could have coaled the Texas on that day?"

"I believe we could have taken coal on the Texas; yes."

THE SAIL TO SANTIAGO.

Describing the sail to Santiago, the witness said there had been rough weather, but that the Texas could have made better time than it did. He said that when the squadron arrived in sight of the Yale and other American vessels off Santiago on the evening of May 26, all the vessels cleared for action, thinking they were vessels of the enemy. When they discovered their mistake, Capt. Philip had signaled Capt. Wise of the Yale, saying, "Have you got them in there?" to which the reply was: "I think we have."

Relating the particulars of the return to Santiago, after starting for Key West, the witness said that coal had been taken on in the night of the 27th. When Capt. Philip had been asked if the Texas could coal he had replied: "We can try." The trial had been made, and the effort had proved successful, the witness said.

Capt. Harber volunteered the statement that on May 27, before the new supply of coal was taken on the Texas, there were about 400 tons of that fuel on the vessel.

Capt. Harber also told of seeing the Colon inside the harbor at Santiago on the morning of May 29, and said it had remained there until June 1. The American fleet, he said, lay seven or eight miles from the mouth of the harbor at night, and further than that in the daytime.

At this distance there was no difficulty in seeing the shore during the daytime and on clear nights, but when the weather was bad it was difficult to see the shore in daytime, and sometimes, under those circumstances, impossible to see it at night.

Asked concerning his knowledge of the Brooklyn's loop during the battle off Santiago, the witness said he did not see the loop made.

Capt. Harber was then asked concerning the position of the Brooklyn relative to the Texas and to the other ships when he first saw her after the turn.

"The Brooklyn," he replied, "was on the port bow of the Texas, standing at an angle I should say approximating one-half point to the southward of the heading of the Texas. At that time the Oregon was just forging past us on the starboard side, inshore. The Iowa was still further inshore and pointing up, so that her bow overlapped our bow. At one time I know that we fired across the stern of the Iowa."

"Where were the Spanish vessels with reference to the heading of the Texas?"

"The head of the line was then on our starboard bow, I should say approximately four points on the bow."

At this point the court adjourned, promptly at 4 o'clock, until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

SAMPSON AGAIN AT HIS POST.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—Rear Admiral and Mrs. Sampson have returned to the Charlestown Navy Yard from Lake Sunapee, N. H. The Admiral, it is said, has derived a great deal of benefit from his sojourn in New Hampshire.

BRENNER SUCCEEDS DADY.

Action of the Kings County Republican Executive Committee — Mr. Atterbury Not to be Ignored.

The Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican General Committee met yesterday afternoon and accepted the resignation of Michael J. Dady as Chairman. Mr. Dady retires from the Chairmanship for the reason, as he states, that his business interests will not permit of his devoting the necessary time to the office. Ex-City Magistrate Jacob Brenner was elected to succeed him as Chairman. Philip T. Williams, who is a member of the committee, was indorsed as a candidate for the nomination for Coroner in the Eastern District.

The committee will meet again next Thursday, when candidates for the various county and borough offices on the anti-Tammany ticket will be discussed. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who attended yesterday's meeting, will in the meantime consult with other leaders of the local fusion forces as to the make-up of the county ticket.

Mr. Brenner, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, will also be at the head of the local Republican Campaign Committee. When seen last night he said: "I intend to prosecute a vigorous campaign, as I am confident that with Seth Low as our candidate we have a grand opportunity to defeat Tammany. We may as well throw up our hands if we cannot win with Seth Low."

Mr. Brenner was asked if it was the intention of the county leaders to carry out the reported threat of Mr. Dady to ignore Walter B. Atterbury in the conduct of affairs this Fall.

"Crtainly not," he replied. "Mr. Atterbury is the leader of the Seventeenth Assembly District, and will be recognized as such. For my own part, I have none but the friendliest of feelings toward Mr. Atterbury. Even if this was not the case, I would not let any personal feeling enter into party affairs. I am determined, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, not to interfere in any factional fight."

OPPOSITION TO MR. WEEKES.

Republicans to Fight Against His Renomination for Assemblyman.

The Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District opposed to the leadership of McDougall Hawkes held a largely attended meeting at Mott Memorial Hall, on Madison Avenue, last night and declared against the renomination of John A. Weekes, Jr., for member of Assembly. Ex-Alderman F. A. Ware presided.

A petition, of which the following is the heading, received many signatures and will be circulated for more:

> We, the undersigned Republican electors of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, are opposed to the renomination or re-election of John A. Weekes, Jr., for member of Assembly, for the following reasons:
>
> 1. He is not a resident of the district.
> 2. During Mr. Weekes's three terms in the Legislature he has done nothing for the Republican Party in the district or its electors.
> 3. If nominated, he cannot be elected because of the personal attacks which he made on prominent Republicans in the district who saw fit, for good reasons, to oppose his candidacy.

Resolutions were adopted advising the delegates to the District Convention to oppose and vote against the selection of Mr. Weekes.

BROOKLYN CITIZENS' UNION.

No Agreement with Republicans Regarding Allotment of Candidates.

The Borough Committee of the Brooklyn Citizens' Union held a meeting at their headquarters in the Temple Bar Building, Brooklyn, last night. The names of Messrs. G. W. Thompson and J. J. Cullen were added to the Executive Committee, and arrangements were made for a meeting of this committee this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

An echo of the recent discussion over the funds of the organization came in the form of a resolution expressing confidence in the Borough Secretary, Robert Baker. This resolution was passed unanimously amid applause. After the meeting the members of the conference committee who were present denied the published statement that there had been effected an agreement with the Republicans of the borough, with relation to the relative number of candidates each organization should have.

Senate Nomination.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Merton E. Lewis was nominated for Senator, in the Forty-third District Republican Convention to-day to succeed the late C. R. Parsons.

Nominated for the Assembly.

OWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The Republicans of Tioga County to-day renominated Edwin S. Hanford of Waverly for member of Assembly.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The Otsego County Republican Convention today nominated Dr. John B. Conkling for Member of the Assembly.

PHILADELPHIA POLITICS.

Mr. Pattison Resigns Democratic City Chairmanship and Suggests that New Organization Be Formed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—A sensation was sprung in local political circles tonight when ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison announced his resignation as Chairman of the Democratic City Committee as a result of the action of the County Convention in nominating a straight-out Democratic ticket. Coupled with this announcement was a suggestion from Mr. Pattison that a new Democratic organization be formed in the city, which brought out a statement from National Committeeman James A. Guffy, heartily indorsing the suggestion.

The party organization in this city is controlled by ex-City Chairman Charles P. Donnelly and City Commissioner Thomas J. Ryan, and there has of late been much opposition to their leadership. Efforts have been made by Mr. Pattison and his supporters to have the organization fuse with the union party, which has nominated P. F. Rothermel, the incumbent, for District Attorney, against the Republican nominee, John Weaver. These efforts failed.

To-night the Democratic Convention placed the following straight ticket in the field: For District Attorney—Ex-Postmaster W. Wilkins Carr; Controller—Joseph G. Magee; Recorder of Deeds—Henry Fernberger; Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions—Herman V. Hetzell; Member of the Board of Revision of Taxes—Charles Benton.

After the convention had adjourned Mr. Pattison announced his resignation as Chairman of the committee, to take effect at once.

BRAZIL'S REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Rodrigues Alves and Silviano Brandao Chosen for President and Vice President.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 20.—At the meeting of the Brazilian Republican Convention today in this city for the selection and proclamation of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the republic, in succession to Dr. Campos Salles and Dr. Rosa e Silva, the choice fell unanimously upon Rodrigues Alves, President of the State of Sao Paulo, and Silviano Brandao, President of the State of Minas Geraes.

THE POLICE RAID A RESORT OF ANARCHISTS

Members of a Band That Applauded Czolgosz Captured.

Charged by a Manufacturer with Conspiring to Take His Life—One Prisoner from Paterson.

Detectives from the West Thirtieth Street Station made a descent upon an anarchistic resort at 130 West Twenty-seventh Street last night. They arrested one of the men present and locked him up on a charge of disorderly conduct. They also learned of the whereabouts of the leader of the band, and his arrest followed. Both the prisoners are Italians and cannot speak English. They are Buratty Guido di Giovanni and Gubernati Erminirio.

Several detectives have been working to get evidence against this band of anarchists since last Tuesday night, when John Somma, a member of the firm of Kilian Brothers & Somma, manufacturers of furniture at 151 to 159 West Thirty-second Street, reported to Capt. Flood the existence of a plot hatched by the band to kill him and his partners.

Mr. Somma went to the West Thirtieth Street Station in company with one of his employes, Ernest Serrire of 175 Bleecker Street. There he told Capt. Flood that on the day President McKinley was shot at Buffalo a number of Italian cabinet workers in his employ danced and shouted with delight at the assassin's act. Mr. Somma discharged twelve of them. The following day he received a number of anonymous letters, in which his life was threatened. He will appear in Jefferson Market Court to-day against the prisoners.

Erminirio was arrested by Detectives Cox and Tyrrell in the pantry of a Broadway Hotel, where he had secured employment after his discharge from the furniture factory in which he worked. Both of the Italians have been in the country but a year, they told an interpreter. When Erminirio was searched a number of foreign passports were found on him and also about thirty letters, all written in Italian.

Erminiro, the police state, paid a visit to Italy in April last. He returned to this country on May 19, coming on the steamship L'Aquitaine of the French Line.

Two other Italians were arrested later on suspicion of being implicated in the plot of the Anarchists. They described themselves as Charles Frutticci, a silk weaver, of 130 West Twenty-seventh Street, and Otto Boggeon of 22 Bleecker Street. When searched it was found that each had a long dirk and a number of clippings pertaining to anarchy and Socialism. Among these was one relating to Mrs. Bresci. Frutticci admitted to Capt. Flood that he worked for some time in Paterson, N. J.

WU TING-FANG ON ANARCHISTS.

Says that They, Rather than Chinese, Ought to be Excluded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Minister Wu Ting-Fang called at the Treasury Department to-day to see about the cases of two Chinese students who were detained at San Francisco because they did not have certificates, signed by the American Consul at the port from which they sailed.

The students, Kung Hsiang-Usi and Yei Chi-No, came with missionaries, and had passports from Li Hung-Chang. Assistant Secretary Taylor told Mr. Wu that it was impossible to admit any Chinese who did not have the required certificates from the American Consul. Mr. Wu accepted his defeat gracefully.

"I think the Government ought to pass laws excluding Anarchists rather than Chinamen," he said, good-humoredly. "The Chinese are law-abiding people, anyway. You ought to deport all Anarchists and pass laws making it high treason to attempt the life of either the President, the Vice President, or any Cabinet officer, Senator, or Congressman.

"If you include Congressmen in this protective measure," he added with a laugh, "you won't find any trouble in passing the law."

WANT TO SEE CZOLGOSZ DIE.

Applications to Witness Execution at Auburn Prison Begun One Hour After President's Death.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 20.—In the belief that Czolgosz will be executed in Auburn Prison, more than 100 persons have already made application to Warden Mead to witness the execution.

The applications are by telegraph, telephone, and mail. The first application was received one hour after the President's death. Every mail adds to the number.

CALLS CZOLGOSZ A NIHILIST.

So Says a Self-Proclaimed Anarchist in Oklahoma—Secret Service Wants Him Closely Examined.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 20.—George Bradshaw, the carpenter who was mobbed in Oklahoma City for refusing to walk under the American flag in the McKinley memorial parade, was brought to Guthrie this morning and placed in the Logan County Jail for protection. Soon afterward the United States Marshal here received the following message:

Washington, Sept. 20.

Examine Tanack closely. Hold for further instructions. WILKIE, Chief of Detectives.

As there is no person confined in the county or Federal jail named Tanack, it is believed that the person referred to is Bradshaw. Bradshaw, in the jail, said:

"I am an Anarchist. Oklahoma is made up of hoodlums. If this is a free country, a man has a right to say what he thinks. This is not a free country; the powers are subsidized. No, Czolgosz is not an Anarchist; he is a Nihilist or insane. He will never be executed; mark my words."

HOUSE DAMAGED BY DYNAMITE.

Goshen Lawyer Had Denounced Anarchists Because of President's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Sept. 20.—John R. Duvaney, a prominent lawyer, had denounced Anarchists because of the assassination of President McKinley. This morning the porch was blown from his home by a dynamite bomb filled with nails and scrap iron.

LAFAYETTE POST MEMORIAL.

G. A. R. Comrades of William McKinley Hold Services in His Memory.

Lafayette Post, G. A. R., held a memorial service last night in honor of Comrade William McKinley. The memorial service was preceded by a business meeting, at which resolutions of sorrow for the death of the late President were adopted, and also resolutions promising support to President Roosevelt.

To the memorial service the friends of the post had been invited, and they were present in large numbers. The military form of service was adhered to, with Commander Allan C. Bakewell presiding. Chopin's "Funeral March," by Organist P. B. Sparks, and the hymns "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and "Lead, Kindly Light," comprised the principal features of the musical programme. Chaplain W. F. Wood of the post, Lawyer John A. Kemping, and Col. A. C. Barnes of the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn made brief addresses.

CLOSED UNION SOUP KITCHENS.

Tampa Citizens Deal Summarily with Striking Cigarmakers.

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 20.—Some days ago the Citizens' Committee notified the striking members of Resistencia that the free-soup houses established by the union must close, claiming that they encouraged cigarmakers to remain idle. Most of them were then closed.

When it was learned yesterday that seven remained open, the citizens visited them, poured the soup on the ground, and put out the fires. Some of the cigarmakers assisted in the work.

Meanwhile, 600 strikers have returned to work, and more are joining them every day.

ADRIFT OFF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Crew of Scotia Reduced to One Biscuit Three Times Daily, When Rescued by Steamer Furnessia.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 20.—The Anchor Line steamer Furnessia, Capt. Young, from Glasgow and Moville, for New York, which arrived here to-day, reports that when 300 miles off Newfoundland she fell in with the Inter-Colonial Railway Ferry steamer Scotia, which left the Tyne Aug. 28 for Port Mulgrave, Nova Scotia. The Scotia was adrift, and short of coal, provisions, and water. The Furnessia took her in tow, and brought her to this port.

Provisions were so scarce on the Scotia that the crew were reduced to one biscuit each three times a day.

Three days ago an American yacht bore down upon the Scotia, in answer to distress signals, and gave the crew as much provisions as could be spared. But for the last three days the Scotia had not an ounce of coal on board.

The Furnessia, carrying 960 passengers, resumed her voyage to New York to-night.

The Scotia will sail to-morrow. She is a new steamer, built at the Walker Shipyard of Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., England, to the order of the Canadian Minister of Railways and Canals, for the carriage of railway trains across the Straits of Canso, between Port Hawkesbury and Port Mulgrave.

FELL 105 FEET AND LIVES.

Boy Slips from a New East River Bridge Girder and Lands on Sand Pile.

Shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon Emmet Knight, eighteen years old, of 72 South Tenth Street, Williamsburg, a riveter's apprentice employed on the new East River Bridge, near the Brooklyn anchorage, had occasion to carry some tools to one of the workmen a short distance away. He started, as was his custom, to walk along one of the iron girders, which is 105 feet from the ground. The boy had walked but a short distance, however, when he stepped on some grease on the girder.

His feet slipped from under him and he fell. He grasped frantically at the iron work, but failed to catch it. The next instant the other workmen on the structure were almost unnerved by seeing his body shooting downward toward the street. The body turned several somersaults in its fall, and landed in a heap of sand in Dunham Place.

The other workmen climbed down from the structure as fast as possible, and ran forward to the place where the body had landed. They expected to find a mangled corpse, but instead were surprised to see Knight raise himself on his elbow and look about him. He was helped to his feet, but immediately became unconscious.

An ambulance was called from the Eastern District Hospital. Dr. Hoffman, the ambulance surgeon, examined the man and found that Knight had suffered no further injuries than a broken arm and some unimportant bruises about the body.

Knight was taken to the hospital, where he recovered consciousness. The physicians said that he would be able to get about in a few days. Knight said that when he fell he expected to be killed, and that when he found himself lying in the sand heap he could not believe at first that he was alive.

BOY BURGLAR'S STORY.

Alleges a Wealthy Resident of Huntington, L. I., Helped Him to Steal.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 20.—Clarence Liddle, a fifteen-year-old boy, who has confessed to having stolen $200 from the home of Edward Clark, a farmer, living near Huntington, is locked up in the County jail here, awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. Young Liddle in his confession made a statement implicating in the robbery a wealthy resident of Huntington, who, he alleged, incited him to commit the robbery, and, in fact, helped him to enter the Clark residence by assisting him to raise a ladder to an upper window.

Richard C. Carll, the man accused by Liddle, owns a large farm, and has been prominent in church work. His friends find it impossible to believe the charge against him, and the belief is general that the boy is lying. Mr. Carll's wife is the daughter of E. Morgan Griffin, cashier of the Oyster Bay Bank. She is the granddaughter of Dr. Darling B. Whitney of East Norwich, who left a large estate, to which she is one of the principal heirs. Mr. Carll has not been seen yet, and no statement has been obtained from him.

The boy, who has been employed by Clark as a farmhand on his place at Dix Hills, said in his sworn confession that Richard Carll told him that Clark had $200 in a bureau drawer, that he told him where the keys of the drawer were, and that the two raised the ladder against the house and enabled the boy to enter the second story window. The boy said Carll gave him $20 for the job. Mr. Clark says that the money was in the drawer when he left home.

THEATRE ROBBERY REPORTED.

Management of Daly's Sends for a Detective—No Confirmation of the Rumor Given.

It was rumored in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night that during theatre hours there had been a "big" robbery at Daly's Theatre, Thirtieth Street and Broadway, where James T. Powers is appearing in "The Messenger Boy." It was said that a box containing hundreds of dollars' worth of opera glasses, which is kept in the cloak room, had been stolen, and that some valuable wearing apparel belonging to patrons of the theatre had been taken.

The first intimation had at the station house of the alleged robbery was when an employe of the theatre hurriedly entered the station and said that Manager Lawrence wanted a detective at once. The request was complied with. The police admitted that something was wrong at the theatre, but they would not say more. Mr. Lawrence, when seen and asked about the matter, denied that there had been any robbery. If anything was wrong he refused to tell what it was.

INDIAN HARBOR AN ISLAND.

E. C. Benedict, It Is Said, Will Cut It Off from the Mainland.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 20.—The point of land owned by E. C. Benedict and known as Indian Harbor, may soon become an island. The purchase of the properties of William Rapp and Eugene Tompkins is said to be for the purpose of getting the land required to make a canal and a lake that will turn Commodore Benedict's possessions into an island.

On one side of Mr. Benedict's place is Smith's Cove, and on the other side Indian Harbor. Each runs up to a small inlet. Between these two inlets, at the north of the Benedict estate, is a marsh a half mile long. This is the property just purchased, and which engineers have been looking over with the view of transforming it into a beautiful lake, whose water will be supplied by the two harbors.

Mr. Benedict, to improve his surroundings, purchased the homes of his fishermen neighbors and moved them to Orchard Place. The sanitary conditions of this street are now so bad that the town officials have been petitioned for a sewer. The only way that the sewer could be built was through the marshy land and then on to Indian Harbor, where it would find an outlet near the Benedict mansion, in the harbor, which Mr. Benedict had dredged out for his yacht. The purchase of this marshy land and the cottages on it does away with the possibility of a sewer there.

Divorce for Prof. F. T. Schultz's Wife.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Sept. 20.—An absolute divorce, on statutory grounds, has been granted by Chancellor Magie to Mrs. Cora M. Schultz, from her husband, Prof. Frederick T. Schultz, ex-Principal of the Bordentown Female College. No defense was made, Prof. Schultz's whereabouts being unknown.

Frost in Upper New York.

UTICA, Sept. 20.—A very severe frost was experienced throughout Central and Northern New York last night. Ice formed on shallow water, and great damage was done to all garden and truck farm products.

FACTS.

There is made a pure Malt Extract which helped humanity.

It's virtues became known wherever civilization is known.

It insured perfect digestion—and folks found out that fact.

It was a flesh maker, a blood maker, a muscle maker, a nerve maker—the Doctors saw it, the Nurses saw it, the Patients felt it, the whole world soon got to know of it.

It became the universal tonic—used with or without a prescription.

And then came the imitators—hordes of them.

Had they faithfully tried to copy the purity, the quality, the excellence of the original, they might have done some good to mankind.

Most of them only wanted the name, "Malt Extract."

They saw, or thought they saw, "big money" in it.

Any sort of beer was called "Malt Extract."

The market was flooded with cheap, impure, unworthy Malt Extracts.

Is it any wonder that to the ordinary reader to-day "Malt Extract" doesn't mean what it used to?

It's not our fault.

"Johann Hoff's Malt Extract" means exactly what it used to mean.

It does exactly what it used to do.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract makes flesh and blood and muscle and nerve to-day exactly as it used to make them.

If you have ever been disappointed in a Malt Extract, it is because you did not insist upon Johann Hoff's.

Let us emphasize this so that every reader will remember it.

Ask for Johann Hoff's.

Insist upon Johann Hoff's.

Take none but Johann Hoff's.

For nobody was ever disappointed in the genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract.

Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, New York.

The High Quality of the

OLD CROW RYE

never declines. It is still made by the scientific formula of James Crow, as made by him in 1835, using the Hand-Made Sour Mash process, and the best spring of water in Kentucky. It is sold straight. Gold medal awarded at Paris 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

MISS CONGER MARRIED.

Daughter of Minister to China Weds Lieut. Buchan, Who Was in Peking Relief Column.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Miss Laura Conger and Lieut. Fred E. Buchan, United States Army, were married to-night at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. J. S. McConnell, on Lake Avenue. Miss Conger is the daughter of the United States Minister to China.

The courtship, which ended in to-night's ceremony, was begun in Peking. Lieut. Buchan was with the American forces in the relief column, and afterward was stationed at the Chinese capital with his regiment. Only twenty-five guests, mostly relatives, witnessed the ceremony.

There were two attendants, both cousins of the bride. Miss Mary Pierce, who acted as maid of honor, is also one of the heroines of Peking, where she was a member of the Conger household. Her own wedding to Lieut. Hammond of the American forces at Manila will take place before Mrs. Conger sails this Autumn to join Mr. Conger in Peking.

The bridal party stood under a canopy of green foliage and white flowers. The Rev. J. W. Hanson read the marriage service. The bride's gown was of white crepe, embroidered in chenille and trimmed with lace. She wore no veil, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Lieut. and Mrs. Buchan leave to-morrow for Kansas City, and sail for Manila in October.

CARTER FUNDS RECOVERED.

Possessions of the Convicted Army Captain, Amounting to $200,000, Secured in West Virginia.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Through the recovery of $200,000 in cash and securities in Huntington, West Va., the Government authorities now have possession of about $360,000 of the funds embezzled by Oberlin M. Carter, formerly Captain of the United States Engineer Corps at Savannah, Ga.

The announcement of the seizure in West Virginia was made to-day by Marion Erwin, Special Assistant Attorney General of the United States, who is now in charge. Mr. Erwin has been working under the Attorney General for some time in the litigation instituted by the Government to recover the funds alleged to have been fraudulently converted from the river and harbor improvements in the Savannah district.

He will remain in Chicago for some time to push the proceedings on the bill recently filed in the United States Circuit Court against former Capt. Carter, his uncle, Lorenzo D. Carter, and his brother, I. Stanton Carter.

GUARD ROYAL APPROACH.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Sept. 20.—Preparations are now perfected for the safe conduct of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York across the continent to this city.

The entire line of railway, from Quebec to Vancouver, will be guarded and patroled during the royal progress. Thousands of men have been specially engaged for this purpose by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Each guard will be in sight of his neighbor on each side.

The royal train will be preceded all along the route by one or more pilot engines, which will keep a short distance ahead.

A special army of private detectives is on the watch all over Canada for suspicious characters, with orders to arrest any such and put them in jail, until the royal party shall have left Canada. The thousands of switches along the line of the trans-continental railroad will be specially guarded and locked.

All traffic will give way before the royal train, not a wheel being allowed to turn within a distance of ten miles of the Duke's train.

FATAL RAILROAD COLLISION.

WARREN, Mass., Sept. 20.—Three men were killed and twenty-one injured in a collision on the Boston and Albany this noon between a switching freight and a gravel train. All the killed and injured were the gravel train employes. The freight crew was running two coal cars down to the Sayles & Jenks mill on the east-bound track, and the gravel train, thirteen or fourteen cars and caboose, with engine pushing, was coming up on the same track, the two meeting on the curve at the Quaboag Bridge. The caboose of the gravel train, in which all the train crew except one brakeman were eating dinner, was telescoped on the first gravel car, those two being the only cars seriously damaged.

TIN PLATE WORKERS ANGRY.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 20.—With few exceptions work was resumed, at least in a measure, at the trust's steel mills to-day, and if the disgruntled tinworkers can be conciliated by next Monday all the plants will be in full operation.

Among the tin workers the feeling against returning to work unless the union is recognized, is still strong. But influences are at work which, it is hoped, will induce the strikers to reconsider their heated determination before any rash move is made.

A committee of the tinplate workers formulated plans to-day for secession from the Amalgamated Association, and will recommend their adoption at a general meeting to-morrow.

THE STROLLERS TRADE MARK

A PERFECT SHOE FOR MEN.

$3.00 Per Pair.

To the ordinary observer The Strollers is a very handsome Shoe. But the practiced eye of the shoe expert sees more—the details which are the groundwork of good wear and lasting satisfaction. And it is he who marvels that such a shoe can be sold so cheaply.

Fall styles now ready. Blucher, Lace, Congress, Button and Double Sole Low Shoes. All styles and shapes; all leathers; all sizes, widths A to E. Every shoe hand-sewed and guaranteed.

Sold exclusively by

Brill Brothers

Four Convenient Stores.

279 Broadway, 211 and 219 Sixth Ave.

47 Cortlandt St., 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.

ENAMELED STEEL

COOKING UTENSILS

Guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous composition, safe to use, and will last for years.

LEWIS & CONGER,

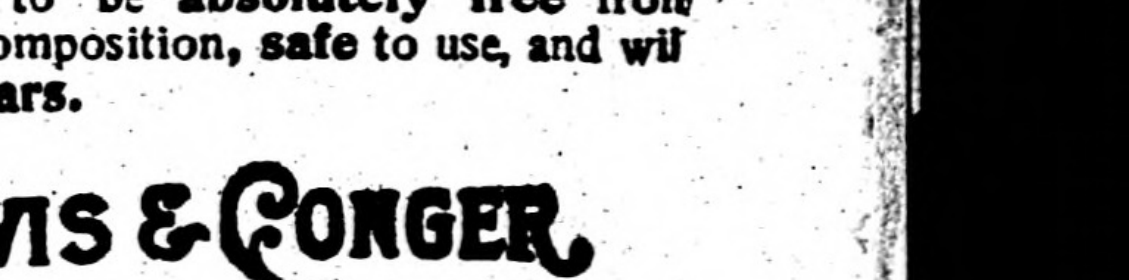
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first Street, Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

EAU DE COLOGNE

backed by 192 years' reputations. Buy only the genuine

Lasting Sweet J. M. F. 9-11 Dainty Delicate

(Johann Maria Farina)



A lasting and exquisite perfume. Has been recognized abroad as the best; is now sold here. Send 55 cents for full-size bottle to Import office, 1-3 Ann St., New York.

CARPET CLEANSING

Largest in the World. Every detail.

THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.

30 years' experience.

1554 Broadway, New York.

Erie and 5th Sts., Jersey City.

STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS.

Telephone. Send for interesting circular.

CZAR DECLINED TO FOLLOW PROGRAMME

Arrangements for His Entertainment Yesterday Useless.

Did Not Shoot in Compiegne Park—Brilliant Gala Performance in the Chateau Theatre.

COMPIEGNE, Sept. 20.—Emperor Nicholas exercised the prerogative of an autocrat to-day and kept President Loubet and all the French occupants of the Château Compiègne marking time the whole morning until he had signified his desires. It was fully expected that he would drive to Pierrefonds and visit the castle in the morning, and that afterward he would go shooting in the great park attached to the Château Compiègne. All the arrangements had been made, and 500 pheasants were brought specially last evening and let loose in the covers. But he did nothing of the kind.

His Majesty remained in his apartments after breakfast until 10 o'clock, when he and the Czarina took a short walk in the gardens. The Czar was attired in a dark lounge suit and top boots, and the Czarina was clad in her invariable half mourning. They were followed by a hound. The Empress carried her camera, with which she took a number of views. Their Majesties passed a squad of infantry stationed in the park, and the officer gave the order to present arms. Thereupon the Czarina photographed the group, subsequently conversing with the officer, and promising that he should have the photograph.

After returning to the château the Emperor had a long interview with M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier. It lasted at least two hours. Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister, also conferred with M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. Naturally, what took place has not been divulged, but it is whispered that the principal subject of the two interviews was the commercial relations between France and Russia.

After giving it to be understood that they would go to Pierrefonds, the Czar and Czarina left the château in a victoria at 3 o'clock. There was no escort, except a few detectives on bicycles, who kept discreetly in the background, thus giving to the outing the illusion of a private drive.

SOLDIERS SURROUND THE PARK.

Measures were taken within the park, however, that absolutely precluded the approach of any stranger. The entire outer circuit of the park was patrolled by cuirassiers, while every few yards along the palisade inclosing the park were stationed foot soldiers with fixed bayonets. Numerous detectives were hidden in the woods. In order to test the measures taken to safeguard his Majesty's person during the drive, five detectives were instructed to attempt to enter the park last evening under cover of the darkness. In every case they were captured before getting inside the château gardens.

The Emperor wore the undress uniform of the Prevbrajenski Regiment. He changed his route quite unexpectedly and, instead of proceeding to Pierrefonds, took a short drive to the village of Beauxmonts, returning to the Chateau Compiègne at 5 o'clock.

In the meantime crowds assembled in the streets of Pierrefonds awaiting his expected arrival. The streets were gayly decorated by the local authorities. Expectation, however, was destined to be disappointed. The route was kept free of traffic by gendarmes, but all to no purpose.

Two interesting incidents of the day were the reception by Emperor Nicholas of Gen. de Boisdeffre, ex-Chief of the French staff, and the baptism of the infant son of the Comte de Montebello, French Ambassador to Russia. Gen. de Boisdeffre had requested an audience. The meeting was based on a purely personal acquaintance and had no political significance. Gen. de Boisdeffre was Chief of the Staff during the previous visit of the Czar, and gained the friendship of the father of Nicholas while French Ambassador in St. Petersburg.

Notwithstanding this explanation, the Nationalists, who only remember the part Gen. de Boisdeffre played in the Dreyfus affair, exult in his reception by the Czar as a reflection upon the Government, declaring that it is connected with dissatisfaction in the army with Gen. André's conduct as Minister of War. This, however, is absolutely untrue.

CZAR ACTS AS GODFATHER.

The baptism of the son of the Comte de Montebello took place in the apartments of the Czar after his return from the drive. His Majesty had promised to act as godfather. It was originally intended that the ceremony should take place at the chateau of the Count, and Prince Ouroussoff, Russion Ambassador to France, had been designated to represent the Emperor. Last night, however, the Czar expressed his intention to act personally. Only the Czar and Czarina and the members of the family of the count were present at the ceremony. The child was christened Nicholas, after the Czar, who said the Credo in Russian.

THE GALA PERFORMANCE.

The crowning feature of the day's events was the gala performance in the Chateau Theatre, which followed a grand banquet in the famous Hall of Columns. The theatre, which is a small oblong edifice, and is decorated in red and gold, presented a dazzling spectacle with the brilliant uniforms of the officers lavishly embroidered with gold lace and the superb toilettes of the women, whose jewels glittered under the electric lights.

M. Loubet entered the theatre at 9:15 o'clock, with the Czarina on his arm, Emperor Nicholas following with Mme. Loubet. The orchestra played the "Marseillaise" and the Russian hymn. The audience stood as the heads of the two powers took their seats in the Presidential box. This was situated in the centre of what would be the dress circle in an ordinary theatre. It was festooned with pink ribbons and profusely adorned with roses and orchids. Four Empire arm chairs, upholstered in Beauvais tapestry, were placed for the use of their Majesties and M. and Mme. Loubet. The President, in evening dress and wearing the blue Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Andrew, sat on the left. At his right was the Czarina, in a black spangled lace gown, and wearing a Russian diadem and a magnificent necklace of five rows of pearls. Emperor Nicholas sat next, in a dark green uniform, crossed with white, silver-mounted straps. He wore silver epaulets and the red ribbon of the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor. Mme. Loubet, who was on the Czar's right, looked handsome in a white brocade gown, relieved with pale green embroidery, trimmed with mousseline de soie and gold spangles. She wore crosswise the light blue sash of the Order of St. Catherine, with a diamond tiara and emeralds in her hair.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, M. Delcassé, and the other members of the Cabinet; Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Ambassador, and the leading members of the Czar's suite sat behind the Presidential box. The officers of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies occupied benches on each side against the angles of the stage. Their wives were superbly gowned and sparkling with gems.

COMEDY BY DE MUSSET PLAYED.

The programme began with verses of homage to the Czarina, written by M. Rostand and recited by Mme. Bartet of the Comédie Française, the leading members of which afterward participated in two acts of Alfred de Musset's witty comedy, "Il ne Faut Jurer de Rien." Danses sarabandes and minuets executed by the corps de ballet of the Grand Opera concluded the performance.

Emperor Nicholas laughed heartily at the comedy and led the applause, clapping his hands slowly. He appeared to enjoy the entertainment thoroughly. The Czarina smiled frequently during the performance, but did not applaud.

At the conclusion of the entertainment, at about 11 o'clock, the leading actors and actresses were presented to the Emperor, who congratulated them upon the manner in which they had interpreted their rôles.

The upper gallery of the theatre was occupied throughout the performance solely by secret police, who were masked behind a rampart of palms and flowers.

The Czar and Czarina took their leave of President and Mme. Loubet and retired to their apartments immediately after the conclusion of the performance, as all must rise early to-morrow in order to start for the review at Betheny.

The review will be followed by a luncheon, at which the political toasts for which all France is eagerly waiting will be pronounced.

The Russian sovereigns will then, it is stated, take the train for their return to Russia.

M. LOUBET VISITS COMPIEGNE.

The streets of Compiegne presented a most animated aspect all day long to-day. In the afternoon an immense concourse gathered in the hope of witnessing the Czar and Czarina drive through a part of the town or the outer park. But the only satisfaction enjoyed was that from a pleasant surprise visit to the Town Hall by M. Loubet. The President had given no inkling of his intention. The first thing known not merely to the general public but to the police was when the President, accompanied by M. Waldeck-Rousseau and Gen. Dubois, Chief of the Military Household, emerged from the gates of the chateau on foot. The road to the Town Hall was hastily cleared as well as possible.

The Mayor, who was at the Town Hall with a view to the possibility of such a visit, even had to send out and gather in the members of the Town Council, who were quietly sipping after-lunch coffee in the neighboring cafés. The manner in which the visit was conducted was an instance of the charming bonhomie that endears M. Loubet to the French people.

All ceremony was absolutely excluded, and the whole proceedings were carried out in the most informal fashion. M. Loubet chatted cordially with the Mayor and Councilors, making joking remarks and asking questions regarding the antiquities and paintings in the municipal collection. Finally he said a kind work to the daughter of the janitor as he left the building.

AMERICAN TOBACCO TRUST BUYS OGDEN'S, LIMITED.

Shareholders of the British Cigarette Company Accept the Terms Offered.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20.—At a meeting to-day of the shareholders of Ogden's, Limited, it was unanimously agreed that all the shares be sold to the American Tobacco Company on the terms offered on Sept. 17, namely, £25 for preference shares, £50 for ordinary shares, and £111 10s. for debenture shares.

The Chairman said the American company made no secret of the fact that it desired a large share of the tobacco trade of Great Britain and the Continent. Ogden's, therefore, either had to make a good bargain or regard with anxiety American competition.

For the purpose of acquiring the interests desired, the American Tobacco Company has set aside £6,000,000.

CHINESE VICEROYS RESIGN.

Tao-Mu and Liu-Kun-Yi Give Up Their Offices—The Latter C [illegible] Two Yang-tse Satraps.

HONGKONG, Sept. 20.—Viceroy Tao-Mu of the Provinces of Kwang-Tung and Kwang-Si, and Viceroy Liu-Kun-Yi of the Provinces of Kiang-Si and Kiang-Su, have forwarded their resignations to Sian-Foo, accompanied by a protest against the usurpation of power by the anti-foreign conservatives.

Viceroy Tao-Mu, although holding an office of great importance in the administration of China, is comparatively a new man in that post, and has not made his influence greatly felt. In regard to Liu Kun-Yi the case is different. He and Chang-Chi-Tung have between them for many years ruled the Yang-tse Valley with almost absolute power. Liu is regarded as the more powerful of the two. He is also a younger man than Chang, and for this reason his resignation, if it be accepted, will be a greater loss to the cause of liberalism in China than would be that of Chang.

The two Yang-tse Viceroys are regarded as among the most enlightened men in the empire. Both are favorably disposed toward foreigners, and both endeavored by every means in their power to prevent the outbreak which has cost their country so dear.

Liu is about sixty-three years old. He entered the service of the empire in 1861, and from 1875 to 1879 he held the Viceroyalty of the two Kiangs. In the latter year he was disgraced in an official, but not dishonorable sense. Soon afterward he was appointed Viceroy at Wu-Chang, and in 1889 he and Chang-Chi-Tung exchanged places.

Ever since Liu has been in control of the Yang-tse Valley he has proved himself a good friend to Great Britain, the power with the greatest influence there, and has done everything possible to protect trade. He is also favorably disposed toward Americans, and has given every assistance in his power when citizens of this country sought to obtain concessions which he thought it good for China to grant.

BOERS CAPTURE MEN AND GUNS.

May Keep Prisoners as Hostages—Mr. Roosevelt Said Not to Favor the Burghers.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Lord Kitchener reports that the Boers have captured a company of mounted infantry and two guns at Vlakfontein. One officer was killed.

The Boers, in superior force, surrounded the British.

Lord Kitchener is making a searching investigation, and has sent columns of troops in pursuit of the Boers.

The succession of "regrettable incidents" which Lord Kitchener has reported has evoked editorial counsels to the Government to cease to endeavor to wage war by proclamation and to recognize the need of crushing the Boers by force of arms.

No news has yet been received that the Boers have liberated the prisoners recently captured, and, according to Boer circles in Brussels, Commandant General Botha intends to hold the 150 British prisoners as hostages against the carrying out of the terms of Lord Kitchener's proclamation.

The Daily Chronicle to-day finds great satisfaction in an alleged authoritative statement from its Washington correspondent, to which it gives great importance and prominence, that President Roosevelt is not pro-Boer in his sentiments, and will maintain President McKinley's policy of strict neutrality with regard to South Africa.

"Therefore," says The Daily Chronicle, "any trusting to the chapter of accidents, so far as the United States is concerned, on the part of the Boers will be doomed to disappointment."

Strathcona's Corps Officers Honored.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The London Gazette last evening announced that, on the disbandment of Lord Strathcona's Canadian corps, twenty-nine officers had received honorary rank in the British Army, corresponding with their present rank. The list begins with the name of Lieut. Col. Steele, (the commander of Strathcona's Horse,) who becomes an Honorary Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army.

THE RUSSIAN GRAIN CROPS.

Semi-Official Report Confirms the Unfavorable Forecasts.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 20.—The Journal of Commerce and Industry to-day semi-officially reports as follows regarding the grain crops of European Russia:

"The Winter grain is quite satisfactory in the Southwest, where there was sufficient rain in the Summer.

"In the North Caucasus, Finland, and a portion of the western provinces it is above the average.

"It is not quite satisfactory in the southeast—that is, beyond the Volga and near the Azof Sea.

"It is bad to very bad in the Volga Valley and the provinces adjoining the Volga Valley in Russian Poland, and many districts of the Baltic provinces.

"In the other provinces it is about as usual, with local exceptions.

"The Sumer grain is everywhere poorer than the Winter grain. It is better in the southwest than elsewhere, the entire harvests there being above the average.

"It is unsatisfactory and for the most part bad in the Ural provinces and the Volga Valley.

"It is satisfactory in the Don Valley, but bad in the west and portions of the Baltic provinces.

"In Poland it is generally good.

"In the remainder of the country it is satisfactory.

"The quality is generally poor, excepting in the southwest."

The report fully confirms earlier prognostications.

May Shoot Venezuelan Prisoners.

CURACAO, Sept. 20.—Refugees from the Dutch cruiser Sommelsdijk say that Colombia threatens to shoot Venezuelan prisoners under a decree lately issued, to the effect that all foreigners aiding the Colombia Liberal movement or invading Colombian soil shall be shot if caught.

RUSSIA'S TREATMENT OF COUNT TOLSTOI

Strange Inconsistency Between Ministries' Actions.

Railroad Department Offered a Car to the Author, but the Censor Forbade Mention of His Journey.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 20.—The Russian Government has peculiar ways of doing certain things. For instance, shortly after Count Tolstoï was pronounced a heretic by the Holy Synod, the Russian Red Cross Society placed postal cards adorned with Tolstoï's likeness on the market. This society is under the patronage of the Dowager Empress, and is an arm of the Government.

Recently the Railroad Ministry offered to Count Tolstoï a special car in which to travel to the Crimea. To-day the writer of this received a copy of the following secret circular:

> Ministry of the Interior,
> Chief Board of Press,
> Aug. 24, 1901.
>
> In addition to the communication of March last prohibiting the publication in periodicals of any telegrams or communications expressing sympathy with Count L. Tolstoi, the Chief Board of Press, by order of the Minister of the Interior, by authority of Article 140 of the Statute of Censorship and Press, proposes to the editors of periodicals not submitted to previous censorship that they shall not publish any information about the journey of Count Tolstoi to the South of Russia, or about the greeting directed to this writer on the part of his admirers.
>
> PRINCE CHAKHOVSKY.

Nearly every week this board issues secret circulars prohibiting the discussion or publication of information about some question or person. These circulars are also sent to provincial censors. Most of the periodicals published in St. Petersburg and Moscow are exempt from the so-called "previous censorship," but nearly all the provincial papers must submit to it. There is, consequently, no need to send circulars to these papers, but only to the censors, whose duty it is to examine everything previous to its publication.

The board's proposals are usually considered commands. It is not advisable to ignore them.

KING EDWARD IN SWEDEN.

He and Queen Alexandra at the Castle of Sofiero on a Visit to King Oscar.

HELSINGBORG, Sweden, Sept. 20.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra arrived here at noon to-day on the British royal yacht Osborne. The King of Sweden received them at the landing stage.

The royal party drove to the Castle of Sofiero, cheered by the populace.

TO THANK KING EDWARD.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—It is announced that United States Ambassador Choate will visit King Edward on his Majesty's return from Denmark and Sweden to present personally the thanks of the United States Government for the King's expressions of sympathy on the shooting and death of President McKinley.

Mr. Choate, intimating through the press his warm thanks for "countless messages of sympathy which it has been found impossible to answer individually," says:

"These messages constitute an assurance of the nation's friendship and good will, which is most welcome to the American people."

MRS. McKINLEY IMPROVES.

She Visits the Cemetery and Talks with Dr. Rixey About General Events in Canton.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 20.—Shortly after noon to-day Mrs. McKinley expressed a desire to be taken to the cemetery. This request was readily acceded to by Dr. Rixey, who, with an attendant, escorted her to a closed carriage. They were accompanied by Mrs. Barber.

At the cemetery a throng, which quickly gathered about the carriage, was dispersed by the soldiers on guard, and Mrs. McKinley was driven over the lawn directly in front of the vault. The military guard gave a formal salute.

When she saw the beautiful array of floral pieces Mrs. McKinley expressed gratification, but was apprehensive lest injury be done to her husband's body. She was assured by Dr. Rixey that the military guard would be maintained for ninety days, at the expiration of which time the body would be securely placed in the vault and the vault locked.

"I am happy over the effect of the drive on Mrs. McKinley," said Dr. Rixey when the party returned to the house. "She is much better to-day, and I have finally achieved success in getting her to take an interest in affairs going on in Canton. She asked many questions while riding, and seemed in good spirits."

HENRY WINTHROP GRAY ILL.

Fell Unconscious on the Street and Was Taken to Bellevue.

Henry Winthrop Gray, sixty-two years old, of the Manhattan Hotel, who, during Mayor Gilroy's term was a Commissioner of the Fire Department, and who is a member of the Union League, Knickerbocker, and Whist Clubs, was found unconscious on the sidewalk at Thirty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, last night by Policeman Whitman of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

The policeman sent a hurry call to Bellevue Hospital, which was responded to by Dr. Kilbane. Dr. Kilbane diagnosed Mr. Gray's illness as paralysis, and took him to the hospital. At the hospital the patient was examined more thoroughly, and Dr. Hall diagnosed his trouble as uraemic convulsions. It appeared at first as if the patient was suffering from partial aphasia. He was unable to distinctly say who he was or give any address. He gradually responded to treatment, however, and gave the physicians his name and address, and requested that his son, William P. Gray, be sent for at once.

Mr. Gray said he had spent the evening at the Whist Club, and had started to walk to his hotel, when he became ill and fell. He was unwilling to stay at the hospital and was not placed in a ward, but treated in the dressing room. When the son arrived he took his father home in a cab. The younger Mr. Gray said his father was a sufferer from Bright's disease, and was subject to attacks similar to the one he had last night. He is under treatment of a private physician, and is cared for at his hotel by a trained nurse.

Mr. Gray is a graduate of the New York University. He was a Park Commissioner from 1891 to 1893, a Fire Commissioner from 1893 to 1894, and in May, 1896, was appointed Special Commissioner of Jurors. In addition to the clubs already mentioned, Mr. Gray is also a member of the Metropolitan, Union, and Psi Upsilon Clubs and the Century Association.

SMUGGLING AT NEWPORT NEWS.

Woman and Three Men Arraigned on the Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Sept. 20.—Some months ago it was discovered that a good deal of smuggling was going on at this port. Articles of cutlery, fine razors, and the like were to be purchased from third-class stores on "the acre," at marvelously low rates. Wines, cigars, &c., were to be obtained at small figures.

The local authorities informed the Treasury Department of their suspicions, and a special agent was sent here.

The first development came to-day, when about 500 pounds of fine imported tobacco goods, worth about $1,700, was found in the house occupied by a woman named Ada De Forest, residing just east of the city. The woman was arrested, together with W. W. Lawrence, a tobacco drummer; Jack Law, a saloonkeeper, and A. A. Huffman.

The case came up before Commissioner Garret this afternoon at the Custom House, but was continued until Monday for further evidence. It will, undoubtedly, be sent to the Federal Court. The accused are held for $2,500 bail.

STATUE OF KING ALFRED UNVEILED

Climax of the Millenary Celebration at Winchester.

SPEECH BY LORD ROSEBERY

The City Lavishly Decorated—Charles Francis Adams Speaks for the American Delegates.

WINCHESTER, Sept. 20.—In the presence of a vast concourse of delegates and officials, Lord Rosebery to-day unveiled the great statue of King Alfred. In the course of his eulogy of the Saxon King, the ex-Premier said:

"King Alfred wrought immortal work for us and for our sister Nation over the sea, which in supreme moments of stress and sorrow is irresistibly joined to us across the centuries and across the seas."

The City of Winchester was in holiday garb for to-day's ceremony, business was stopped, and the main thoroughfares were lined with troops. A great procession, military, naval, civic, ecclesiastical, and academic, preceded the unveiling of the statue. The city was lavishly decorated.

In the absence of United States Ambassador Choate, owing to the death of President McKinley, from the luncheon at the Guildhall, Charles Francis Adams responded in behalf of the American delegates. He took occasion to mention the appreciation of the Americans for the "deep, spontaneous, all-pervasive, sincere sympathy manifested by Great Britain at the time of America's National bereavement."

The statue of King Alfred by W. Hamo Thornycroft, R. A., is one of the largest single figures in bronze ever produced in the United Kingdom. From the base to the tip of the upraised arm measures seventeen feet. The sheathed sword is detachable, and somewhat increases the height. All the rest of the statue is in one casting. The statue is placed on a pedestal consisting of two immense blocks of gray Cornish granite, each block weighing no less than forty-six tons.

The statue represents King Alfred holding an upraised sheathed sword in his right hand, as though just after speaking the historic words, "I have at last secured peace." His left hand rests on a shield of the recognized Anglo-Saxon form.

A representation of the statute, with appropriate inscriptions and decorations, which were very carefully chosen in view of the necessity for historical accuracy, was given in the invitations issued by the Mayor, Corporation, and citizens of Winchester to persons in the United Kingdom, the British Colonies, and the United States to be delegates at the ceremonies.

In honor of the Alfred Millenary a British ironclad has been named after the Saxon King.

CELEBRATION IN THIS CITY.

Plans of the Society of American Authors for King Alfred's Millenary.

A short time ago a circular was sent by Secretary Craven Langstroth Betts of the American Authors' Society to the principal colleges and professors of literature throughout the country, asking them if they would join in a general movement to commemorate the millenary of King Alfred the Great. The answers received were so satisfactory that a meeting was held in the society's rooms, at 36 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, to take steps for the commemoration.

It was decided to hold a service in St. Paul's Chapel on the evening of Sunday, Oct. 27, at which a discourse upon the life and example of the Saxon King will be delivered by a noted professor. On the following day a banquet will be given by the society. President O'Brien of the Board of Education will be asked to instruct the teachers in the public schools to address their pupils, impressing on them the debt that is owed to King Alfred as the father of popular education. The Trustees of the New York Library, now being built, will be asked to set apart an alcove or annex to be known as the Alfred Memorial Library, to contain literature relating to the Anglo-Saxon period. The Lenox Library will give an exhibition during the months of October and November of books and manuscripts relating to Alfred and his times.

Another meeting of the society will be held next Friday, when the place where the banquet is to be held and further details will be decided upon.

ATHLETIC TRIALS TO-DAY.

Harvard to Compete Against Yale at Berkeley Oval.

The preliminary trials of the Harvard and the Yale athletic teams to select a joint team to represent the two American universities in the international athletic meeting with the joint team of Oxford and Cambridge athletes will be held at the Berkeley Oval this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Trials will be held in only four of the nine events, as the entries in the other five do not exceed the number to be chosen or have been reduced to that number. The entries for the four events to be contested are as follows:

100-Yard Run—J. E. Haigh and M. T. Lightner, Harvard; W. H. Hargrave, Yale.

880-Yard Run—E. B. Boynton and G. E. Behr, Jr., Harvard; D. W. Franchot and J. Hunter, Yale.

Running High Jump—S. G. Ellis, C. M. Rotch, and R. P. Kernan, Harvard; J. S. Spraker, Yale.

Running Broad Jump—J. H. Shick and A. W. Ristine, Harvard; J. S. Spraker and J. B. Thomas, Jr., Yale.

Capt. Willis has withdrawn from the 440-yard run, which leaves E. C. Rust of Harvard and Dixon Boardman of Yale the joint representatives in that event. The 120-yard hurdle race has but two entries—J. H. Converse second of Harvard and E. J. Clapp of Yale, so that no trial is necessary in that event.

In the mile run three competitors are allowed each side, and there are just three American entries—H. B. Clark and H. S. Knowles of Harvard and W. D. Waldron of Yale—so that there is no need of a trial for the mile. In the two-mile run three men will be chosen and there are four entries—O. W. Richardson, E. W. Mills, and C. J. Swan of Harvard and B. G. Teel of Yale. It was intended to have Mills and Swan run a trial race yesterday to see which should withdraw, but this was not done on account of the bad weather. Trainer Graham said, however, that the matter would be decided by the withdrawal of one of the Harvard entries, and that there will be no trial to-day in that event. The illness of Richard Sheldon of Yale leaves only W. A. Boal of Harvard and G. Stillman of Yale in their event, and in consequence no trial is necessary.

On account of the rain the track at the Berkeley Oval was very heavy yesterday, and the field soft, but both the Harvard and the Oxford and Cambridge teams indulged in practice as usual. Cornish, the Oxford broad jumper and quarter miler, who wrenched his knee in practice on Thursday, was unable to appear yesterday, and it was said that his knee was badly swollen. It is almost certain that he will not be able to compete in either event in which he is entered.

Princeton's New Football Candidates.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 20.—About twenty-five new candidates for the football team appeared for practice to-day. This runs the number up to sixty-five or seventy aspirants for positions on the team. The preliminary work consisted of tackling the dummy and passing and falling on the ball. Under the direction of Head Coach Lea, Coaches Riggs, Arthur Poe, and Kelly, the players were given instructions in team play, two teams being sent through a number of formations. The freshmen, Roper and Kafer, half backs, and Freeman, quarter back, are showing good form. All the freshmen candidates will be called out to-morrow.

Golf Championship To-day.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 20.—The match game for the amateur championship of the United States Golf Association between Walter S. Travis of New York, the present champion, and Walter Egan of Chicago, which was postponed last Saturday out of respect for the death of President McKinley, will be played to-morrow on the links of the Atlantic City Golf Club at Northfield, near here.

No Matter What Kind of a Hat You Want,
We Have It.

THE POPULAR HAT THIS FALL

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

605 Broadway, cor. Houston St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St.
299 Broadway, near Duane St.
1,197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1,359 Broadway, near 36th St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opposite City Hall.

Derbys,	$3.00	and	$4.00
Alpines,	$3.00	and	$3.50
Silk Hats,	$5.00	and	$6.00

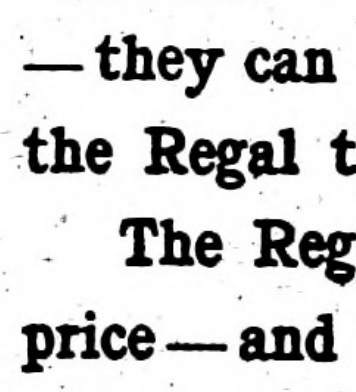
MEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK:
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann & Beekman
291 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
1341 Broadway, opp. Herald Bldg.
125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
1211 Broadway, bet 29th & 30th Sts.
BROOKLYN:
357 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.
1001 Broadway.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Ave.

REGAL
SHOES $3.50

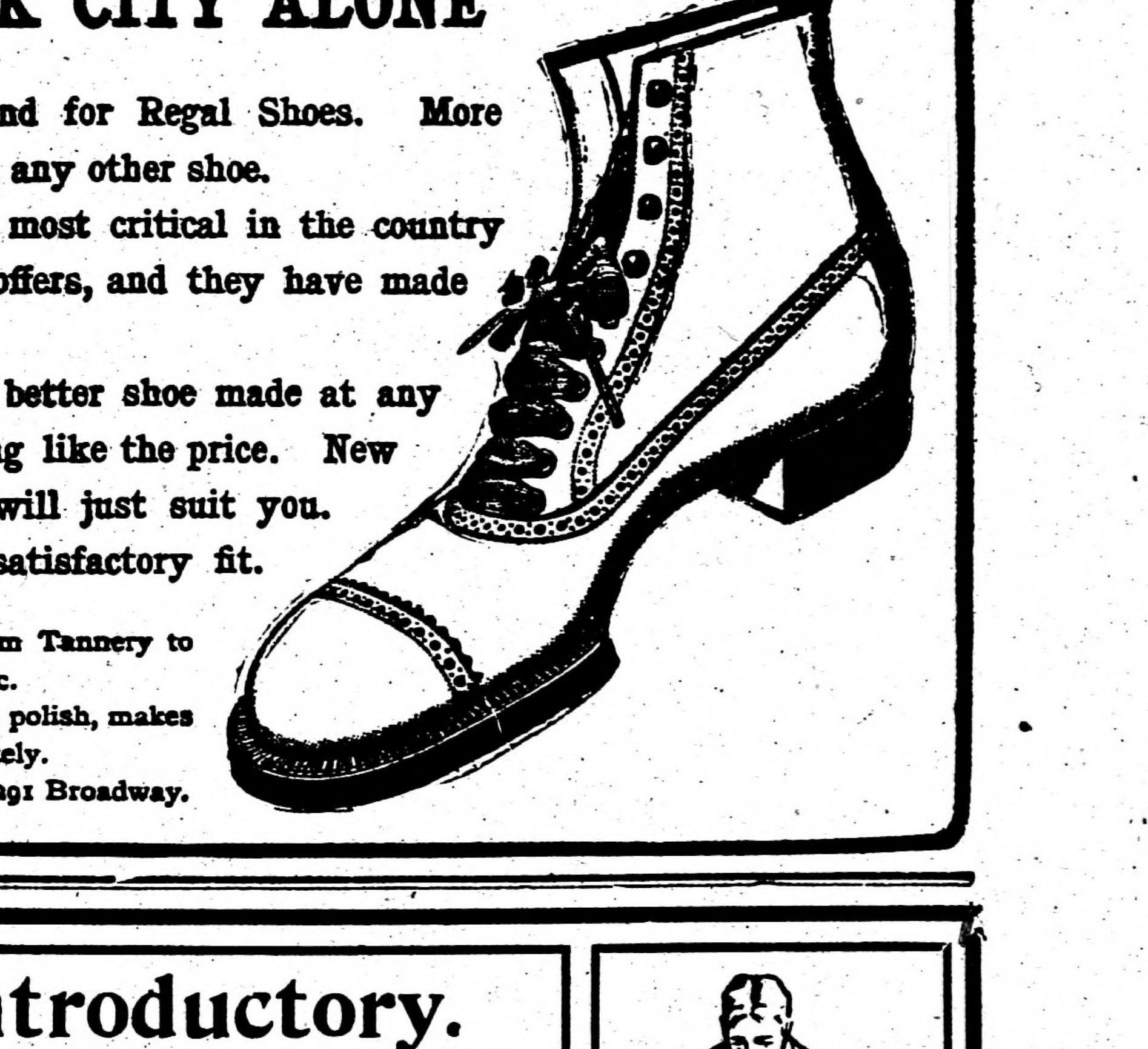
WOMEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK:
166 W. 125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
1339 B'way, opp. Herald Bldg.

MEN'S STORES.
NEWARK, N. J.:
841 Broad St.
JERSEY CITY:
66 Newark Ave.

TWELVE STORES IN
NEW YORK CITY ALONE



KING CALF



are required to supply the demand for Regal Shoes. More Regals are worn in New York than any other shoe.

New York shoe buyers are the most critical in the country—they can choose from the best the world offers, and they have made the Regal their favorite.

The Regal—always and only $3.50—no better shoe made at any price—and no shoe near so good at anything like the price. New Fall shapes are ready now—some of them will just suit you. All sizes—all widths—you are sure of a satisfactory fit.

The Regal is the only shoe sold at $3.50 direct from Tannery to Consumer in its own stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Regal Dressing gives the most lustrous and lasting polish, makes the shoes soft and easy, and preserves the leather indefinitely.

All stores open evenings except 115 Nassau St. and 291 Broadway.

FINE POINT IN TURF PROTEST.

Disqualification of Leonora Loring May Start Swarm of Disputes Over Entries.

L. M. Myers, owner of the filly Leonora Loring, winner of the $24,000 Great Filly Stakes at the Sheepshead Bay meeting on Sept. 7, yesterday stated that he had appealed to the stewards of the Jockey Club from the decision of the stewards of the Coney Island Jockey Club meeting, under which his filly was disqualified for the stakes mentioned because of irregularity in the making of the entry to the race. According to Mr. Myers the decision of the stewards of the Sheepshead Bay meeting was rendered only to settle the interpretation of the rules of racing, and the matter of awarding the stakes still is open and awaiting the action of the stewards of the Jockey Club.

Mr. Myers stated that he was willing to abide by any decision that the stewards may reach. He denied that he had ever said anything about resorting to courts of law. He declared himself willing to rest his case on the justice of his claim to the stakes, in that he had done all in his power to conform with the spirit of the rules of racing, and had no knowledge of the irregularity alleged in the case of the entry of Leonora Loring until the matter was brought to his attention after the race had been run and won by his filly. He bought the filly at auction and assumed all liability for her engagements, these being transferred to him by Major B. G. Thomas, who was nominally the breeder, and was supposed to be so in fact.

The point raised against Mr. Myers's claim to the stakes in dispute is that the rules of racing require all entries to be made by the owner of the horse entered or by the authorized agent of the owner. Major Thomas has stated that he did not own Hoyden, dam of Leonora Loring, but it is assumed that he had at least a breeder's interest in the produce of the mare and his stallion, Dr. McBride. The mare's owner is Dr. T. G. Burch of Kentucky. If Major Thomas had even that interest the entry was valid and Leonora Loring is entitled to the stakes she won.

Even if Major Thomas owned no share in the filly it is thought that the Jockey Club stewards still may decide in Mr. Myers's favor on the ground of established precedent, as it is a common practice for breeders to engage horses in produce stakes and is the daily practice of trainers to enter horses for overnight races without showing or filling any specific notice of authority to act for the owners. If the Great Filly Stakes winner is disqualified for this omission by the acting agent of her supposed owner there will be ground for innumerable protests extending through the year and back into other years, as not one entry in ten to overnight races is made by owners who employ other men to train for them. The tangle that would result would be so far reaching that it would involve every stable in the East in one way or another.

William C. Whitney will benefit most if Leonora Loring is disqualified, as his filly, Blue Girl, was second, and with Leonora Loring set back, will be placed first. Mr. Whitney has taken no action in the matter, however, and will not carry on the protest which was lodged by Jere Dunn, whose filly Sun Shower was third, and who may get the second money if the race is decided in his favor. The finding of the stewards of the Jockey Club probably will be announced to-day.

MEETING OF ROAD DRIVERS.

Proposition to Hold Matinee Races Meets with Opposition.

The Board of Directors of the Road Drivers' Association of New York held a meeting in the Rossmore Hotel last night, at which Vice President Charles C. Lloyd presided. There were about twenty members of the association present.

There was considerable wrangling when the discussion arose upon the advisability of holding a matinée at the Empire City track on Sept. 28. The Executive Committee of the association, which met some time ago, voted for the matinée and asked that the $800 in the treasury be appropriated for the meet. They then made a contract for the track and also contracts for advertising.

Many of the members are adverse to holding these matinées, as they declare they have always been a financial failure. This time, however, the Executive Committee thinks it will be a success. Last Friday an attempt was made to have the action of the Executive Committee rescinded, and a resolution was offered to that effect. But after argument waxed warm the motion to adopt the resolution was lost. The Directors decided that, owing to the contracts being made, they would hold the meet. It will deplete the treasury, however.

There will be six events in the programme that has been arranged—a free-for-all trot, a free-for-all pace, 2:15 and 2:29 trot, a 2:24 pace, and a team race trot. The resignation of Dr. H. H. Kane as President was read and accepted.

Harvard's First Football Practice.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 20.—Harvard's football season was begun this afternoon on Soldiers Field with light exercises and a sharp run by forty-five candidates, half of them being members of last year's squad, and three of them—Campbell, this year's Captain; Barnard, and Eaton, members of last year's team. The new men, especially the candidates for line positions, are considered too light. Hovey, the two-hundred-pound guard, from St. Mark's School, is the most promising.

Head coach Reid was on hand, as were also Jack McMasters, the trainer, who arrived to-day from Scotland; Bert Waters, '95, and R. W. Brown, '98.

McCracken, of the University of Pennsylvania full back of last year, was on the side lines watching the men, and afterward had a talk with Coach Reid.

Introductory.

The New York School of Style for Men and Boys is open:—Fall Term; fifty-sixth year.

Classes for all ages in the Art of Dressing Well. Special courses in Suits, Overcoats, Hats, Shoes and Haberdashery.

Terms, easy.

References: Half the well-dressed male population of Greater New York,—and their feminine critics.

Smith, Gray & Co., Broadway at 31st St.
Brooklyn: Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.; Broadway at Bedford Ave.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; light northerly winds, becoming variable.

Fair and cool weather will be followed in the Atlantic States by rising temperature to-morrow. Fair and warmer weather is indicated for the central valleys and the lake region. Fair weather will also prevail from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast, except in the North Pacific Coast districts, where rain is indicated. Along the Atlantic Coast fresh northerly winds will diminish in force.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh northerly winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	60	56	57
6 A. M.	60	54	56
9 A. M.	64	55	59
12 M.	67	57	63
4 P. M.	67	59	62
6 P. M.	67	59	59
9 P. M.	66	55	58
12 P. M.	65	54	58

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level:

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	59
Weather Bureau	57
Corresponding date 1900	64
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	65

The thermometer registered 55 degrees at 8 A. M. and the same at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 61 degrees at 12:30 P. M., and the minimum 53 degrees at 5 A. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Capt. Arthur Lee, London; Judge John H. Doyle, Toledo.

HOLLAND—L. C. Phipps, Pittsburg; C. M. Paget, London; Capt. H. Mackey, London.

SAVOY—Dr. A. Mackay-Smith, Washington; Col. E. D. Judd, Hartford.

IMPERIAL—Dr. B. W. James, Philadelphia.

GILSEY—Col. Doubleday, Washington.

MANHATTAN—Capt. Eardley Russell, England; Dr. J. E. Stubbert, Liberty, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. W. B. Franklin, Hartford.

VICTORIA—Col. M. H. Dingee, Lynchburg; ex-Mayor S. J. McClurg, Youngstown, Ohio; Major J. J. Klindt, Duluth; State Senator George E. Greene, Binghamton.

ALBEMARLE—Commander John Rodgers, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Prof. Maxime Vovolevsay-Beaulieu, France; ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft, Providence; Dr. J. R. Swartz, Hamburg.

HOFFMAN—Dr. William S. Gordon, Richmond.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, Sept. 20.—Fire last night destroyed the lumber in the yards of the Buffalo Box Company. Loss, $12,000.

ATCHISON, Kan., Sept. 20.—Almost the entire business part of Effingham, twenty miles west of here, was wiped out by fire early to-day, over a dozen buildings being destroyed. Eestimated loss, $50,000. Origin unknown.

MORGAN & BROTHERS
(Established 1851.)
STORAGE WAREHOUSE,
232, 234, 236 WEST 47TH ST.,
near Broadway; separate rooms for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c. PADDED VANS FOR REMOVAL OF FURNITURE IN CITY OR COUNTRY. FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART. BOXED AND SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Estimates furnished. Telephone 113—38th.

Custom Shirts to Measure.
Wm. Morgan & Sons
SHIRT SPECIALISTS
11 Cortlandt St., Near Broadway.
701 Columbus Ave., Cor. 94th St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Solomon, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Bujlawski, laces and ribbons; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Bond, dress goods and prints; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Libby, J. R., Company, Portland, Me.; F. O. Rogers, domestics and silks; Hotel Navarre.

Meyer, J., Sons, Richmond, Va.; A. H. Meyer, furniture; 377 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Walsh, millinery; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, piece goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Frank & Co., Savannah, Ga.; F. A. Weil, notions; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Victoria.

Delaplain Dry Goods Company, Wheeling, West Va.; H. Wheeler, notions, dress goods; 95 Franklin Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; E. Dean, dress goods and silks; St. George Hotel.

Black & Anthony, Springfield, Ohio; J. K. Black, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; T. W. Rich, carpets; Murray Hill Hotel.

Spring Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; G. E. Raymond, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Block, W. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; H. G. Butler, shoes; Hotel Albert.

Rice, J. H., & Friedman Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Schwarting, tailors' trimmings; Belvedere House.

Howe & Rogers Company, Rochester, N. Y.; C. E. Howe, carpets; Murray Hill Hotel.

Mills, E. F., & Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.; E. F. Mills, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; J. G. Lamson, dry goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Baetzer, H., & Co., Winchester, Va.; H. Baetjer, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Boyce & Milwain, Albany, N. Y.; W. H. Boyce, hats and caps; Park Avenue Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:20 A. M.—601 Broadway; Maypen & Rosmer; damage, $1,300.

12:50 A. M.—442 West Twenty-eighth Street; Lewis Casoraly; damage, $100.

7:30 A. M.—231 Second Street; Greenber & Co.; damage, $500.

5:10 A. M.—228 Sullivan Street; Michael Charetti; damage slight.

10:35 A. M.—60 West Twenty-second Street; Mrs. Sharn; damage, $50.

10:40 A. M.—815 Fifth Street; Annie Jispinson; damage, $25.

2:45 P. M.—904 Third Avenue; Robert Johnson; damage slight.

5:41 P. M.—2,499 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $100.

6:35 P. M.—191 Canal Street; E. O. Peck, damage, $1,000.

The Wanamaker Store.
The Wanamaker Store.

Shoes For Every Walk in Life

EXTRAORDINARY FALL SALE

The Choicest and Best Offering of Shoes that We Have Ever Made

SHOE-TIME is here for everybody. We could scarcely pick a day this Fall that would find more people anxious about the matter of new Shoes than this Saturday morning. Thousands will expect and intend to buy today, and to pay regular prices for their shoes —*until they see this announcement.* Then their mind will change, or they will pay a dollar or two more than the same kind of shoes could be bought for here. A quite unnecessary and unlikely extravagance; *for the added expenditure will not buy better shoes.*

The present Shoe movement is the result of the most successful shoe buying ever done, even in the remarkable Wanamaker accomplishments of the past. The character of the shoes is higher. The styles are all modern—the modes of today. The leathers are the most wanted kinds. They are all in Fall and Winter weights—

Exactly the Shoes You Want---

Just the shoes that men, women and children must have right now, and which would be bought at regular prices, if this Sale did not bring its timely and liberal savings in price.

A Wonderful Shoe Store is arranged in our basement today, which in size and stock and interest has never been equaled before.

Almost the entire Fourth Avenue end, with a long stretch of space west to the Ninth Street elevators has been arranged into a vast, commodious, Under-Priced Shoe Store for Men, Women and Children.

You can choose today from the largest, fullest stocks that could be found in the best regular shoe stores, and select

Fine, New, Stylish, Well-made Shoes At Half or Two-thirds Their Value!

And never has such a clean, fresh, stylish, complete gathering of Shoes of such universally high quality been offered.

The high character and desirability of the Shoes will surprise even those who have been enthusiastic about our shoe offerings in the past.

A dozen groups seem to demand especial emphasis, but we confine the details to these brief and colorless hints:

Women's Shoes at $1—
Black kid, button and lace; patent leather and kid tips; a dozen sorts in the lot, and values run from $2 to $3.

Women's Shoes at $1—
Comfort shoes for house wear and for elderly people; Congress and lace shoes in broad toes; regular $2 shoes.

Women's Shoes at $1.20—
Black kidskin, in fine qualities; shapely, finely made, and grades that sell regularly at $2.

Women's Shoes at $1.50—
Patent leather and kid lace shoes; splendid shoes for business wear.

Women's Shoes at $1.60—
Dress shoes of fine kidskin; a dozen sorts of toes and heels, including Louis XIV; medium and stout soles; kid and patent leather tips; $3 grades.

Women's Shoes at $1.80—
Women's kid and patent leather lace and button shoes in the most fashionable shapes and weights.

Women's Shoes at $2.40—
Dress shoes of fine kidskin; welted soles of medium weight; stylish lasts.

Women's Shoes at $2—
Women's box calf storm shoes; high cut, thick welted soles; also kid dress shoes in fine grades.

Children's Shoes at 75c—
Spring heel shoes for girls and small boys; kid and calf, in sizes from 8 to 2.

Children's Shoes at $1—
Black kidskin; plump and durable; spring heels, full round toes; sizes 8½ to 2.

Children's Shoes at $1.20—
Fine kid and calfskin, lace and button; all spring heels; calfskin, sizes 11 to 2; kidskin, sizes 2½ to 5.

Men's Shoes at $1—
600 pairs of black satin calf laced shoes; good style and well made.

Men's Shoes at $1.50—
Mostly large sizes and few of a kind, but the original prices ranged from $3 to $5.

Men's Shoes at $1.90—
And not a pair worth less than $3; box and wax calfskin, kid, patent and enamel leathers, with solid soles; in swagger styles; all sizes to start.

Men's Shoes at $2.40—
Patent leather button and lace; box calf, velour and kid lace in swell shapes; $3.50 grades.

Men's Shoes at $2.90—
Shoes that sell regularly at $4 and $5; velour enamel, box calf and kid.

Boys' Shoes at 85c—
For small boys; spring heels, wide toes and solid soles.

Boys' Shoes at $1—
Black satin calf lace, with stout soles; sizes 11 to 5½ with heels, sizes 9 to 13½ with spring heels.

Boys' Shoes at $1.25—
Black kid and calf laced shoes, sturdy and durable, but made on sightly lasts; sizes up to 5½.

Boys' Shoes at $1.50—
Calfskin, with solid oak soles welted and stitched; high-class school shoes; sizes 12 to 2.

Boys' Shoes at $1.70—
Black calfskin laced shoes with welted soles and square heels; sizes 2½ to 5½; all widths B to E.

Basement.

Men's English Neckwear

Fine But Not Costly

These handsome ties are from Buckingham—a maker well known to all well-informed men. They are made of fine silks and satins such as go only into ties sold at a dollar or more.

But the maker had a quantity of small pieces of the silks, and made them up into Four-in-Hand and Batswing Ties which we offer to-day at

Fifty Cents Each

The silks are rich and heavy; the patterns are quiet and refined; colors dark and seasonable.

Men of refined taste will appreciate a chance to choose from such a fine collection, at half the real value.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Stiff-Bosom Shirts

Handsome colored Shirts of percale and madras, with the stiff bosoms that take the place of the negligee shirts which now must step aside with the straw hat. They are about equally divided between $1 and $1.50 values, though selling at

60c Each

Handsomely made and laundered; open back and front; detachable cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Our New $1 Gloves

For Men—Ready Today

This is an announcement that will greatly interest all men who expect to need gloves—whether it be a single pair or a dozen pairs. We have taken exceptional care to procure the best dollar glove obtainable, and are glad to show you the results of our efforts.

These gloves are of higher quality, fit better, and are more stylish and better finished than any you have ever seen before, at $1.

In full pique glace, full outseam cape, half pique, and genuine mocha, in a splendid assortment of the newest Fall shades.

$1 a Pair

In addition our stock of Dent's, Fowne's, Fisk, Clark & Flagg's, and Perrin's gloves is complete.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Outfitting the Boys

Mothers who have boys to outfit have become used to making a field day of Saturday. Those of them who are in touch with the situation bring their boys to Wanamaker's. This Boys' Clothing Store affords them a most advantageous point of attack. Conclusive proof is given by offerings like these:

At $5—The "Wanamaker Special" Suit, with double-breasted jacket and knee trousers. Seat and knees are double, and the suit is silk-sewed throughout. It's a wonderful suit for its price. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

At $5—Sailor Suits of blue serge or cheviot; plain, or handsomely trimmed. For the younger boys of 3 to 12 years.

At $4—Fall Top Coats, with yoke, of tan covert cloth; sizes 3 to 10 years. Same, for sizes 11 to 16 years, at $5. These overcoats are snug and warm, and excellently made.

Our assortment of Boys' Shirt Waists and Blouses, in Fall styles, of percales and madras, is very complete. Also in latest shades of flannel, with or without collar.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Seasonable Hosiery

When sudden temperature changes bring thoughts of appropriate hosiery this store stands ready to enable you to give the thought a concrete expression. Our gathering of Women's and Children's Hosiery and Men's Half-hose is elaborate and complete. From the least expensive hosiery that is compatible with goodness, to the most luxurious, your desire is to be found here—thoroughly reliable and lower priced than the same quality in any other store. Hints of a few:

For Men—
25c pair—Several sorts of half hose, consisting of imported fast black cotton, all black, with unbleached feet or with split soles; brown or gray colored merino; fast black wool, seamless.
37½c pair—All-wool half hose, medium or heavy weight, in fast black or natural color.

For Women—
12½c pair—Fast black lisle thread stockings; seamless heels and toes; narrowed at ankle; elastic tops
25c pair—Fine cotton stockings; medium or heavy weight, in all black, black with unbleached feet or split soles; fast black, of course; also allover lace lisle thread, fast black.

For Children—
12½c pair—Seamless cotton stockings for boys or girls; two styles of ribs; fast black with extra strong heels, knees and toes; for children from 4 to 16 years old; elastic throughout.
20c and 25c pair—Fast black merino stockings, elastic and durable; two styles of ribs; sizes 5½ and 6, 20c; 6½ to 10, 25c.

Broadwa

Remarkable Silk Selling

The beautiful, new silks that compose this sale, and make it exercise such powers of fascination upon thousands of women, are many of them as standard and staple as gold dollars themselves. Selling them under-price is an equally positive profit to purchasers.

That is the extraordinary feature of the sale—bright, fresh silks, at a saving of a quarter to a half on their value, just at the time when women, with their Fall dressmaking plans in full cry, are most anxious to get them.

The reason is simple, after all—it is the enormous power, conferred by a purchase of *nearly half a million yards of silk!*

Every possible silk-need may be satisfied from among these rich supplies.

55c, worth $1.25 and $1.50—
Striped and Fancy Silks of many kinds with a mixture of finest wool in them; generally known as Bengalines in street shades.

65c, worth 75c and 85c—
Plain Colored and Changeable Taffetas in a good variety of shades; also Colored Peau de Cygnes in newest shades.

60c, worth 90c and $1—
Striped Taffetas; grace grounds with narrow lace-like stripes; street shades.

75c, worth $1.25 and $1.50—
Plaid Taffetas with satin bars in many combinations including black and white; also Brocaded Striped Silks.

80c, worth $1—
White Imported Taffetas, strong and lustrous.

85c, worth $1.25—
Plain Colored Louisines, in a complete range of colors.

$1.50, worth $3—
Rich Fancy Striped Silks, imported; in a variety of colorings.

$1.75, worth $3.50—
Satin striped and Novelty Velvets; high-class French novelties

Rotunda.

$2.50, worth $5 to $7—
Richest French Novelty Silks and Velvets, brocaded and striped.

Fine and reliable qualities of Staple Black Silks:

Black Taffetas—
55c, worth 70c; 18-inch.
65c, worth 75c; 20½-inch.
70c, worth 85c; 20½-inch.
85c, worth $1.10; 20-inch.
95c, worth $1.25; 21-inch.
$1, worth $1.25; 21¼-inch.
$1.10, worth $1.35; 22-inch.
$1.25, worth $1.50; 23-inch.
$1.40, worth $1.75; 23-inch.

Black Satin Duchesse—
19-inch, 55c; worth 75c.
20-inch, 65c; worth 85c.
20-inch, 75c; worth $1.
21-inch, 85c; worth $1.25.
22-inch, $1; worth $1.25.
24-inch, $1.10; worth $1.35.
24-inch, $1.15; worth $1.50.
24-inch, $1.25; worth $1.65.
22-inch, $1.35; worth $1.75.
22-inch, $1.50; worth $2.

Black Peau de Soie—The most popular black dress silk—
21-inch, 95c; worth $1.25.
22-inch, $1; worth $1.35.
23-inch, $1.10; worth $1.40.
23-inch, $1.15; worth $1.50.
23-inch, $1.25; worth $1.65.

Black Royal Armures—A mourning silk—
20-inch, 80c; worth $1.
21-inch, 90c; worth $1.25.
22-inch, $1.05; worth $1.40.
21-inch, $1.25; worth $1.60.

Black Faille Francaise—An old standby
20-inch, 80c; worth $1.
21-inch, 85c; worth $1.15.
21-inch, 90c; worth $1.25.
21-inch, $1; worth $1.35.
21-inch, $1.25; worth $1.65.

Black Merveilleux—
85c, worth $1.10; 21-inch.
90c, worth $1.20; 21-inch.
95c, worth $1.25; 21¼-inch.
$1, worth $1.35; 21½-inch.
$1.15, worth $1.50; 22-inch.

Black Lumineux—
65c, worth 85c; 20-inch.
75c, worth $1; 20-inch.
90c, worth $1.25; 21-inch.

The New Silk Waists

Women will be delighted with the new Silk Waists, for never have styles been more effective than these prepared for the coming Fall and Winter.

A great many novel and stylish effects are included in the gathering. Some of the waists are plain, while others appear with a variety of plaitings and hemstitchings. There are trimmings of lace or velvet, while buckles are used on many. A number of the new styles button in front, while others are buttoned in the back. These hints:

$4.50—Of Taffeta, in all the newest shades; two styles; one with cluster cording back and front, and cording on sleeves; the other with cluster cording between cording; strapped with satin ribbon and buttons.

$5—Of Taffeta or Peau de Soie; eight styles; in most recent shades; cluster cording and beading; velvet ribbon run through beading; other styles with plaiting and side plaiting, and stitched straps; some with plain French back, others with plaited back.

$6—Of Taffeta, Louisine or Peau de Soie; four styles; in newest shades; plaited front forming yoke; other styles with plaits stitched with white; others with cluster plaiting and hemstitching; buttoned in front or in the back.

$6.50—Of Taffeta or Peau de Soie; six styles; cluster cording with white silk vests, trimmed with velvet ribbon; others with stitched side plaiting, trimmed with buttons or stitched straps; some plaited, forming bolero effect.

Many other styles, up to $25.

A large assortment of Black Silk Waists, from $4.25 to $25.

Second floor.

Fall Coats for Girls

Gray skies and a chill in the air were a cogent reminder yesterday of Winter's coming. Many mothers were brought sharply face to face with the need of a heavier jacket or coat for their little daughters.

Today is the day to satisfy these needs, and this ample stock of out-of-door wraps for girls of 6 to 12 offers broadest opportunity at moderate cost.

These price-illustrations may be helpful:

$5—Double-Breasted Reefers of pebble cheviot in brown, navy blue and red; nicely trimmed with braid.

$7—Three-quarter length Coats of camel's hair cheviot in red and navy blue; velvet collar.

$8—Russian Blouse Coats of pebble cheviot in brown, navy blue and red; trimming of velvet and leather belt.

$9.50—Three-quarter Length Box Coats of kersey in tan, navy blue and brown; buttoned high to neck; trimmed with stitching; lined with heavy satin.

$12.50—Three-quarter Length Coats of kersey in brown, navy blue and red; velvet collar, cuffs and pockets; silk revers; lined with best taffeta.

Others, up to $26.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Handsome Pieces Of Fancy China

Many a meritorious group of China or Glass has sold steadily by virtue of its own attractiveness during this September Sale, because space in which to mention it has been lacking.

That is the case with this assortment of remarkably beautiful Fancy China, of which you have taken hundreds of pieces without ever a word of mention. Some most attractive pieces still remain, in effective shapes, with bright colored decorations, and heavily gilt. And prices are a third, or more, less than usual on such china as this.

Hints of the pieces:

Vases, in great variety, covered and uncovered, with feet and without: $2 each, regularly $3; $2.75 each, regularly $4; $3.50 each, regularly $6; $7.50 each; regularly $10; $8.50 each, regularly $12.50.
Salad Bowls, $1.75 each, regularly $2.75; $2.50 each, regularly $3.75; $2.75 each, regularly $4.
Cake Plates: $2 each, regularly $3.
Teapots: $1.50 each, regularly $2.50.
Sugars and Creams, $1.50 pair; regularly 2.50.
Condensed Milk Holders: $1.50 each, regularly $2.50.
Powder Boxes: 60c each, regularly $1.
Comb-and-Brush Trays: $1.50 each, regularly $2.25.
Hair Receivers: 60c each, regularly $1; 75c each, regularly $1.25.

Basement

Housekeeping Sundries for Little

Whatever you need about the house—and you're always needing something—this Housefurnishing Sale gives you an opportunity to buy articles of tested quality at a saving of a quarter to a third on usual prices. These hints to-day:

Chopping Bowls, 10c.
Clothes Horses, 5 ft., 50c.
Bosom Boards, 10c.
Potato Mashers, 4c.
Hair Floor Brooms, 50c and 75c.
Hair Dust Brushes, 25c.
Towel Rollers, 5c and 10c.
Wash Boards, 10c.
Slaw Cutters, 10c.
Cutting Tables, $1.
Foot Tubs, 15c.
Fibre Cuspidors, aluminum tops, 15c.
Clothes Line, 80 ft., waterproof, 25c.
Turkey Dusters, 18c.
Dish Pans, 14 qt., 25c.
Corkscrews, 4c.
Wire Soap Dishes, 8c.
Kitchen Knives, 15c.
Candlesticks, 5c.
Coffee Mills, 50c.
Chamois Skins, 5c.
Coal Hods, 25c.

Basement.

Peanut Blocks

20c a Pound

Peanuts in an etherealized form—surrounded with a deliciously clear butter candy, and cut into appetizing blocks. Crisp and brittle—just the sort of candy you can't stop eating. And you needn't fear the effects of your lack of will-power—it's perfectly harmless. 20c a pound.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Gives Good Digestion

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Half a teaspoon in half a glass of water after meals, removes the distress, oppression and "all-gone" feeling.

Gives good appetite, perfect digestion and restful sleep.

Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

The Panamaish Soft Hat or dressy Derby.

These are the entries for the Fall Hat Handicap. Which will carry your money? Whichever is your choice the odds are best here. You pay $2.80 and get the equal of that which hat fashion makers charge $5.00.

Every hat guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money back.

LAMBERT

Trade Mark.

HATTERS,

39 & 41 Cortlandt St.,

BETWEEN 6TH & 9TH AVE. "L" STATION.

Also at New Haven, Conn.

"PROVE BY TESTING"

Wheatena

THE COMPLETE FOOD

IT IS KNOWN as the Cheapest Cereal Food, pound for pound, of any on the market. All leading grocers sell it. *It is famous for its rich nut-like flavor.*

Send for *free* copy of "Wheatena Recipes," by the Principal of the Boston Cooking School.

Health Food Company,

Dept. T.

61 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

THE

Waverley

ELECTRIC

Automobile

Is strongly built, only the best material entering into its construction. It is *Simple, Strong,* and *Durable.* Has a larger mileage radius on one charge than any other electric vehicle.

Prospective customers may examine the same or arrange for free practical operation tests at our New York Branch. Handsome Catalogue upon application. Storage at reasonable rates, including electric charging and gasoline supplies.

AUTOMOBILE DEPARTMENT

American Bicycle Company,

New York Branch, 91 Fifth Avenue.

Brooklyn Branch, 342 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Open Daily until 6 P. M., including Saturday.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

This Hat Store is the talk of the city—the reason is simple, we give Hats of the newest shapes and best workmanship at one-third less than others.

New Trooper and Panama shaped Soft Hats,

1.90 to 2.75

New Fall Derbys—neat and smart—worth $3.00 and $4.00,

1.90 to 2.75.

Silk Hats, 3.90, 4.80, 5.80. Silk Ribbed Opera Hats, 6.80.

CAREY & SIDES

America's Largest Credit Clothiers and Tailors.

80-82 4th Av., Just Above 10th St.

MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING ON CREDIT

READY-MADE AND TO ORDER.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Ready Made Suits, Raglans, and Overcoats, $10, $12 and $15. TO ORDER, $16, $20 and $25. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40. Silk and Fancy Vests, $3 to $6. Men's Hats, $2.50.

Write for terms.

Open Saturdays until 10:30; Mondays, 9.

CARPET CLEANING

353 W. 54th St. Established 1875. Our only place. No branches. Telephone: 366 Columbus.

J. & J. W. WILLIAMS

Money Will Be Refunded IF IT EVER SHRINKS—

"Dermophile" Underwear.

PURE WOOL. At All Leading Stores.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD

161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE AMERICAN DESK & STOOL CO., 30 Howard St., just East of 434 Broadway. Phone 2303 Spring

DESKS

RECORD GOLF BY DOUGLAS

New Score of Seventy-four Strokes for the Tuxedo Club Links.

HORSTMAN WINS BY LONG PUT

Carnegie Beaten on the Nineteenth Green—Good Sport, Although Turf Was Wet and Soggy.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Findlay S. Douglas again demonstrated his ability to play championship golf to-day in the match play rounds for the President's Cup on the links of the Tuxedo Golf Club. That is the chief trophy in the tournament now in progress and which will be finished to-morrow. Two rounds were played for each of the three cups, and while there were some close matches in all the events, the feature of the day rested in Douglas's play in the afternoon with James A. Stillman. He won the game by the wide margin of 6 up and 5 to play, making at the same time a new amateur record for the eighteen holes of 74 strokes. Last Wednesday, in the medal play rounds, Douglas did 75 twice, and no one expected to see those figures beaten for some time to come. Douglas made his 74 under much poorer conditions, for the greens were thick with moisture and the turf soft under a three hours' drizzle that prevented complete accuracy in putting or approaching. The critics who followed the match predicted that with more favorable conditions the score would have been 72.

Douglas finished his game on the thirteenth green, but he was going so well that Stillman readily consented to play out the match. The thick, damp mist gave an indistinct outline to the Ramapo hills and every blade of grass was covered with drops of rain. A small gallery of enthusiasts, protected by umbrellas and mackintoshes, tramped in the wake of the players over the soggy turf. On the first nine holes Douglas played such fast golf that he beat bogey by 3 strokes, finishing this half of the course in 36 strokes. Everything went his way on the outward journey. He won the first three holes in succession, making the third, 160 yards, in 2, from a twenty-foot put. Four holes were then halved, and by winning the ninth Douglas led by 4. He increased this to 6 on the eleventh green, and on the next Stillman won his first hole, Douglas missing a put to halve. He won the next, however, and that brought the regular match to an end.

In playing the bye-holes Douglas scored another 2, making it on the short sixteenth hole, 110 yards, from a five-foot put. Two holes in 2 in one round is a most unusual thing, and another feature of the former champion's play is seen from the fact that his card had two holes in 6 each, and yet he made his sensational record. Stillman played a highly creditable game and had the satisfaction of knowing that he was up against almost invincible golf. The scores of this record round are:

Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau—
Out ....5 4 2 5 4 6 3 4 3—36
In ....4 4 5 4 6 5 2 4 4—38—74
James S. Stillman, Newport—
Out ....6 5 5 5 4 6 3 4 4—42
In ....5 5 4 6 4 6 5 5 5—45—87

Unfortunately for the draw in the first round, Douglas and Macdonald were brought together. Macdonald won the first hole, but he had little chance after that, and Douglas won by 4 up and 3 to play. His game was steady throughout, but not of a highly brilliant nature. The scores are:

Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau—
Out ....5 5 3 5 5 6 5 4 3—41
In ....4 3 4 4 6 4 —25—66
Charles B. Macdonald, Tuxedo—
Out ....4 6 3 6 5 8 4 6 3—45
In ....5 5 5 4 5 4 —28—73

Douglas will meet in the semi-final round for the President's Cup to-morrow F. O. Horstman of Washington, who acted another sensation to the afternoon contest by playing a tie game with the Pittsburg golfer, W. C. Carnegie, and then beating him on the nineteenth hole from a lucky twenty-five-foot put. Carnegie approached the green poorly, and was playing five when his doughty opponent ran down in three.

The other two survivors for the semi-final round in the chief event are George H. Hull, Jr., of the home club, and Oliver Perin of Watch Hill. Perin developed great strength in the afternoon and defeated Price Collier with apparent ease, by 5 up and 4 to play. Coming after Collier's defeat of Devereaux Emmet, itself a genuine surprise party, it contributed afresh to the uncertainties of the tournament. Collier and Emmet had a grand game, the former winning by 3 up and 2 to play. Collier got a grand 2 on the ninth hole, 165 yards, and Emmet did wonders on the twelfth hole, 300 yards, getting it in 3, two strokes under bogey. The scores are:

Price Collier, Tuxedo—
Out ....5 5 4 6 5 6 3 4 2—40
In ....5 4 4 4 6 4 3 —30—70
Devereaux Emmet, Garden City—
Out ....5 6 4 5 6 6 4 4 3—43
In ....5 4 3 5 6 4 3 —30—73

Perin beat James S. Taylor of Powelton in the morning, by 2 up and 1 to play, finishing the course in the bogey figures of 80 strokes. Taylor, on the other hand, did 78, but the secret of this lay in the last green, which had no bearing upon the match. Taylor was dead to the hole in three, almost laying Perin a stymie. The latter attempted the hole, but hit Taylor's ball, knocking it in, he himself then taking five.

In the Governors' Cup set, the two matches in which T. C. Ennever of Essex County was concerned, were characterized by extreme closeness. In the morning he beat John G. Bates, a Columbia student, by one hole on the nineteenth green, and that, too, after Bates had been five up at one time. In the afternoon Ennever met W. T. Hilton of the home club and had to play three extra holes, when Hilton won on the twenty-first green. He will meet John Chadwick, Jr., to-morrow morning, and the other pair will be George H. Bowly and W. J. Evans. The summary of the match play rounds is:

President's Cup—First match play round—W. C. Carnegie, Alleghany Country, beat Grenville Kane, Tuxedo, 2 up and 1 to play; F. O. Horstman, Washington, beat George P. Snow, Jr., Tuxedo, 5 up and 4 to play; James A. Stillman, Newport, beat Gilman P. Tiffany, Powelton, 3 up and 1 to play; Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau, beat Charles B. Macdonald, Tuxedo, 4 up and 3 to play; George H. Hull, Jr., Tuxedo, beat W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County, 5 up and 3 to play; Charles F. Watson, Morris County, beat F. A. Marsellus, Yountakah, 2 up; Price Collier, Tuxedo, beat Devereaux Emmet, 3 up and 2 to play; Oliver Perin, Watch Hill, beat James S. Taylor, Powelton, 2 up and 1 to play.

Second Round—Horstman beat Carnegie, 1 up, (19 holes;) Douglas beat Stillman, 6 up and 5 to play; Hull beat Watson, 1 up; Perin beat Collier, 5 up and 4 to play.

Governor's Cup—First match play round—W. B. Dinsmore, Tuxedo, beat S. Sherwood Day, Fairfield, 6 up and 5 to play; W. J. Evans, Powelton, beat H. Kennedy Hill, University of Pennsylvania, by default; Bruce Price, Tuxedo, beat Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve, Westchester Country, 3 up and 2 to play; George H. Bowly, Jersey City, beat W. A. Adriance, Dutchess County, 5 up and 4 to play; W. T. Hilton, Tuxedo, beat J. Max Carrere, Fox Hills, 6 up and 4 to play; T. C. Ennever, Essex County, beat John G. Bates, Morris County, 1 up, (19 holes;) C. F. Watson, Jr., Morris County, beat G. E. Pierrepont, Jr., Tuxedo, 4 up and 2 to play; John Chadwick, Jr., Powelton, beat L. V. Pulsifer, Powelton, 5 up and 4 to play.

Second Round—Evans beat Dinsmore, 4 up and 2 to play; Bowly beat Price, 1 up; Hilton beat Ennever, 1 up, (21 holes;) Chadwick beat Watson, 1 up.

Consolation Cup—First match play round—Russell Hull, Tuxedo, beat George Collingwood, Powelton, 4 up and 3 to play; N. T. Pulsifer, Powelton, and Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo, drew byes; F. A. Ingalls, Tuxedo, beat S. W. Warren, Tuxedo, 1 up.

Semi-final Round—Pulsifer beat Hull, 4 up and 3 to play; Ingalls and Lorillard match unfinished.

The final rounds for the three cups at match play will be finished to-day, and in addition the club offers net and gross score prizes for a 36-hole handicap. Over fifty entries had been received last night.

W. B. DUNCAN ON SHAMROCK II.

Constitution's Manager to Represent N. Y. Y. C. in the International Cup Races.

It was learned at the New York Yacht Club last night that William Butler Duncan, who was the manager of the Constitution, will be the club's representative on board the Shamrock II. during the races against the Columbia.

Shining like a new gold dollar, the hull of the Shamrock II. was admired by hundreds of visitors to the Erie Basin yesterday. Below the water line the work is practically finished, and those familiar with the preparation of racing yachts say that they have never seen such a smooth surface since the old days of "potleading," when the bottom of a wooden yacht was rubbed with plumbago until she shone like a new kitchen stove.

As the yacht is not to come out of the dry dock until Tuesday, the men have had plenty of time to devote to the polishing of the bronze plates, and it has been done in a very thorough manner. The scraping of the topsides was begun yesterday, and by to-day two coats of white and two of green paint will be scraped off. Then the plates are to be polished, and after a thin priming a coat of white paint and a thin coat of green will be put on.

Sir Thomas Lipton had recovered sufficiently from his injuries yesterday to be removed from the Porto Rico to the steam yacht Erin, where he will remain until the races are over. It was learned from a friend of Sir Thomas that there is no truth in the rumor that he has criticised those in charge of the Columbia. "There is no cause for criticism," said the speaker, "and Sir Thomas would be the last man to do anything of the sort. There is not a word of truth in it."

Yachts Berthed Until Next Year.

Though the greatest yachting event of the year, the America's Cup races, will take place off Sandy Hook next week, a great number of pleasure craft have already been retired for the season. Among the best known of these are the steam yachts Vamoose, Clifton, Paradox, Gladys, Say When, and Aileen, all of which have laid up in the basin of the Morse Iron Works and Dry Dock Company, at the foot of Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, Brooklyn. Other yachts that have been laid up for the Winter in the same quarters are the schooners Comet, Wanderer, Kiwassa, Tioga, Half Moon, Julia, Meteor, and Wayfarer; the sloops Rosalie, Viking, Delfa, Isolde, Mermaid, Fad, Wasp, Cockatoo, Ulma, Minerva, Hildegarde, Vinona, Frolic, Argonaut, Foam, Schemer, Sayonara, and Chipsa, and the yawls Huron, Toarmina, and Cachelot, and the houseboat Ulma.

Football Coach for Hobart College.

GENEVA, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Thomas W. Folger has been engaged as football coach at Hobart College, and took charge of the candidates to-day. Folger played at Hobart in 1898, and the following year he played tackle at Cornell.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Brooklyn Won from St. Louis by Timely Batting—Powell Forced to Retire.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—By winning to-day's baseball game from St. Louis the Brooklyns tied with Philadelphia for second place. Powell lost his effectiveness in the fourth and fifth innings and Brooklyn made eight hits. This netted seven runs and led to the retirement of Powell, Joyce, a lefthander from Montreal, succeeding him. Joyce pitched good ball during the remainder of the contest. In the third inning of the contest McCreery and Sheckard collided while chasing a drive from Powell's bat. Consequently the ball got away from them and rolled to the fence for a home run. McCreery's leg was wrenched and Dolan took his place in centre field.

Dolan hit for two bases in the fourth inning. Kelley went to first on balls, while Daly advanced them a base by sacrificing. Dahlen's drive scored Dolan and Kelley. Dahlen crossed the plate after stealing second on a two-base hit of McGuire's. Singles by Keeler, Sheckard, Dolan, and Kelley, a sacrifice by Daly, and Irwin's triple scored four more runs for Brooklyn in the fifth innig. The Brooklyns scored again in the seventh inning. Kelley singled, stole second, and went to third on a poor throw, Irwin's single bringing him home.

Singles by Padden and Richardson in the ninth inning were responsible for the final tally scored by St. Louis. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	1	3	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
H'drick, cf.	0	2	5	0	0	Sh'kard, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Padden, 2b.	1	1	1	2	0	McCr'ry, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Wallace, ss.	0	1	1	2	0	Kelley, 1b.	3	2	17	1	0
Donovan, rf.	0	0	3	0	0	Daly, 2b.	0	1	0	2	0
R'h'dson, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	1	1	7	0
Kruger, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1	Irwin, 3b.	0	2	2	3	0
Heydon, c.	0	1	4	1	1	McGuire, c.	0	2	3	1	0
Powell, p.	1	1	0	2	0	Kitson, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Joyce, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Dolan, cf.	2	3	0	0	0
Total	2	8	27	9	2	Total	8	14	27	17	0

St. Louis ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2
Brooklyn ....0 0 0 3 4 0 1 0 0—8

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 5; St. Louis, 2. Two-base hits—Burkett, Heydon, Wallace, McGuire, and Dolan. Three-base hits—Heidrick and Irwin. Home run—Powell. Bases on balls—Off Powell, 2; off Joyce, 1. Sacrifice hits—Daly, 2. Struck out—By Joyce, 4; by Powell, 1; by Kitson, 3. Stolen base—Dahlen. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 4. Time of game—1:47. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Davis, rf.	2	2	1	0	0	Thomas, cf.	1	1	4	1	1
Clarke, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Barry, 2b.	0	1	2	0	0
Beaum't, cf.	2	2	4	0	0	Flick, rf.	0	0	1	0	1
Wagner, ss.	0	1	2	6	1	Deleha'y, lf.	0	1	4	0	0
Bransf'd, 1b.	1	1	6	0	0	McFarl'd, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	1	3	5	2	0	Jennin's, 1b.	0	0	7	1	0
Burke, 3b.	1	2	1	3	0	Hallm'n, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0
Zimmer, c.	1	0	6	0	0	Cross, ss.	0	0	3	6	2
Tannehill, p.	2	2	0	1	0	Duggleby, p.	0	1	0	3	1
Total	10	14	27	12	1	Total	1	4	24	11	5

Pittsburg ....1 2 0 0 6 0 0 1 ..—10
Philadelphia ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0— 1

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 6. Two-base hits—Davis, Ritchey. Three-base hit—Clarke. Home run—Tannehill. Sacrifice hit—Wagner. Double play—Wagner, Ritchey, and Bransfield. First base on balls—Off Tannehill, 1; off Duggleby, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Jennings, Duggleby. Struck out—By Tannehill, 5; by Duggleby, 2. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Davis, rf.	2	1	0	0	1	Thomas, cf.	0	0	2	1	0
Clarke, lf.	2	1	1	0	0	Barry, 2b.	1	1	5	6	0
Beaum't, cf.	2	3	1	0	0	Flick, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Wagner, ss.	1	1	4	1	0	Deleh'ty, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Bransf'd, 1b.	0	3	11	0	0	Douglas, c.	0	0	8	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	2	6	1	Jennings, 1b.	0	0	4	1	0
Burke, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0	Hallman, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0
O'Connor, c.	0	0	6	1	0	Cross, ss.	0	1	1	3	0
Leever, p.	0	0	0	3	0	White, p.	0	1	1	0	1
Total	7	9	27	13	2	Total	2	6	24	14	1

Pittsburg ....0 0 3 0 0 0 4 0 ..—7
Philadelphia ....0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3. Two-base hits—Delehanty, Hallman. Three-base hit—White. Home run—Wagner. Sacrifice hit—Barry. Stolen bases—Clark, Beaumont, Douglas. Double plays—Ritchey and Wagner; Cross and Barry. First base on balls—Off Leever, 3; off White, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Wagner. Struck out—By Leever, 7; by White, 4. Passed ball—Douglas. Time—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	1	1	2	0	1	Rickert, lf.	0	1	6	0	0
Green, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	Tenney, 1b.	1	2	13	0	0
McCor'k, 3b.	0	2	3	1	0	Demont, 2b.	0	1	0	4	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	5	0	0	Cooley, cf.	1	1	4	0	0
Gannon, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	Carney, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
Raymer, ss.	0	0	3	1	0	Lowe, 3b.	0	3	2	1	0
Childs, 2b.	0	1	0	1	1	Long, ss.	0	0	1	4	1
Kahoe, c.	0	0	12	2	0	Kittredge, c.	0	0	4	2	1
Menefee, p.	0	0	1	2	2	Nichols, p.	1	2	0	2	0
Total	1	5	30	7	4	Total	3	12	30	13	2

Chicago ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Boston ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—3

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Boston, 11. Two-base hits—Green and Tenney. Three-base hit—Cooley. Sacrifice hits—Tenney and Demont. Stolen base—McCormick. Struck out—By Menefee, 5; by Nichols, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	0	1	4	0	0	Rickert, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Green, cf.	0	0	6	0	0	Tenney, 1b.	0	2	6	0	0
McC'm'k, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0	Demont, 2b.	1	0	0	4	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	7	0	1	Cooley, cf.	1	2	3	0	0
Gannon, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Carney, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Raymer, ss.	0	0	2	5	0	Lowe, 3b.	2	2	0	0	0
Childs, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0	Long, ss.	1	2	2	1	0
Kling, c.	0	1	0	0	0	Moran, c.	0	0	11	0	0
Eason, p.	0	1	0	1	0	Willis, p.	1	3	0	1	0
Ferguson, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	0	3	24	11	1	Total	7	12	24	6	0

Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Boston ....1 1 0 1 3 1 0 0—7

Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Boston, 5. Two-base hits—Hartsel, Cooley, 2. Three-base hits—Lowe, Long, Willis. Sacrifice hit—Demont. Stolen base—Long. Struck out—By Willis, 8. Passed ball—Kling. Base on balls—Off Eason, 1; off Ferguson, 2. Time of game—One hour and 30 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C		W.	L.	P.C
Pittsburg	81	44	.648	Boston	65	62	.512
Philadelphia	72	54	.571	New York	49	74	.398
Brooklyn	72	54	.571	Chicago	50	79	.388
St. Louis	66	60	.524	Cincinnati	46	74	.383

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Cincinnati.
Brooklyn in St. Louis.
Boston in Chicago.
Philadelphia in Pittsburg.

American League Games.

At Philadelphia—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 3.
At Washington—Washington, 9; Cleveland, 8.
At Boston—Boston, 5; Detroit, 2.

Eastern League Games.

At Montreal—Toronto, 4; Montreal, 1.
At Rochester—Rochester, 13; Buffalo, 3.

Golf Championship.

The Commercial Advertiser for to-day will publish detailed account of semi-final match between Travis and Douglas, with diagram showing play of the thirty-eight holes.—Adv.

DAY OF CLOSE FINISHES

Spectators Disputed Decisions of Judges in Two Races.

ENDURANCE BY RIGHT FIRST

Western Filly, with Her Weight Up, Romped In for the Willow Stakes at Gravesend Course.

Immeasurably better than the promise of the programme, the racing at the Gravesend track yesterday attained that height of interest for spectators which is manifested by cheers of approval and hisses of displeasure, positive evidence that the sport was satisfactory to the full measure. It was a day of close finishes, and while the class of the horses engaged was something short of the best, the struggles in four of the six events were keen and desperate from end to end, with the contending horses so close together in three of the races that none except the judges knew which were the winners.

Two stakes were on the afternoon's card, one of these being the Willow, originally set for Thursday, but put over until yesterday because of the day of public mourning for President McKinley, while the other was the Speculation, which brought out a field of six of the best selling class horses in the country. For the Willow six smart fillies ran, but the great two-year-old Endurance by Right, owned by the Memphis brewer, John W. Schorr, so far outclassed the others that the stake was conceded to her, while the race proved to be but a poor contest from the betting men's standpoint.

Endurance by Right was the favorite at odds on always, and started at 1 to 2, while the next best backed was August Belmont's Amicitia, both of these having up stake weight and conceding from 5 up to 20 pounds to all the others. After a long delay at the starting post the horses were sent away well together, Hanover Queen showing in front for a few strides, but at once being joined by the favorite, who raced away from the Hanover filly at her ease, and, only galloping in front, had the stake won from the first furlong pole. The further they went the more certain was the victory of Endurance by Right, who was swinging under a pull all the way through the stretch and who cantered home, hard held, two lengths and a half before Hanover Queen, with Rockwater two lengths further back third.

MATCH FOR FILLIES TALKED OF.

Horsemen have been rather slow to admit the merit of the Western filly, but after her race for the Willow, the consensus of opinion was that Schorr has a better filly than has William C. Whitney in Blue Girl, and the wish was many times expressed that Blue Girl and Endurance by Right may come together at an early date and before either of them has trained stale. There is every probability that such a race will be secured if any reasonable offer for a sweepstakes is made, as both owners are turfmen who are willing to race their horses under any fair conditions.

For the Speculation Stakes the Belmont cast off, Kilogram, was the post favorite, with W. Lakeland's fast Domino gelding, The Regent, a strong second choice. These two had the race between them from the first jump until they were well into the last furlong, Kilogram leading by a neck into the stretch, where The Regent went up to the lead, and after a sharp struggle drew away, Kilogram then stopping. The Regent went on in front, followed by Wild Pirate, who closed steadily, and in the last half furlong forced Michaels, on The Regent, to go to riding. Wild Pirate still was gaining, but the horses were too near the post for him to get up, and though The Regent was tiring and ready to quit, he lasted just long enough to get home first by a head, though many spectators back of the post thought that Wild Pirate had won.

There were bettors who severely criticised the riding of Smith on Herbert. Dublin and Herbert were equal choices, and as they are equally at home in heavy going the race was supposed to be between them. Dublin was never really a factor, however, and while Herbert looked to have the purse won when he went on to the front after Himself led through the first part of the race, he hung in the last furlong, and The Rhymer, coming with a rush, caught him on the straight. Herbert, on the rail, seemed to be slightly impeded by The Rhymer boring in on him, and this, coupled with the fact that Smith rode a slovenly finish, let The Rhymer draw out an inch or two at the end and win by a short head, though hisses from Herbert's partisans gave evidence that they did not believe with the judges. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; about six furlongs. W. H. Sealey's Chuctanunda, b. c., 3 years, by Laureate-La Tosca, 124 pounds, (Wonderly,) 3 to 1 and even, won, ridden out, by a length; Sullivan & Harris's Isia, ch. c., 3, 113, (Bullman,) 18 to 5 and 6 to 5, second by five lengths from J. S. Ferguson's Musette, ch. f., 4, 115, (McCue,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:11 2-5. Belle of Lexington, Military, and Zirl also ran. Value to the winner, $830. Belle of Lexington the post favorite at 8 to 5 and 3 to 5. Winner trained by W. Hayward, Jr.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. T. F. Monohan's The Rhymer, b. c., 3 years, by The Bard-Equipoise, 100 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 10 to 1 and 5 to 2, won, ridden out with whip and spur, by a head; Walter C. Rollins's Herbert, b. c., 4, 125, (L. Smith,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, second by three lengths from the Goughacre's Stable's Dublin, b. c., 3, 117, (McCue,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, third. Time—1:48 1-5. The Amazon and Himself also ran. Value to the winner, $800. Herbert and Dublin equal favorites. Winner trained by E. Garrison.

THIRD RACE.—The Willow Stakes, for fillies two years old, with allowances; five and one-half furlongs. J. W. Schorr's Endurance by Right, b. f., by Inspector B.-Early Morn, 119 pounds, (J. Woods,) 1 to 2 and out, won in a gallop, pulling up, by two and one-half lengths; A. H. & D. H. Morris's Hanover Queen, ch. f., by Hanover-Lizzie Baker, 114, (McCue,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, second by two lengths from W. H. Sealey's Rockwater, ch. f., by Clifford-One I Love, 107, (Wonderly,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:08 2-5. Pretoria, Amicitia, Early Eve, and Flora Pomona also ran. Value of stakes to the winner, $1,480. Endurance by Right always favorite. Winner trained by J. F. Schorr.

FOURTH RACE.—The Speculation Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. W. Lakeland's The Regent, b. g., 3 years, by Domino-Royal Gem, 88 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 3 to 1 and even, won ridden out, by a head; J. S. O'Brien's Wild Pirate, br. c., 3, by Pirate of Penzance-Right Wild, 104, (J. Woods,) 9 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a length from Green B. Morris's Autolight, br. c., 3, by Autocrat-Silverlight, 106, (O'Connor,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:48 3-5. Louisville, The Musketeer, and Kilogram also ran. Value of stakes to the winner, $1,405. Kilogram the post favorite at 11 to 5 and 4 to 5. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For mares and geldings three years old and upward; non-winners of $500 in 1901; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Mrs. M. Cone's Barbara Frietchie, b. f., 3 years, by St. Maxim-Frances S., 97 pounds, (Martin,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won easily by three lengths; R. G. Tower's Vesuvia, br. f., 3, 85, (Michaels,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, second by six lengths from P. Belmont's Oread, br. f., 4, 92, (Thompson,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:46. Mayor Gilroy, Missionary, San Luis, Maximo Gomez, George Simons, Welsh Girl, Lee King, Balloon, Potosi, Glengar, Alsike, Kalif, and Elsie Skip also ran. Value to the winner, $690. Maximo Gomez the post favorite at 3 to 1 and even. Winner trained by C. Van Praag.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; special weights; five and a half furlongs. Turney Brothers' Glenwater, b. c., by Wawekus-Feronica, 112 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 1, won, ridden out, by a short head; A. Featherstone's Blanket, b. c., 112, (O'Connor,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a half length from August Belmont's Anak, ch. c., 112, (Mounce,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:09 1-5. Sylvia Lisle, Jim Tully, Extinguisher, C. Rosenfeld, Bruff, Major Tenny, Batyah, Caughnawaga, Hindred, Cornwell, Culler, and Hot also ran. Value to the winner, $790. Caughnawaga the favorite at 9 to 5 and 7 to 10. Winner trained by owners.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; about six furlongs. Modrine, 134 pounds; Musette, 126; May W., 125; Cervera, 121; Otis, 120; Belvino, 117; Lady of the Valley, 116; Candle, 113; Flora Pomona and Ben Howard, 112 each; Nanine, 111; Connie, 106; Touraine, 100, and Irene Lindsey, 98.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; about two and a half miles. Dr. Eichberg, 156 pounds; Bullingdon, 153; Jim McGibben, 141; Bacchanal, Cheesemite, and Charawind, 140 each, and Jessie S., 132.

THIRD RACE.—The Holly Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Endurance by Right, 130 pounds; Smart Set, 120; Pentecost, 118; Masterman, 117; Highlander, 116; Chilton and King Hanover, 115 each; The Rival, 113; Whisky King, 110; Eddie Busch, 107; Tribes Hill, 104; Setauket, 99; Grail, 98; Lord Quex, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—The Second Special Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, weights five pounds below the scale, winner of the First Special (Advance Guard) to carry scale weight; one mile and a half. Advance Guard, 126 pounds; First Whip, 121; Watercolor, Blues, and Gold Heels, 110 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, about six furlongs. Hans Wagner, 109 pounds; City Bank, 107; Man-o'-War, 106; O'Hagen, Lady Holyrood, Sylvia Lisle, and Mary Worth, 104 each; Chief Lally, Fonsoluca, William H., and Playlike, 102 each; Lacrimae, 100; Lady Sterling, Barouche, and Schwalbe, 99 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Intrusive and Blueaway, 119 pounds each; Hammock, 110; Alfred Vargrave, 109; Knight of the Garter, Wait Not, Alpen, and Armor, 106 each; Black Dick, 104; Speedmas, 103; Ethics, 102; Harry McCoun, 101; Lone Fisherman, 99; Little Daisy, 94; Anna Darling, 89.

LAWSON'S TROTTER BEATEN.

Lord Derby Won the $5,000 Match Race in Straight Heats.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 20.—Over 8,000 persons saw the trotter Lord Derby defeat Boralma without apparent effort this afternoon in straight heats. Thomas W. Lawson's horse seemed to be outclassed and utterly unable to hold Lord Derby on the homestretch, and in the last two heats Geers eased the Hamlin horse up perceptibly.

The time, considering the heavy wind that blew up the backstretch and met the horses for a full half mile, was remarkably fast. In two of the heats Boralma led until within 200 yards of the wire, at one time in the last heat being four lengths ahead. But Lord Derby was driven in masterly fashion by the veteran driver Ed Geers, who was warmly applauded at the conclusion of the race.

In addition to the special race, no less than seventeen heats were trotted during the afternoon and five races finished before dark. Two of these came over from Wednesday, but each necessitated extra heats.

The track was dry and fast, but the weather was cheerless, and the last race was run off in a light rain, which was increased to-night to a downpour, and may possibly prevent the big twenty-thousand-dollar race to-morrow between the champion trotter Cresceus and The Abbot. Summary:

2:23 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000; (concluded.)
Hylie Bird, b. g., by Early Bird-Daughter of Harbinger, (Knapp) 6 2 5 6 1 1 1
Yadda, b. m., (Raymond)......1 7 1 7 6 4 4
Ben Hal, b. g., (Turner)........2 1 2 2 2 3 3
David Harum, b. g., (Rathbun).4 6 3 1 5 2 2
Handspring, b. h., (Pierce)....8 3 7 8 3 ro
Captain Haff, br. g., (Humphreyville) ....5 4 8 4 4 ro
Kavala, b. m., (Young)..........7 5 6 5 7 ro
Kwanon, ch. h., (Carpenter)....3 8 4 3 dr
Time—2:17¼; 2:18¾; 2:16¾; 2:19; 2:19½; 2:16¾; 2:15½.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse, $10,000, (concluded.)
Toggles, br. g., by Strahway-Fly Di Pasha, (Clark) 3 1 1 1
Dolly Dillon, b. m., (Sanders)..........1 4 5 5
Little Dick, br. g., (Pope)................4 2 4 2
Alcidalia, b. m., (Dore)...................2 5 2 4
Onward Silver, ch. h., (Geers)..........5 3 3 3
Time—2:11¾; 2:13¾; 2:12; 2:11½.

2:14 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000.
Walter Keim, b. m., by Young Jim-Lucinda, by Princeton, (Geers)....6 1 1 8 1
Glory, b. m., (Paige)..............7 3 2 1 2
Consuela S., b. m., (Pierce)..........1 2 8 3 4
Maurine, b. m., (Turner)..............2 4 3 6 5
Dot Miller, b. m., (Walker)...........5 7 4 2 3
James Shevlin, br. g., (Dickerson)..3 8 6 5 6
Loma, br. m., (Knapp)................4 6 7 4 7
Lissa Bee, br. m., (Middleby).........8 5 5 7dis
Time—2:15; 2:14¼; 2:14¼; 2:14¾; 2:14½.

Special Match Race.—Trotting. Purse $5,000.
Lord Derby, b. g., by Mambrino King-Claribel, by Hamlin's Almont, (Geers).1 1 1
Boralma, ch. g., by Boreal-Earalma, by Earl, (Gatcomb)......................2 2 2
Time by quarters:

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	0:32¼	1:06	1:37	2:07¼
Second heat	0:31½	1:04¾	1:36	2:07¾
Third heat	0:31¾	1:03¾	1:37	2:08

2:19 Class.—Trotting. Purse $1,000.
Alcy, blk. g., Alcyonium-Nelly F., by Elial G., (Sayles and Titer)..........1 4 1 1
George H. Wilkes, b. g., (Fraser)...2 1 6 2
Limerick, b. g., (McClary)...........4 7 2 4
Effie G., b. m., (Walker)..............7 9 3 3
Easter Lily, b. m., (Palmer)..........9 3 4 6
Bettine, b. m., (Ryan).................6 10 5 5
Bertha K., br. m., (Rathbun)........10 5 10 7
Ben H., b. g., (Isabel)................3 2 7 ds
Pierrot, b. h., (Sargent)..............8 8 8 ds
The Spaniard, b. g., (McDonald).....5 6 9 dr
Time—2:13¾; 2:15½; 2:13¾; 2:15¼.

2:14 Class.—Pacing. Purse $1,000.
Amokin, blk. h., by Ambassador, (Maxfield) 1 1 1
Ellic, b. g., (Tozier)......................2 7 2
Gagnaunt, ro. g., (Johnson)............3 2 3
Go See, b. g., (Practor)..................7 3 5
Amelia, ch. m., (Pourier)...............4 4 4
Hobson, b. g., (Manley).................6 5 6
Halo II., b. m., (Paige)..................5 6 ds
Time—2:11¼; 2:12¾; 2:14¾.

Suffolk County Fair Harness Races.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 20.—The harness races at the Suffolk County Fair today attracted a good crowd. The first event was the finish of the 2:19 pace, started yesterday. The horses eligible were those with at least one heat to their credit. In the three-minute trot a dead heat resulted between Sid March and Maud Belle. This made a fifth heat necessary, Sid March winning. The summaries:

2:19 pace, (concluded.)
Rosie Wilkes, blk. m., (Rowland).......................1 5 1 3 2 3 1
Marcane, blk. m., (Davis..........4 4 4 2 1 1 3
Debutante, blk. m., (Murphy)..2 1 5 5 5 2 2
Time—2:24¼; 2:25¼; 2:26¼; 2:28¾; 2:27½; 2:24¼; 2:25¼.

2:20 trot.
Monk, blk. g., (Lahomedeau)..........................1 1 1
Del Mar, b. g., (Davis)....................................2 2 2
Time—2:33¾; 2:30¼; 2:30.

2:24 pace.
Lady Primrose, b. m., (Hendrickson)..........1 1 1
Princetell, ch. g., (Davis)..............................3 2 2
Bell, b. m., (Rhodes).......................................2 5 3
Dincey, blk. h., (Cromwell)..............................4 3 5
Ella French, b. m., (Rackett)..........................5 4 4
Time—2:26¼; 2:24; 2:22.

3:00 trot or pace.
Sid March, b. g., (Brown)...............1 2 1 0 1
Maud Belle, br. m., (Claudio)..........3 3 3 0 2
Stinky, b. g., (Rackett)...................5 5 5 3 3
Miss Kerker, b. m., (Smith)............4 4 4 4 4
Balance, b. g., (Bayles)..................2 1 2 5 ds
Time—2:29¼; 2:28½; 2:26½; 2:28; 2:27¼.

Harness Races at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—The weather was fine and the track in good condition at Oakley to-day. The sport compared favorably with that at any other Grand Circuit meeting this year. Summary:

2:11 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,500; (five heats decided Wednesday.)
Don Riley, b. g., by Canoland-Wilkes, (Hudson) 12 8 2 1 1 1
Frazier, ch. g., (McHenry).......6 1 1 6 3 2
Salem, b. g., (Fischer)..............1 5 8 7 8 3
Fred H., b. h., (Gosnell)...... 8 2 7 2 2 2 0
Little Frank, b. h., (Dwyer).....2 4 4 3 5 ro
Teah, b. m., (Hoffman).........11 6 3 4 4 ro
G. W. D., blk. h., (Hedrick).....7 3 5 5 6 ro
Colnette, b. m., (Hukill).........5 7 6 8 7 ro
Flas S., b. g., (Johnston).........9 9 dis
Nonamie, b. m., (Helm).........4 dis
Car Melita, b. m., (McMahon)....3 dis
Charles Sumner, b. g., (Stewart).10 dis
Richard A., b. g., (Nuckels)..... dis
Guy Red, b. g., (Marvin).......... dis
Time—2:11¾; 2:11¾; 2:11¼; 2:12¼; 2:12¾; 2:11½.

2:18 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,500.
Mirah, b. m., by Guy Princeton, (Smith). 1 1 1
Cousin Madge, blk. m., (Benedict).......... 2 2 2
Joan, blk. m., (Chapman)......................3 3 5
Violation, b. m., (Raybold)....................11 5 3
Miss Martas, blk. m., (Benyon)...............8 4 4
Anterose, b. m., (T. I. Sanders)...............4 6 7
Affie, b. m., (Kennedy)..........................5 8 11
Hipless, b. g., (Mayberry).......................6 9 10
Dandy, b. g., (Curtis)............................13 11 6
Birch Bud, b. m., (Ernest)......................7 7 8
Rosebud, b. m., (Coppess).....................9 10 9
Harry T., b. g., (Swearinger)..................10 12 12
Baron B., b. h., (Gosnell)......................12 dis
Teddie F., ro. g., (Hudson).....................dis
Happy Wilkes, b. g., (McClintock).............dis
Junius, ch. g., (Sanders)........................dis
Time—2:13½; 2:11; 2:11.

2:16 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500.
Mobel, b. c., by Moko, (Benyon) 4 13 1 1 1
Eddie L., blk. g., (Penneck)....5 1 2 2 9
Galbetor, br. s., (Gahagan)....1 4 4 9 2
Marique, ch. g., (Kenney)......2 2 11 11 7
Alice Carr, blk. m., (Hudson)...3 11 3 10 3
Sallie Simpson, b. m., (Middleton).........................6 3 6 4 4
Bessie K., b. m., (Kearns).......8 5 5 3 5
Laurels B., b. m., (Lansdale)...9 6 7 5 10
Berkshire Chimes, br. h., (Offutt)............................11 7 9 6 6
Oneonto, ch. m., (Olney).......13 9 10 8 8
The Merchant, ch. h., (Thomas).12 12 12 7 11
Campagnia Girl, gr. m., (Hoffman).............................7 10 8 12 dr.
Mart Allerton, ch. g., (Hussey).10 8 13 dr.
Monete Bayard, b. h., (Hopkins).Dis.
Time—2:14¾; 2:16¼; 2:14½; 2:16½; 2:16.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500, (unfinished.)
Sister Alice, b. h., by Baron Wilkes, (Kenney) 1 1 2
Miss Sligo, b. m., (Highfield).................3 2 1
B. B. P., b. h., (McGraw and Hudson)....2 3 3
Time—2:17¼; 2:15; 2:14.

English Cricketers in First Match.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 20.—On a wicket which decidedly favored the batsmen, eighteen Philadelphia colts met Capt. Dosanquet's entire team of English cricketers, twelve men, to-day on the grounds of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, at Wissahickon Heights, and when stumps were drawn for the day the colts had scored 173 runs, while the Englishmen had scored 5 runs, without the loss of a wicket. Rain stopped play at 4 o'clock, when the colts had scored 152 runs. Play was resumed at 4:20 o'clock and at 5:05 the colts were all out for the total as noted above. Priestly and Wilson were the first two English batsmen, and after six overs, they had scored 5 runs, when darkness put a stop to further play. Score:

PHILADELPHIA COLTS.

J. S. Patterson, c. Parkin, b. Dowson	9
C. C. Morris, c. Bosanquet, b. Dowson	30
W. D. Banes, b. Dowson	0
H. A. Haines, c. Bosanquet, b. More	4
G. R. White, b. Wilson	8
W. N. Morice, b. Dowson	9
P. N. Le Roy, c. Mitchell, b. Wilson	17
F. C. Sharpless, b. Wilson	9
F. G. Pearson, c. Priestly, b. Dowson	11
F. S. White, (not out)	19
A. G. Scattergood, b. Wilson	0
A. C. Wood, b. More	6
W. P. Newhall, b. More	4
R. H. Patten, b. Bosanquet	17
R. O. Sheridan, c. Wilson, b. Bosanquet	0
C. B. Wallace, b. More	16
D. A. Roberts, run out	2
J. H. Mason, b. More	0
Extras	12
Total	173

Runs at the fall of each wicket—36 37 44 44 61 83 84 99 107 109 116 120 141 141 168 172 172 173.

On Local Bowling Alleys.

The Bushwick Council team won two games in the Greater New York bowling tournament on Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.—Palace Bowling Club—Finnegan, 127; Granger, 213; Carrcon, 172; Dickson, 202; Beinert, 160. Total, 874.

Mutual Bowling Club—Seyd, 123; Bischoff, 167; Weg, 101; Murphy, 165; Brady, 144. Total, 700.

SECOND GAME.—Bushwick Council, Royal Arcanum—Linz, 180; Scharfenberg, 179; Gunderman, 155; Ridderhoff, 212; Baker, 200. Total, 926.

Mutual Bowling Club—Seyd, 191; Bischoff, 132; Weg, 142; Murphy, 145; Brady, 156. Total, 766.

THIRD GAME.—Bushwick Council, Royal Arcanum—Linz, 194; Scharfenberg, 185; Gunderman, 180; Ridderhoff, 142; Baker, 171. Total, 872.

Palace Bowling Club—Finnegan, 180; Granger, 174; Carroon, 173; Dickson, 168; Beinert, 145. Total, 840.

Games at Celtic Park.

At Celtic Park this afternoon the Associated Councils of the Knights of Columbus will hold their annual track and field meeting. The games are sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic Union, and have attracted more than 250 entries. The programme includes handicaps at 100 and 300 yards, half a mile, and a mile and a half, hurdle races, high jump, and weight contests, and a special quarter-mile race for members of the Police, Fire, and Post Office Departments, in which P. J. McNabb, the champion, is on scratch.

Browning · King · & · Co

Clothiers, Hatters and Outfitters

B & K Co TRADE MARK

This new retail Clothing and Furnishing Store will open

TO-DAY

Second, Third & Fourth Ave. Cars pass the door.

Cooper Square, West

Nearly Opposite Cooper Union

Direct from the factory to your Head

Hawes

$3.00 HATS

Fall and Winter Styles

NOW ON SALE.

THE true value of a Hat is not in the price you pay for it, but in the style and wear you get out of it. Hawes $3.00 Hats give as much satisfaction as if you paid five. Over six hundred representative agents sell them in leading cities from Maine to Mexico.

Hawes Hat Company

BROADWAY,

ASTOR HOUSE,

COR. 13th STREET,

COR. 30th STREET,

NEW YORK.

171 Tremont St. (Cor. Mason). BOSTON.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S

Malt-Nutrine

TRADE MARK,

The Great Food Drink

is easily assimilated by the weakest stomach. Enriches the blood, increases its nourishing power. Good for ill, convalescent and well. All can use it with benefit. Sold by druggists. The superb product of the

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n

St. Louis, U. S. A.

Brewers of the Original Budweiser, Faust, Michelob, Anheuser-Standard, Pale-Lager, Export Pale, Black & Tan and Exquisite.

Orders promptly filled by

O. MEYER & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS, NEW YORK CITY.

STEWART BUILDING,
Broadway, Cor. Chambers St.

BUY YOUR Fall Overcoat Here

—you'll save five dollars or more. The money saved buys Shoes, Hats and Furnishings. We sell them—which means another saving. Think it over.

The Newest Fall Top Coats,

$7.50, $10, $12.50 to $20.

Taylor Clothing Co.

BROADWAY cor. CHAMBERS ST.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office..............41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON............515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA............Philadelphia Times.
808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.
DAILY, per Week..............................$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.......... 0.15
DAILY, per Month............................. 0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month........ 0.65
DAILY, per Year.............................. 6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.......... 7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine Supplement, per Year.. 1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year.. 1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year.............................. 1.00
For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES, WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE CITY CONVENTIONS.

There are good reasons, very strong reasons, for believing that President Low will have the support of a majority of the voters in the Borough of Brooklyn. For that borough he is doubtless the strongest candidate who could be named.

In view of this comforting probability and of the further rather important facts that his nomination has been recommended by the Committee of Eighteen, that it is acceptable to the Citizens' Union of this borough and to the Republican organization, we should say that Mr. COLER's enthusiastic friends would dismiss all thought of "capturing" the City Convention of the Citizens' Union next Tuesday night.

It would be an exhibition of bad politics and of bad faith to attempt it. They have taken part in the conferences, and have contributed their views to the general stock of anti-Tammany opinion. They have been listened to with respect, and their preferences have failed to command the assent of the majority. If they could on moral or serious political grounds urge objections to the candidacy of Mr. LOW, they might resume the right of private judgment and have some show of justification for rejecting the majority opinion. No such justifying reason exists. Mr. Low will be a strong candidate and if elected one of the best Mayors the city or any of its constituent cities ever had. It must be the conclusion now that we can elect him if we can elect anybody. But there must be a perfect union of the anti-Tammany forces, all the anti-Tammany forces. It scarcely need be said that the pressing of an opposition candidate on grounds of individual and minority preference will not promote firm union.

This fight was begun amid universal professions of a purpose to subordinate all minor things to the one supreme object of driving Tammany out of power. Have the exposures of police corruption, the conviction of two police officers, the insolent performances of DEVERY, and the return of CROKER, full of the old solicitude about his own pockets and busy with plans to retain his hold upon the sources from which the great revenues are derived, lessened the zeal or impaired the resolution of the anti-Tammany voters of Brooklyn, even if they are friends of Mr. COLER? It cannot be that as Tammany becomes blacker it becomes less abhorrent to them.

PROGRESS OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The latest bulletin of exports and imports issued by the Bureau of Statistics brings the figures down to the end of August, the returns being corrected to Sept. 14. In this bulletin a comparison is made not only with the eight months of the current calendar year, but with the entire period of twelve months ending with August as far back as 1896. The results are extremely interesting.

The imports for these six years show considerable variation. The excess in 1901 over 1896 is only 15 per cent., while the excess of the past year over 1897 is rather more than 33 per cent. On the other hand, there is a slight falling off this year as compared with last year. On the whole, the course of the imports seems to bear very little perceptible relation to that of the exports, and shows only such changes as have occurred in years previous to the remarkable advance in exports. This is the more noteworthy as there is no corresponding movement in gold to affect the large balance that has steadily been accumulating. The gold movement, on the contrary, is, so far as these statistics show, practically negligible.

When we turn to the exports, the tale told is very different and very impressive. A glance at the following table, showing the exports and the excess of exports for each year ending with August, from 1896 to 1901, inclusive, will show the very steady, accelerated movement:

	Exports.	Excess Exports.
1896	$906,403,525	$169,239,608
1897	1,066,603,779	309,930,745
1898	1,236,643,922	613,451,902
1899	1,269,504,882	546,272,569
1900	1,399,000,520	916,062,516
1901	1,500,613,236	938,730,814

The two facts that will strike the student of these figures are, first, that the exports for the year ending with the first of the current month have amounted to the enormous total of over one billion and a half of dollars, and, second, that in the past six years the exports have exceeded the imports by the still more enormous total of very nearly three and one-half billions of dollars. How we have taken pay for this heavy balance of exports is one of the problems that puzzle foreign and American observers. M. PAUL LEROY-BEAULIEU, in the current number of The Independent, expresses his amazement at the balance of the last fiscal year and this. But these, according to the figures he used, which were substantially correct, amounted to only $590,000 a year; this average, as the statistics we have cited show, has been maintained for six years and is this year higher than it has been at any time within that period. Undoubtedly, we must have bought back from foreign holders a very large amount of the securities they held a half dozen years ago, and equally undoubtedly, the amounts spent by Americans in Europe during these six years have been very large, and have grown both in the average amount spent by each traveler and in the total. It is impossible to estimate either of these amounts, even approximately. What remains perfectly plain is that the export trade of the United States has vastly exceeded its import trade, and is still steadily growing.

The prospect thus presented to Europe is thus described by M. PAUL LEROY-BEAULIEU:

> American industry certainly enjoys, at the present time, numerous advantages which will soon give it the supremacy in many branches of production, particularly those relating to machinery. The 77,000,000 of the American people are spread out over a surface much larger than all Western Europe, a soil whose natural riches is much less exploited, scarcely touched, by no means exhausted. The American workman, accustomed to combination and change of processes, with the confidence born of immense natural resources, only asking to be used, audacious and quick-witted, with an almost unlimited home market, familiar, besides, with all forms of association, possesses pre-eminent superiority over most of his European rivals.
>
> Therefore, for some time at least, if not a century, at least a half century, until the territory of the United States is more densely peopled, while the riches of the soil and subsoil are yet, in greater part, virgin, Americans will enjoy a certain superiority over their European rivals in large undertakings. From which will result the appearance, in increasing quantities and decreasing prices, of American manufactured products in European markets.

That the natural consequence of the course of trade thus shown must be to lead this country to reduce the tariff obstacles to free commerce is plain. That was the tendency and the obligation pointed out by Mr. MCKINLEY in his last public utterance before his untimely death. The American people are not blind to this lesson. Their representatives in Congress cannot forever remain so.

MR. CLEVELAND'S TRIBUTE.

Among the tributes paid to the memory of Mr. MCKINLEY none has been more fitting, more worthy of the subject and the author, than that of ex-President CLEVELAND in his two brief addresses at Princeton.

The words of Mr. CLEVELAND were very simple, and they were the more eloquent, in the true sense of the word, for their simplicity. His appreciation of the character and services of his successor was discriminating, cordial, and sincere. Differing as he did from Mr. MCKINLEY even more widely in some ways than their respective parties differed, differing from him in the tone of his thought and in his manner of approaching public questions, Mr. CLEVELAND showed that he had, in common with him the high motives of the patriot and the sterling virtues of the private citizen. The recognition of the dead President's qualities was as just as it was ungrudging.

It is a matter for congratulation that these two strong men—each in his own fashion among the strongest that have held the Presidential office—did have so much in common, and that this common possession was of the sort that is most useful to the Nation, the source of its safety, the defense of its honor and of its enduring interests.

FOR CHIEF OF POLICE.

That is a very suggestive rumor to which The Sun gave currency yesterday, that Capt. GIBSON, the Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning, had been "slated" by Tammany to succeed the no longer defensible DEVERY.

The rumor was interesting and encouraging, among other reasons, because it denoted that Tammany was badly frightened, worse frightened than many reformers had ventured to suppose. For that very reason it is to be regretted that nobody in a position to know seems to take it very seriously. Capt. GIBSON was the chosen lieutenant of WARING, who always felt in him the most complete confidence. We by no means mean to say that that confidence was misplaced, although there have been some episodes in the history of the department, since the death of its creator, which would tend to make us cautious about saying that it had been entirely justified. In fact, a man of Capt. GIBSON's honorable antecedents and instincts is put in a more or less chronic quandary when a vulgar spoilsman like NAGLE is put over him. It is a question to be decided only by himself, at just what point his self-respect requires him to throw up, not only his "job," as a matter of subsistence, but also the interest in his work, which, to a competent and faithful official, has been a great part of his compensation, and abandon it to a man who, he is sure beforehand, will do the work much worse than he has been doing it. Upon the whole, we are by no means prepared to say that Capt. GIBSON has, in any instance, decided wrongly.

And evidently his training, his character, which is the character of West Point and of the United States Army, are the things, of all things, we need in the police force of this town. It is not DEVERY that such a man ought to succeed, but DEVERY's chief, the unspeakable MURPHY. What an aeration that would be! And, by the same token, how impossible that Tammany should consent to it. One honest man, with an aggressive sense of duty, at the head of one municipal department, how he would illuminate, and shame, all the men at the heads of the other municipal departments! Either he or they "must go." If they had to go, that would be the end of Tammany, which is simply an organization of vice and crime, or an organized exploitation of the same. Nothing but extreme panic would induce Tammany to put a man of soldierly habits and training at the head of any municipal department, where his example would be an indictment of all the politicians at the head of the remaining departments. It could not be, except in circumstances which should induce Tammany to retire from political business altogether. As DANIEL WEBSTER put it, "There is no refuge from confession but suicide, and suicide is confession." To put an honest and competent man at the head of a single municipal department would be, for Tammany, both suicide and confession.

MOURNING IN FASHIONABLE DISTRICT.

A correspondent wrote us a day or two ago a rather complaining letter, setting forth that the signs of mourning for President MCKINLEY were far more abundant and noticeable in the tenement house districts than in the fashionable avenues and streets. The plain inference was that the poor people of New York, and even the foreign-born people, were better Americans than the well-to-do or the affluent natives.

The inference we believe to be entirely unjust. The same comparison has been drawn, the same complaint made, when the occasion was one of National rejoicing that our correspondent makes and draws now, when the occasion is one of National mourning. The contrast between the homes of the poor and the homes of the rich was nearly or quite as marked, and did not fail to be remarked, upon the occasion of the welcome of New York to Admiral DEWEY and the victors of Manila. But the explanation was simple and the same. The fashionable quarters of New York are inhabited by people who, excepting the heads of families, do not inhabit their town houses from the 1st of July to the 1st of October. They are lucky to be able to absent themselves for so long, and nobody but an Anarchist would envy them their good fortune. Their houses are left with servants or caretakers who would not go to the expense of decorating them or draping them without some express order. And hence it is made to appear that the well-to-do and the rich are less interested in their country, less patriotic, than people of smaller means and of less pretensions in their way of living.

It is an appearance which is not only false, but mischievous. Of course, this is "the poor man's country," of all the great nations of the earth. And, of course, any patriotic American, if he had to choose, would prefer that it should be the poor man's father than the rich man's. But there is, in fact, no such division, nor the necessity of making any such classification. Millionaires and day laborers, we all believe in the United States alike. It is most unfortunate that anything should be allowed to occur to lead or to enable anybody to think otherwise. But it is indisputable that many such things do occur whenever there is a National festival or a National funeral celebrated in New York during the period of vacation and absence of those New Yorkers who are "at their ease."

The mischievous impression could be very easily dispelled if those New Yorkers who are absent from their New York houses on such occasions would take order, and give orders, that their house fronts should conform to the prevailing sentiment of those who have to stay in town all the year round. And it might very well be that they would find this effort of thoughtfulness more important to themselves than perhaps they think.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF ELECTRIC TRACTION.

The study of electrical power installations in connection with the movement of traffic through considerable distances in competition with the steam locomotive is leading railroad engineers to the conclusion that the latter is destined within a few years to be relegated to a much more restricted area of usefulness than it has known at any time since its introduction. As Major P. CAREW lately pointed out in one of the Cantor lectures, which has been widely quoted and commented on, electric traction "tends toward the ideal of the continuously moving platform," and the nearer a local railroad approximates that ideal the more perfectly it accomplishes the end in view, which is, and should be, the maximum accommodation of the traveling public at the least cost per unit of service—the train mile. The reason that electricity tends toward the realization of this ideal in a much higher degree than steam possibly can is found in the essential difference that in the case of steam traction the train must carry its own power generator, whereas in the other the power is generated in bulk for many trains, and so distributed that it may be taken up and dropped whenever and wherever the accommodation of the traffic may demand. The generation of power being much cheaper in bulk than in detail, the tendency with steam is to make each detail as large as possible by running heavy trains at long intervals, while with electric traction a measurably uniform load on the generating station demands that as many trains as possible shall be run at the least intervals which the traffic will permit. Major CAREW thinks that the limit of electrical movement is for distances not exceeding 100 miles, along lines which furnish a large and well-distributed local traffic, as between towns and cities, which will support a frequent service of light trains. These views are neither new nor startling, but they derive interest from the fact that they fairly represent a consensus of professional opinion on a subject which is probably the most important now under discussion in connection with the problem of transportation.

Major CAREW concludes that the polyphase installation is the one best adapted to the requirements of a full-scale railway, for reasons which cannot be reviewed in detail. This gives added interest to the recent paper of Mr. WALTER REICHEL, contributed to The Electrical World and Engineer, on the polyphase installation on the experimental railway between Marienfelde and Zossen, on which speeds from 125 to 135 miles an hour are to be maintained. While it is not probable that the results of these experiments, which are being conducted in the most thorough manner, under the most distinguished scientific and official patronage, by the best electricians in Germany, will establish the fact that 125 miles an hour is a practical speed for passenger trains, they are expected to show that speeds wholly impracticable with the locomotive are easily attainable on ordinary roadbeds with comfortable and capacious passenger cars electrically propelled. In establishing the conditions of the tests, everything not strictly practical from the railroad point of view is excluded. They will certainly show that speeds of fifty or sixty miles an hour are consistent with safety and with the profitable life of roadbed and rolling stock. Special attention is being given to the problem of the brakes, which are to be both mechanical and electrical, and it has already been determined that a train running six and one-half miles in three minutes can be stopped as certainly as a steam-propelled train running thirty miles an hour, and much more quickly.

It is probably useless to point out what relation these official tests bear to the future movement of the immense and growing passenger traffic between New York and its northern and eastern suburbs. They at least serve to excite hopes that in the more or less distant future the children's children of the present generation of commuters will profit from what has been learned during the twentieth century, and that they will know as little of the locomotive as we of the present day do of the stage coach.

NO HURRY FOR A MONUMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would you kindly suggest to the public not to rush ahead and build a monument to our dear departed President too soon. No monument in bronze or stone could replace the one he has built in the hearts of every true American, and it would seem almost a sacrilege to hurry about erecting a monument in material substance.

More enduring than bronze is the quality of his noble character. His respect and honor for true family life. His devotion to the real needs of our country, and his never-failing justice has built within us a monument to his memory that will last when others are crumbled into dust.

As a sculptor I feel more and more that we need to remember that character is greater than popularity; that character is the life of a nation. F. E. ELWELL.

New York, Sept. 19, 1901.

How to Keep the Cup.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I know as well as I know anything about yachting that the Constitution can beat Columbia on any point of sailing. But to have a little fun and variety, the old way is getting monotonous. I have arranged it so that if Columbia holds the cup, which I expect, then I will let it go at that. But should Shamrock lift it, why then I will send Constitution over to bring it back.

I would suggest that a boat of the same clas will never be built on the other side to beat Shamrock II., nor one on either side to beat Constitution. They have reached the limit of stress and strain. CONCEIT.

New York, Sept. 13, 1901.

A PLEA FOR MR. COLER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Citizens' Union has adopted as a canon of good government the retention of faithful and efficient officers in office, irrespective of party considerations. All are agreed that Mr. Coler has made an excellent Controller. Why, then, would it not be an abandonment of our principle not to renominate him?

His affiliations with Tammany have been and are so close as to make his nomination to the Mayoralty impossible for many whose general attitude is hostile to that generally corrupt and ignorant organization. On the other hand, the only way for the Citizens' Union to win is to stick to its principles through thick and thin. If they are sound, they will win in the long run.

Suppose, too, the Tammany chiefs are intending to nominate Mr. Coler as Mayor, which would tend to show them wise as serpents, though not heretofore harmless as doves, would not our nomination attract those pro-Coler votes which are anti-Tammany enough to vote for Low as Mayor and Coler as Controller, but are not sufficiently pro-fusion to vote with us at the expense of Coler, if, indeed, it might not forestall Coler's nomination by Tammany? Both principle and interest would seem to point to the course here suggested. CITIZENS' UNION.

New York, Sept. 19, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Not Informed.

Dennis—Did yez git my letther?

Patrick—Faith, Oi did not! Phuy did yez not write me that yez had writ it?—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

In the Boarding School.

"Give me a synonym for success," said the teacher.

"Marriage!" cried a demure little girl in the back seat.—Chicago Post.

Ominous.

He—I never saw your father without a frown on his face; does he always frown?

She—No; he never frowns only when you are around.—Yonkers Statesman.

Knew Her.

Pat—And how is the wife, Mike?

Mike—Sure and I had the doctor last night.

Pat—I didn't know thot she was so sick as thot.

Mike—No, and she didn't need him; but iv she hod died, sure and she would always hov blamed me!—Judge.

THE WAY OF IT.

From The St. Paul Dispatch.

He sighed for the days of his early youth,
"Those good old days of yore,"
But he was forced to ride all day in a stage
And thought it a beastly bore.

He lauded the innocent times of old,
The pleasures of long ago,
But he went to an old-time singing bee
And voted it beastly slow.

He longed for the days when he was young,
When everything was just right,
But he kicked when the electric lights went wrong,
And he had to use candle light.

He exalted the youth of by-gone days,
And fired an employe
Who was so old-fashioned he couldn't compete
With modern energy.

He boarded his modern private car,
And sped to the salty sea;
He sat on the deck of his modern yacht,
And dreamed of the used-to-be.

CAPT. LEE, M. P., LAUDS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Ex-Attache Expects Great Things from His Administration.

Thinks Outlook of Nicaragua Canal Treaty Is Bright—Importance of London Times-New York Times Alliance.

Among the distinguished passengers booked to sail on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse on Tuesday next is Capt. Arthur Lee, ex-Military Attaché to the British Embassy in Washington, and Conservative member of Parliament from South Hampshire. Capt. Lee and his wife have been in this country for a month visiting in Maine at the old home of Mrs. Lee, who is an American. As the representative of the English Army he campaigned in Cuba during the Spanish-American war. During that campaign he spent a great deal of his time with the Rough Riders and became intimately acquainted with President Roosevelt.

When seen last night at the Waldorf-Astoria Capt. Lee had just returned from Washington, where he attended the funeral services of President McKinley as the representative of the British House of Commons.

"As a student of the American people," said he, "I count myself particularly fortunate in having been in this country during the past week. I have seen them in the days of their exultation, in the days of their prosperity and pride, and now I have seen them in their hour of humiliation and grief. The absolutely universal feeling of affection for the stricken President and of genuine sorrow over his death as expressed by the highest and the lowest presents to the foreigner a new phase of the National character.

"Of course the death of the Queen and that of McKinley are not analogous. If, for instance, Lincoln had been elected in 1865 for life by a unanimous vote, and had been killed last week, grief similar to that of the English people after the Queen's death might have been expected. But for every man, woman, and child in the street to personally sorrow over the death of a man who was but recently chosen President against the opposition of a considerable proportion of the people, as has been the case here, is is to my mind remarkable. It is a striking tribute to the virtues of McKinley as a man and to the homogeneity of the American people.

"I had met the President and admired him. His death is a great National loss. But I think the American people are particularly fortunate in having such a man as Roosevelt to take up the burden of office where he left off.

"I became acquainted with the new President in Cuba, and practically ate and slept with him throughout a large part of the campaign. We became intimate friends, and for my part I think that the people of this country have nothing to fear but great things to expect from his Administration. I have studied the man at close range, and it is almost annoying to me to hear the expression made that he is of the hot-headed type. I know him to be conservative in all his actions, and his statements that he will carry out the policy of his predecessor will be believed in England, notwithstanding the fact that much has been sent there as information which is calculated to create uneasiness respecting his future actions as President."

"Have you ever heard it rumored that heretofore he has been inclined to sympathize with the Boers in the South African struggle?" was asked.

"I have talked with him on the subject," said Capt. Lee, "and I think I know his views, but of course I could not abuse his confidence by repeating anything he might have said. I will state positively, however, that he never made any secret of his appreciation of the helpful attitude of England toward the United States during the struggle in Cuba, and that he has not forgotten it. England has nothing to fear from his Administration, and I think the leaders of my Government are convinced of that fact.

"One of the greatest obstacles to be contended with in the fostering of political and industrial unity between England and America to-day is the lack of information, or rather the flood of misinformation, regarding the life and aims and progress of the two people and their national attitude toward each other. The great duty of exchanging real information, which clearly belongs to the press of the two countries, has been shirked in a manner that is as distressing as it is enigmatical. It would seem that with the development of the cable and the telegraphic service the two great English speaking countries should have the most minute knowledge of each other, but in the light of their facilities for getting this knowledge, they are as yet comparative strangers. The press of the two countries is largely responsible for this. The London service of the American papers, with one or two notable exceptions, has been notoriously deficient in supplying news of any permanent value. The British journals are kept no better informed on American matters of real importance. I am supremely thankful to observe a giant step made in the direction of correcting this evil in the coalition of The London Times and THE NEW YORK TIMES for the interchange of the real news of the two countries. I regard this move as one of real National importance and marking a distinct step forward in the cementing of the friendship between the two Governments."

Speaking of the probable work of the House of Commons at its next sitting, Capt. Lee expressed the hope that one of its first discussions would be upon the Nicaraguan Canal treaty.

"I have every hope that the United States Senate will accept the new treaty laid before it next December," said he, "and I hope that the treaty will come before the English Parliament in February. I know that every desire on the part of my Government is for the building of the canal. The trouble thus far over there has not been the matter of the American case, but the manner in which it was dealt with in the Senate when the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was presented. For my part, I will urge at every opportunity in the House of Commons an early and favorable settlement of the case, and believe the outlook is bright."

Capt. Lee refused to discuss the Sampson-Schley controversy, although he was present on land during the Santiago engagement. He contented himself with deploring the action of a considerable section of the American press in taking sides in the controversy and thus injuring the American Navy.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S POLICY.

Opinions of London Weeklies—The Spectator Says He Will Be a Thoroughly American President.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Commenting upon the accession of Mr. Roosevelt to the Presidency, The Statist decries the idea that he is an imperialist in an aggressive sense, and it expresses the opinion that he will maintain the present excellent financial status of the United States.

The Spectator, which appears in black borders in honor of Mr. McKinley, devotes much space to comment upon his death and the accession of Mr. Roosevelt. With reference to the new President it says:

"He will be a thoroughly American President. As proof of his statesmanlike moderation, we note his retention in the Cabinet of Mr. Hay, one of the ablest and most sincerely patriotic of living American statesmen.

"President Roosevelt will not try to quarrel with England, but he will show her no special favors. The chief danger before him is that, while insisting upon the policy of 'hands off,' he may come into violent collision with Germany, and that this collision may come while America is not prepared and Germany is prepared. We may be sure that Germany will only respect the Monroe doctrine so long as she feels too weak at sea to challenge it."

Summing up President Roosevelt's foreign policy, The Spectator says:

"It will be neither for nor against England, but merely for his own country. * * * This should not at all bring about any diplomatic hitch between England and America. * * * Mr. Roosevelt's declarations regarding the Nicaragua Canal in no way conflict with what is best for England."

After deprecating the idea that Great Britain should urge that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty gives her any right of veto, as compared with the importance of having the canal made, and made by a friendly power, The Spectator concludes as follows:

"The outburst of English national feeling for America in her sorrow gives our Government a unique opportunity of going a step further by giving America a free hand on the isthmus and accepting the Monroe doctrine despite the protests of other European powers."

COL. J. M. BELL PROMOTED.

Made a Brigadier General to Take Place Left Vacant by Gen. Ludlow's Death.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The President has appointed Col. James M. Bell, Eighth Cavalry, and President of the Military Board of Review, to be a Brigadier General, vice Brig. Gen. Ludlow, deceased. Gen. Bell will retire about Oct. 1, thus leaving a vacancy for another appointment.

Gen. Bell was born in Williamsburg, Penn., Oct. 1, 1837. He entered the Union Army as a First Lieutenant in the Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry June 10, 1862. He was brevetted a First Lieutenant and a Captain for gallant services in the battle of the Wilderness in the civil war. For similar conduct in a battle at Ream's Station he was made a Major. For brilliant service against the Indians at Cañon Creek, Mon., Sept. 30, 1877, he was promoted to be a Lieutenant Colonel.

He also did notable work in the Philippines. He commanded Bell's expeditionary brigade to the Camarines Provinces in Southern Luzon, in February, 1900, and he was at the head of the Thirtieth District of Luzon for March, 1900, to April, 1901.

SECRETARY GAGE'S TRIBUTE.

Says Mr. McKinley's Virtues Lift Him Among the Truly Great of All Ages.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Secretary Gage to-day issued the following announcement of the death of President McKinley:

"It has been thought proper to make sad but official announcement, in this issue of Treasury decisions, of the tragic death of William McKinley, twenty-fifth President of the United States, and to give some expression of that tribute, which his character and deeds compel.

"It needed not the shadows of death to make the figure of the late President loom large in the estimate of mankind.

"The Republic he loved he lived to broaden and unify, as no previous President had done. Under his prudent and far-seeing statesmanship it took exalted place in the community of nations.

"From his place as private citizen, on through many and increasing honors, to his final post as ruler of his people, he remained true to the highest ideals.

"By the people of the Nation at large and by the world he was known and will live, in grateful annals, as a gentleman of noble heart, an affectionate husband, a sturdy friend, and a faithful and illustrious President.

"In a long public life, ever open to his fellows, nothing was ever found, even by intemperate partisan zeal, that would cast a shade upon his character.

"The kindly and unselfish attributes, which his colleagues knew and loved, the public felt, and now men of every faith and following join in reverent acknowledgment of these distinctive virtues and abilities, that lift him among the truly great of all ages.

"The passing of Presidents and Kings usually evokes tributes of praise, but in William McKinley's life there was an element that made him more than ruler, and which, in the hour of his death, is above the tribute of speech and tears.

"The ordinary tributes paid to the memory of the great when they pass from earth utterly fail to satisfy the mind in an attempted application of them to our dead President. L. J. GAGE, Secretary."

SENATOR WELLINGTON REPLIES

Said He Did Not Express Indifference to the Attack Upon President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Dr. W. A. Croffut of this city has received a letter from Senator Wellington of Maryland in which the Senator says he gave no interview to newspapers expressing indifference to the shooting of President McKinley, but refused again to say anything for publication, "for the reason that McKinley had done me such injury as I could never forgive, and I felt that it would be better to say nothing at this time." He added:

"As to the crime of Czolgosz, I hardly think it necessary to say that I, like yourself, abhor an assassin, and I am as much appalled at the crime which struck down President McKinley as any one of his warmest friends. I do not think that any one who knows me for a moment believes that I would look with indifference upon an act of this kind, when it strikes at the Government itself and affects every citizen therein. Our list of murdered Presidents has been far, far too great, and some drastic law should be passed to prevent another National tragedy like that enacted at Buffalo."

In Memory of President McKinley.

Features of the service to-morrow at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church will be the singing by the quartet choir of a new composition by H. N. Bartlett, organist, "It Is God's Way," a musical setting of the last words of the dying President, and a new funeral march, by the same author, dedicated to Mr. McKinley's memory.

JURY LAW IN HAWAII.

Accused Persons Entitled to Rights Guaranteed by United States Constitution, According to Decision.

HONOLULU, Sept. 13, (via San Francisco, Sept. 20.)—United States Judge Estee has decided that the Constitution of the United States was extended to the Hawaiian Islands by the Newlands resolution, sustaining the decision of Circuit Judge Gear and reversing the Supreme Court of Hawaii.

The decision was rendered in the case of a Japanese convicted of manslaughter without the indictment of a Grand Jury and on a verdict of nine trial jurors. An appeal from Judge Estee's decision will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

The decision, if it shall stand, will have a very important effect. There are twenty-five or thirty prisoners in Oalua who were convicted illegally and were sentenced under the ruling of the Court, and all may have to be tried over again. Some of the cases are old ones, in which the witnesses cannot be found. Large sums collected by the Hawaiian Government in tariffs also may have to be refunded.

CUBAN ELECTORAL LAW.

President and Gen. Wood Discuss Features Said to be Objectionable.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The President, Secretary Root, and General Leonard Wood, Governor General of Cuba, had a long conference to-day at the White House on Cuban affairs, more particularly with reference to the new electoral law adopted by the Cuban Constitutional Convention.

Gen. Wood had a copy of the law, and its provisions were considered carefully, especially certain features which Gen. Wood considers unsatisfactory.

It is believed that recommendations made by the United States Government will be received favorably by the Cubans. The principal objections to the proposed law are its provision for too frequent elections and the length of time given to each election. It is believed that so many campaigns will not be in the interest of peace and quiet in the island.

CASTINE AT PHILADELPHIA.

Comes from Manila Via Gibraltar to Undergo Extensive Repairs.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—The United States gunboat Castine, Capt. McLeod, arrived at the League Island Navy Yard to-day from Manila, via Gibraltar and Madeira. The vessel will go out of commission and undergo extensive repairs.

The officers and crew received the first news of the shooting and death of President McKinley to-day, when they were informed of the tragedy by the Quarantine officials at Reedy Island, Del.

WANTED PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Foreigner's Inquiries Aroused Suspicion in Washington—Police on the Look-out.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The police are looking for a man who approached several pedestrians early to-day and asked the address of President Roosevelt's sister, the wife of Commander Cowles of the navy. Several officers were detailed to guard the Cowles residence.

The man is described as about forty years old, speaks with a foreign accent, has light mustache, wears dark clothes, and carried a box about eight inches long and three and a half wide.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND CABINET CONVENE

Discussion of Policy Occupies the Entire Session.

SECRETARY LONG MAY RETIRE

Believed that He Will Ask the President to Relieve Him Within the Next Few Months.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—After a suspension of three days, as a mark of respect to the dead President, the business of the Government at Washington was resumed at 9 A. M. to-day.

The train bearing President Roosevelt and the members of his Cabinet arrived at the Pennsylvania station at 9:20 o'clock, and, fifteen minutes later, the President entered the White House. He proceeded at once to the Cabinet room, where President McKinley was wont to do the greater part of his work. He spoke pleasantly as he passed to the watchmen and other employes of the mansion, and, reaching his office, was joined almost immediately by Secretary Long. Soon afterward Senator Cullom of Illinois called to pay his respects, and, following him, came Senator Proctor, one of the President's close personal friends.

Secretary Long informed the President as to the condition of affairs in his office and was asked as to the work of the Schley court of inquiry. From Senator Cullom President Roosevelt received the assurance of his hearty support. With Senator Proctor there was a similar exchange of expressions of good will.

The President's former Secretary, Mr. Loeb, Jr., will remain with him, probably as assistant secretary. Mr. Cortelyou, at the President's earnest request, will retain his position as his secretary.

At 11 o'clock all of the members of the Cabinet, except Attorney General Knox, who remained in Pittsburg, had arrived at the White House and soon were seated around the familiar table. President Roosevelt occupied a seat at its head, in the chair long occupied by his predecessor.

The Cabinet was in session about an hour and a half, all of the time being spent in a general review of the more important questions which will require the attention of the President.

Each member explained to the President the policy which had been followed in dealing with the matters under consideration, and their present status. No new business was taken up.

Nearly all of the members of the present Cabinet are quite sure to remain during Mr. Roosevelt's term, but it is very probable that Secretary Long will retire within the next few months. He feels that he can do so without embarrassment to Mr. Roosevelt, and therefore it is thought that within the next few months he will ask the President to permit him to retire to private life.

The members of the Cabinet subsequent to the meeting expressed themselves as having full confidence in Mr. Roosevelt's ability to give the country a strong, able, and conservative Administration, and he will have their loyal support to the same degree as they gave it to the late President. It is thought that Tuesdays and Fridays will be selected by the new Chief Executive as Cabinet days, following in this the preference of Mr. McKinley.

CREDENTIALS OF AMBASSADORS.

State Department Inclined to the Belief that New Ones Will Be Required.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—While it has not decided the question definitely, the State Department is inclined to believe that all of the United States Ambassadors abroad must be supplied with new credentials. This may be true, also, of the Ambassadors from foreign potentates and republics to Washington.

This belief is based upon the fact that the Ambassador represents the person of the sovereign or President. This is not true of the Ministers, who therefore, probably, will not be required to be recommissioned.

In the case of a few of the United States Ministers who had not presented their credentials at the time of President McKinley's death, new commissions will be required.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

The Civic Council, Representing Labor Unions, Will Form the Independent Union.

A new political party, it was announced yesterday, is to be launched by the Civic Council, which was organized as a nonpartisan body over a year ago. The Council is composed of delegates of over 100 labor and reform societies.

The new party is to be known as the Independent Political Union. It will take an active part in the Mayoralty campaign, according to the Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, who first started the Council. A committee appointed for the purpose of conferring with the delegates to the conventions of the anti-Tammany bodies regarding candidates, will make a report after the conventions.

"It is almost a matter of certainty that the committee will not recommend Seth Low as a candidate for Mayor," Mr. Bliss said. "In any case, the Union will be formed and we will nominate candidates where our committee cannot find candidates of other anti-Tammany parties who are worthy of support from our point of view. While we will not be able to put a full ticket for city and county in the field, we will indorse any progressive men who are willing to support our platform. We represent the labor unions."

In the platform of the Civic Council municipal ownership of public utilities and changes in the primary and voting laws are demanded.

WELCOMED TO OTTAWA.

Duke and Duchess of Cornwall Much Entertained in the Canadian Capital.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 20.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall reached the Canadian capital to-day and received an enthusiastic welcome.

Lord Minto, the Governor General, met the Duke and Duchess at the flag-draped station and escorted them to their carriage. They were driven through lines of troops to the large stand erected in Parliament Square, where Mayor Morris presented an address of welcome. Twenty thousand persons were banked around the stand, and the police and soldiers had to force the crowd back. Three thousand school children, assembled around the stand, sang "God Save the King."

In the afternoon the Duke and Duchess attended a lacrosse game between the Capitols of Ottawa and the Cornwall team. The Duke placed the ball between the sticks of the centre fielders, faced it, and, after the Capitols had won, presented them with a cup given by Lord Minto. It was a brisk, snappy exhibition of the national game, and so pleased the royal couple that when it was over they came down out of the stand and congratulated the players. The Duke was given a lacrosse stick, and also asked for the ball with which the game was played.

To-night, at Rideau Hall, there was a state dinner, and all of the notables gathered here were bidden to attend. The Parliament buildings were outlined in light, and every large structure in the city was brightly illuminated. Thousands of lanterns hung in the parks, gardens, and streets. The city was filled with visitors from the surrounding cities and towns.

To-morrow the Duke of Cornwall will unveil Victoria Monument, present medals to the Canadians who served in South Africa, and attend luncheon at Rideau Club. Later in the afternoon there will be a garden party at Rideau Hall. The Canadians upon whom the honor of Knighthood was conferred earlier in the week will go to Rideau Hall to-morrow for investure. The ceremony will be private.

Bridgeport Artist's Claim on Gilman Estate.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 20.—Katherine Kupfer, a young artist, whom the late George F. Gilman befriended, to-day filed a claim of $15,000 against his estate, for services as an artist for six years.

DEATH OF C. C. DELMONICO

He Was Manager of the Restaurants Bearing His Name.

His Personal Popularity Was Pronounced Among a Wide Acquaintance —History of the "Delmonico's" Establishments.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 20.—Charles C. Delmonico, who was for a number of years manager and proprietor of the famous Delmonico restaurants in New York City, died at his home here this morning. Mr. Delmonico had tuberculosis, and when he came here last June for his health was failing quite rapidly. The severe weather of the last few days caused him to fail perceptibly, and although the end was not entirely unexpected, the death was rather sudden.

The remains were sent East to-night over the Rock Island Railroad. They were accompanied by his wife. The remains will be interred in New York.

Since the death of Charles C. Delmonico, in 1884, there have been four joint proprietors of the restaurant business conducted under that name. Charles Crist Delmonico was one of them. The others are his aunt, Miss Rosa Delmonico; his sister, Miss Josephine Delmonico, and his brother, Louis C. Delmonico.

Charles Crist Delmonico was the nephew of the man who died in 1884, by whose will he became one of the proprietors on condition that he take the name Delmonico instead of Crist. His mother was a sister of the testator. He was born here forty-one years ago. His individual popularity among the many who knew him was almost, if not wholly, as great as that of the famous place of which he was the principal manager.

He was married in October of last year to Miss Jeane Edwards, and his wedding was a great surprise to his friends, who had regarded him as an incurable bachelor. In appearance he was short, plump, and merry of expression. "Charley" was what everybody called him, from the leading lady on Broadway to the Wall Street banker. Sometimes he wore a Van Dyke beard, more commonly a closely cropped mustache.

He was noted for the particularity of his tastes. His clothes were always the best, without being conspicuous. He lived with his mother and married sister in Seventy-second Street until his marriage. His friends have said that he had only one fault—that being the smoking of something like a hundred costly Turkish cigarettes each day. Never was he without the "weed" in his mouth, except under circumstances when social rules positively precluded it.

This Mr. Delmonico was the follower of a long line of celebrated restaurateurs. It was in 1827 that the first two of the name, Peter and John Del Monico, as the name was then spelled, opened a confectionery shop at 23 William Street. Peter, or Pietro, was an artist in the making of pastries and the like, and his brother was almost his equal. They had come from Switzerland. Five years after they arrived in New York their nephew, Lorenzo, followed them. He was without fortune, and they took him into partnership.

The third member of the firm was nineteen years old then, and his advent marked a new phase in the business. An adjoining lot, at 25 William Street, was added to the old one, and the restaurant thrived more and more. In 1835, however, a great fire wiped out that part of the city, but within a year the Delmonicos had two places, one at Beaver and William Streets and the other at 76 Broad Street. The latter was destroyed by fire in 1845. It was replaced almost immediately by the old hostelry that is now the Stevens House, in lower Broadway. Here lodged Louis Napoleon, Jenny Lind, and other celebrated people.

In 1855 this house was supplanted by a more elaborate establishment at Chambers Street and Broadway, started by Lorenzo Delmonico. The Prince of Wales was banqueted here on his visit to the United States. It was the favorite resort of many well-known men, among them the elder Bennett, Horace Greeley, Henry J. Raymond, William M. Evarts, Henry Ward Beecher, and John Jacob Astor. The famous dinner given by Tweed on the marriage of his daughter was prepared under Lorenzo Delmonico's orders.

Meanwhile the elder Delmonicos had died. Lorenzo associated with him his brother Siro, and later his nephew Charles and his cousin, John Longhi. The up-town movement of city life caused the Chambers Street place to be supplanted by one at Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, and at about the same time a down-town restaurant was opened at 22 Broad Street. The latter was short-lived. The Fourteenth Street café, established in 1863, lasted until 1876, when the one at Twenty-sixth Street, Fifth Avenue, and Broadway was opened. This last was in turn followed nearly five years ago by the present building at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.

Charles Dickens was dined by 200 newspaper men at the Twenty-sixth Street place, and made his famous speech that was afterward published by his order in editions of "American Notes." For twenty years the restaurant was the centre of attraction for bon vivants of the city, and a list of those who registered there would include very nearly all the best-known names of the period.

Previous to 1887 a Delmonico restaurant in lower Broadway had flourished for a time, but this was closed to make way for an extension of the Equitable Building. Another establishment was then opened at 361 Broadway, but was continued for only three years. The Broad Street place was later vacated. Now there are just two—the Delmonico's at Beaver and William Streets and the one at Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Lorenzo Delmonico and his brother died in 1881, and the business passed to the nephew, Charles C. Delmonico, the elder. Of him many good stories have been told. A certain society woman once went into the Tewnty-sixth Street restaurant to take luncheon with her daughter. Mr. Delmonico approached the two and said to them in an embarrassed manner that he could not serve them because of the fixed rule not to serve women unaccompanied by men.

"What do you mean?" exclaimed the elder woman, angrily. "You know perfectly well who I am."

Mr. Delmonico said that made it all the harder for him to carry out a rule that he could not break, but that he would either serve her in a private room or at her home without extra charge. She realized the justice of his position and always afterward told the story as a proof of his knowledge of how a restaurant ought to be run.

His nephew, who has just died, was no less in favor among his patrons, who looked upon him as the model manager. The restaurant will be run in the future without change, it was announced there last night. On the day of the funeral it will probably be closed.

COLLEGE GETS $65.000 DAMAGES.

Part of Its Lands Needed for New York's Water Supply.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 20.—A report of John A. Van Zelm, William J. Graney, and John J. Walsh, commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to appraise land needed by the City of New York for its water supply along the Muscoot River, in the northern part of Westchester County, was to-day filed in the County Clerk's office.

This report dealt only with the damages allowed to St. Joseph's Normal College, which is awarded $65,000, $1,483.54 for costs, and $3,250 for counsel fees.

Patrick Condon, 103 Years Old, Buried.

Patrick Condon of Secaucus was buried on Thursday from the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ahearn, with whom he had made his home for many years. The funeral was attended by the old man's grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren. Mr. Condon died suddenly Monday. He rose in good spirits and seemingly in good health. He asked his daughter for his breakfast. When she returned she found him dead. Mr. Condon came from Ireland in 1848, and settled in Secaucus. He celebrated his one hundredth birthday more than three years ago. He was in possession of all his faculties until a year ago, when he was stricken with blindness.

Mme. Labori to Visit in Montclair.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 20.—Mme. Labori, the wife of M. Fernand Labori, the great French lawyer, who defended Capt. Dreyfus, will spend some time here this Winter. Mme. Labori will visit Mme. Catharine Churchill Hurry, the well-known pianist of this place.

RULES FOR YACHT RACES.

Regulations Announced for Coming International Cup Contests Between Columbia and Shamrock II.

The rules and regulations which will govern the coming contests between the Columbia and the Shamrock II. were made public last night by the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, composed of S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold, and Newbury D. Lawton. As already announced, the races will be sailed on Thursdays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, beginning next Thursday, Sept. 26. The conditions are the best three out of five races, each thirty nautical miles in length, over ocean course, outside of highlands, and with a time limit of five and one-half hours, the first, third, and fifth races being fifteen miles to windward or to leeward and return and the second and fourth around a triangle ten miles to a leg. In every case the outward course shall be laid to windward, if possible, from Sandy Hook Lightship. An unfinished race of one kind shall be repeated until decided.

The starting line and compass bearings will be announced as early as practicable, and the vessel laying the course will be started ten minutes prior to the preparatory signal. In case of serious accident to either vessel prior to the preparatory signal, she will have sufficient time to effect repairs before being required to start, or if such accident occurs during a race, before the next race is started. Each vessel shall stand by the consequences of any accident happening to her after the preparatory signal, and, upon the occurrence of any such accidents disabling either vessel, the other shall sail out the race. The committee may postpone the start in case of accident, as stated; if the course cannot be laid from the lightship; if in their opinion the space around the starting line is not sufficiently clear; in case of fog; and if both vessels agree to a postponement, in which case the committee shall determine the time of the start. But no race shall be started after 1 P. M.

The start each day will be made from Sandy Hook Lightship at as near 11 A. M. as will be practicable, the preparatory signal being given fifteen minutes in advance, but always with the understanding that should the direction of the wind prevent laying the course from the lightship, the starting line will be shifted to the nearest available point, and that in this case the preparatory signal will be given about half an hour later than the time set for starting from the lightship.

The courses will be as follows: Course No. 1—From the starting line to and around a mark fifteen miles to windward or leeward and return, leaving the mark on the starboard hand. Course No. 2—From the starting line, ten miles to and around a mark; ten miles to and around a second mark, and ten miles to the finish line, leaving the marks on the outside of the triangle, to port or starboard, according as the vessels are sent around.

The starting and finish lines will be between a point on the committee boat indicated by a white flag and the mainmast of the lightship, or other stakeboat if the start is shifted from the lightship. These lines will be at right angles with the outward and home courses, respectively. Magnetic compass courses will be set before the preparatory signal is given. The signals for Course No. 2 must be read from forward to aft.

The marks will be white floats carrying a red ball with horizontal white stripe showing the letters N. Y. Y. C. in blue, and surmounted by a flash cone. The position of each mark will be indicated by a two-masted tug lying about 100 yards beyond, and swinging a red ball from the triatic stay. Should a mark be wrecked, its place will be taken by its marking tug, which will display a red flag with diagonal white stripe in addition to the other indications, and in turning the tug the directions for the mark will govern.

The committee boat—the Navigator—will display the committee flag, and at the finish she will also display a red ball. The courses will be laid by the Edward Luckenbach. The Buccaneer will be the guide vessel, and in running the courses she will display two red balls hung horizontally at the fore. The Unique will serve as an emergency vessel, and, should the start be shifted from the light ship she will serve as stake boat, and, like the committee boat, will display a red ball.

The starting signals will be as follows: Preparatory—A gun will be fired, the club signal lowered, and the "blue peter" set at the fore. Warning—Ten minutes later, a second gun will be fired and a red ball hoisted. The start—Five minutes later, a third gun will be fired, the "blue peter" lowered and a second red ball hoisted. Handicap time—Two minutes later, a fourth gun will be fired and both balls will drop. Should a signal gun miss fire a prolonged blast of the whistle will be given. At the finish a short blast will be given as each vessel crosses the line. A special code of flag signals has been arranged to announce postponements, recalls, accidents, &c., which, together with a map of the course, may be obtained by members at the clubhouse.

Arrangements had also been made for night and fog signals. After dark, at the finish line, the committee boat (and the stake boat, if the start has been shifted from the lightship) will show four red lights, horizontally; the guide vessel will show four white lights in a similar manner, and the second mark on the triangular course will hang two white lights vertically. In case of fog, the marking tugs will give five short whistle blasts, at three-minute intervals, with two-second intervals between the second and third, and the fourth and fifth; and, if the start has been shifted from the lightship at the finish line the committee boat will strike five strokes upon the bell.

The regulations to govern the movements of the fleet of passenger vessels, which were announced some time ago, were also issued last night in pamphlet form, with diagrams illustrating the formation of the fleet for both the straight-away and the triangular races. Copies of these regulations, which have been approved by the United States Treasury Department and have the force of a law of Congress, will be furnished to all Captains of the patrol and excursion fleets.

PRINCETON SOPHOMORES WON.

Defeated the Freshmen in Annual Cannon Rush—Freshmen Elect Officers.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 20.—This was the day of the cannon rush at Princeton University, and all day there have been clashes between the members of the two lower classes. The Freshman class held its election of officers in the gymnasium at noon and the Sophomores gathered around the building to prevent the first year men from entering it. The Juniors, however, escorted the youngsters to the hall and the Sophomores made various attempts to steal some of the Freshmen away from the upper class men with the result that several fist fights followed. The Juniors retaliated by stealing the Sophomore club hats from their wearers. More than half of the Freshman class were frightened away from the meeting.

The annual rush around the cannon occurred to-night and resulted in a glorious victory for the Sophomores.

The Freshmen elected Harold Short of St. Louis over Dave Kafer of Lawrenceville President of the class. Kafer was chosen Vice President. This is the first time in six years that a Lawrenceville man has been defeated at the first class election and the result was a surprise. Lambert Cadwalader of Philadelphia was elected Secretary.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

A benefit baseball game between actors and newspaper artists will be given at the Polo Grounds Oct. 7 next.

A special copyright performance of Laurence Irving's romantic play, "Richard Lovelace," will be given Monday afternoon in London.

The first performance of "The First Duchess of Marlborough," in which Mrs. Le Moyne will star, will be given in Trenton Monday night.

Miss Sadie Martinot and her company went to Philadelphia yesterday to give dress rehearsals of "The Marriage Game," which opens at the Broad Street Theatre Monday night.

Justice Truax in the Supreme Court vacated yesterday a temporary injunction obtained by Charles Frohman restraining the Greenwall Circuit Company from producing a stage sand storm in the play of "Under Two Flags" at the American Theatre. The Court held that a scenic sand storm was common property, as its inventor had never copyrighted it.

Aged Priest's Leg Broken by a Fall.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 20.—The Rev. Father Gessner, rector of St. Patrick's Church, while walking in the yard of his church to-night, fell and his right leg was broken. The accident is a serious one, as Father Gessner is seventy-two years old. He is the oldest priest in Elizabeth, and has the largest parish. He completed the new St. Patrick's Church building recently at a cost of $500,000. The entire amount was subscribed before the work was begun, and the church is without debt.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE DEAD

Author and Journalist Expires at His Home in Cranford, N. J.

Had Traveled Extensively and Was Well Known by His Books of Adventure for Boys.

CRANFORD, N. J., Sept. 20.—William Drysdale, the author and journalist, died here to-day.

Although for a number of years previous to his death William Drysdale had largely kept aloof from active journalism, devoting his talents principally to the writing of that most fascinating literature in the entire realm of letters, books for boys, he was remembered as one of the leading figures of New York newspaperdom during the past quarter of a century. To the very last he was on intimate terms of friendship with most of the newspaper men of the city, from the reporters to the editors in chief.

It was during his service on the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, extending almost unbroken over a period of more than twenty years, that he established his reputation, and the last journalistic work he ever did was to report the opening of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo last Spring in a series of letters which appeared in this paper over his signature and constituted some of the best newspaper descriptive work of the year.

Mr. Drysdale was born July 11, 1852, in Lancaster, Penn., and received his earlier education at the hands of his father. He subsequently attended Columbia Law School. He began to write almost as soon as he learned to read, and in 1874, when barely of age, he became at a stroke one of the leading reporters of The New York Sun, taking naturally to the gathering and preparing of news. One of his most notable pieces of work during his connection with The Sun was the reporting of the trial of Henry Ward Beecher. He spent six months on this great trial, and his stories of the proceedings attracted almost National attention among newspaper readers. He was a warm friend and admirer of Mr. Beecher to the last. In 1888 he published, at Mr. Beecher's request, "Proverbs from Plymouth Pulpit," made up of extracts from the writings and sayings of the noted divine.

In 1876, during the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, Drysdale accepted the position of city editor of The Philadelphia Times, and, gathering about him as the nucleus of his staff a number of the leading New York reporters, gave the Quaker City readers some notable examples of news gathering.

In 1877 he returned to New York to join the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES. His work here was an almost unbroken series of brilliant achievements in almost every department of news gathering. He brought to his work a knowledge of men and things and conditions and a power of description, together with the rare faculty of observation, that lifted him above the ordinary humdrum of recording events and made some of his newspaper stories worthy of a place in literature.

In 1879 he went to Mexico and Cuba in the service of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and for many years afterward he spent nearly half his time in that part of the world, writing amusing and descriptive letters from Bermuda, Nassau, Cuba, Mexico, St. Kitts, Jamaica, Montserrat, Martinique, Trinidad, and the South and Southwest of the United States.

As was to be expected, his travels gave him more material than could be well used in a newspaper, and he devoted his overflow of talent to the writing of books. The many strange things that he saw in his wanderings he wove into tales, which in book form found their way into the hands of unnumbered boys throughout this and other lands. Some of his many books are "In Sunny Lands," "Outdoor Life in Cuba and Nassau," "The Princess of Montserrat," "The Mystery of Abel Forefinger," "The Young Reporter," "The Fast Mail," "The Beach Patrol," "The Young Supercargo," "Cadet Standish of the St. Louis," "The Treasury Club," "Helps for Ambitious Boys," and "Helps for Ambitious Girls."

His last foreign work for THE NEW YORK TIMES was an extended tour of Europe, ending two years ago, during which he wrote a series of weekly letters of unusual scope and interest.

Although he spent more than half his life as a rover over the world, Drysdale was a hater of cities and took his greatest delight among the grass and flowers of the fields and the trees of the thick forest. He never really lived in New York, but had a pleasant Summer home in Cranford, where he spent much of his time.

Mr. Drysdale was not a boy in size, standing more than six feet in height and weighing in the neighborhood of 200 pounds, but at the time of his death he was as much of a boy in character as when he first began his journalistic career. In 1885 he married Adelaide Louise Bigelow, daughter of the founder of Cranford. She survives him, as also does a son.

Funeral services will take place to-morrow at 10 A. M. at his home, 24 Eastman Street, Cranford. The interment will be at Greenwood, the funeral train leaving Cranford at 1 P. M. to-morrow.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Irving W. Rand, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Trumbull and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Second Lieut. Raymond S. Pratt, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Ninety-fourth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Thirteenth Battery, Field Artillery, and will join that battery upon its arrival at San Francisco.

First Lieut. James M. Kimbrough, Jr., Twenty-sixth Infantry, is transferred, upon his own request, to the Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company A. He will join his company at Fort McPherson.

Second Lieut. Shelby C. Leasure, Fourteenth Infantry, is relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, and will join his company.

First Lieut. Theodore H. Koch, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the Seventy-first Company, Coast Artillery.

Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, Thirteenth Infantry, is detailed for duty at the Military Academy, and will proceed to West Point and report to the Superintendent of the Academy.

Capt. Carroll A. Devol, Quartermaster, will proceed to the Naval War College, Newport, for the purpose of delivering a lecture, Sept. 17.

First Lieut. Elbert E. Parsons, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Snelling and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Transfers in the Fourth Cavalry: Capt. Floyd W. Harris, from Troop B to Troop D; First Lieut. George W. Moses, from Troop C to Troop A; First Lieut. George T. Summerlin, from Troop A to Troop G; First Lieut. Lanning Parsons, from Troop I to Troop H.

Assignment of officers of the Artillery Corps: First Lieut. Philip S. Golderman, to the One Hundred and Twelfth Company, Coast Artillery; Second Lieut. Jean S. Oakes, to the Fifty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Chicago arrived at Genoa Sept. 16.

The Buffalo arrived at Christiania Sept. 17.

The Saturn sailed Sept. 17 from Cavite for Nagasaki.

The Nanshan sailed Sept. 17 from Yokohama for Che-Foo.

The Alert sailed Sept. 17 from Bremerton for San Diego.

The Mohican sailed Sept. 17 from Bremerton for San Francisco.

The Hartford sailed Sept. 17 from Lisbon for Madeira.

The Ranger arrived at Acapulco Sept. 18.

The Philadelphia arrived at San Francisco Sept. 19.

The Atlanta sailed Sept. 19 from Jaraqua for Bahia.

The General Alava arrived at Cavite Sept. 19.

The Nero arrived at Pichilinque Sept. 20.

The Alvarado sailed Sept. 20 from Cambridge for Chestertown.

The Kentucky sailed Sept. 20 from Nagasaki for Che-Foo.

Rear Admiral Remey has transferred his flag back to the Brooklyn.

The Illinois is anchored in the stream off the Newport News Shipbuilding Company's yard.

The Essex will proceed to Lisbon from the Azores, instead of to Gibraltar as provided for in her itinerary. She will dock at Lisbon.

The Prairie will be ready for commissioning Oct. 30 and the Olympia Dec. 15.

The Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Station reports the following changes among the vessels in the waters of the Philippine Islands: The Luzon, Pampanga, and Samar at Cavite, the Princeton at Cebu, the Mariveles in the Grandara River, the Annapolis at Zamboanga.

The Ingalls Leaves Aden.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The transport Ingalls left Aden to-day for Manila via Colombo and Singapore.

Rumor that Mr. Root Is Ill Denied.

A rumor that Secretary of War Elihu Root was very ill in this city was denied last night at his town residence, 25 East Sixty-ninth Street. There it was said that the Secretary was in the city and at home, but that he was perfectly well, and could not be seen. It was also said that the Secretary's son, Elihu Root, Jr., who has been ill for some time, had not suffered any relapse.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Although there will be no entertaining at any of the golf or country clubs to-day, there will be many quiet house parties at the different suburban resorts. The lists of passengers going abroad are small, and there are few well-known names on them. The town is filling up quite rapidly with fashionable people on the way to the country or stopping a few days to do shopping. At Meadowbrook this afternoon there will be a drag hunt, and there will also be polo at Seabright and golf at Tuxedo.

⁂

Among the arrivals recently from abroad were J. Coleman Drayton and Miss Drayton. Miss Drayton will be with her grandmother, Mrs. Astor, a little later in the Autumn and Winter. The St. Louis, which is due to-day, will bring Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason, Mr. and Mrs. George B. McClellan, W. Gordon Fellows, Potter Palmer, Honore Palmer, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sandford. Among those sailing on the Aller this morning are Mr. and Mrs. Hasbrouck Davis and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. B. Lawrence, and W. H. Hoyt.

⁂

Nearly all the principal hotels closed at Bar Harbor this week. The Malvern closed on Thursday. The Louisburg will run until the beginning of next week. The St. Sauveur will close the 27th, and the Belmont Oct. 5, while the Newport winds up its season the day previous. Among the recent departures from Bar Harbor are Peter Marié, who comes to town before going to Lenox; Mr. and Mrs. Clement Newbold of Philadelphia, Mrs. John Biddle and Miss Caroline Biddle. Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri will remain at Bar Harbor some time longer. Mr. Fabbri is on a hunting expedition.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cary have left Newport and are paying a short visit to Lenox before they return to New York and Meadowbrook. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., have returned to Newport for a short time.

⁂

Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt has returned to Oyster Bay, and was present on Thursday at the memorial services for President McKinley, held in Christ Episcopal Church. Among the Summer residents of Oyster Bay who were also present were W. Emlen Roosevelt, Mrs. James A. Roosevelt, Miss Cornelia Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Le Roy Dresser, J. West Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Swan, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Walker Dexter.

⁂

The Aphrodite, Oliver H. Payne's yacht, has been placed out of commission. Mr. Payne had intended to give a large party during the cup races, but as he was an intimate friend of the late President, he has had his yacht put in Winter quarters in respect to his memory. Mr. Payne is a brother-in-law of William C. Whitney.

⁂

Whitelaw Reid, who came to New York from his camp in the Adirondacks when he heard of the death of President McKinley, left yesterday. He will pass Sunday with Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb at Shelburne Farms. The Webbs have returned from the Adirondacks. Mr. and Mrs. Reid open Ophir Hall in a fortnight.

⁂

The wedding will take place at Belmar, N. J., to-day of Miss Angelica Church, daughter of Richard Church of this city, and the Rev. Edward P. Hart of Rochester, N. Y. It is to take place in the Church of the Holy Apostles. It is to be a very quiet and small affair.

⁂

The marriage of Miss Lillian Proctor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harley T. Proctor, to Fritz W. Hoeninghaus, will be celebrated at Ashton Fields, the Proctor country place, near Williamstown, Mass.

⁂

Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt and her niece, Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen, and Mr. Van Alen were in town yesterday, as were also Mrs. Frederick Esler, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. and Francis Otis, Mrs. John Bloodgood, and many others. Col. John Jay and his daughter, Miss Eleanor Jay, have also been in town this week.

⁂

Miss Ruth Jeannie Vail and Arthur Roberts Wilkinson of Bermuda were married on Thursday at All Souls' Church, Bay Head, N. J., by the Rev. George M. Christian of St. Mary the Virgin, this city. Mrs. Wilkinson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Cummings Vail of Morristown, N. J.

⁂

Prof. Bradford Dean and Mrs. Dean, who went to Japan some months ago, are returning by the way of the Hawaiian Islands. They are, on arriving in California, to spend a short time with President Jordan of Palo Alto, and expect to arrive in this city on Oct. 7. While in Japan Prof. Dean and Mrs. Dean ascended the famous Fuji-Yama and also traversed the Haruna Valley.

⁂

There arrived yesterday on the Fuerst Bismarck Prof. A. C. Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene T. Bogert, Robert E. Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Geer, Mrs. Walter C. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Rhodes, Col. William R. Wister, Mrs. Wister, Miss Wister, and Miss Ella C. Wister, and Mrs. Caroline C. Washburn of Boston. The latter was greatly overcome to learn on arriving that her mother had died suddenly a few days ago at Dorchester, Mass. She left for Boston on the first train.

⁂

On the Pretoria yesterday there arrived, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Rodman B. Ellison, J. R. Clarke, Alexander Boyd, Caroline E. Furness, Dr. Edward E. Hopkins and Mrs. Hopkins, Norman Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Wood, Mrs. John Willing and the Misses Mary D. and Dorothea Willing, and Norman S. Walker.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 20.—William G. Roelker has closed the Daniel B. Fearing cottage, which he occupied during the past season, and returned to Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland, who have been occupying one of the Hinard cottages, left to-day for Scarborough-on-the-Hudson. They have rented the same cottage for next Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hall closed their cottage on Washington Street to-day and returned to New York.

Mrs. George P. Eustis has returned from Rum Point, N. Y., where she has been spending the Summer, and is at her cottage on Eustis Avenue.

Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg will close her cottage here next week and go to Hempstead, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish closed their cottage, Crossways, to-day, and will spend the Autumn at Garrisons-on-the-Hudson, where they will entertain extensively.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Wickes closed their Newport season to-day and went to New York.

Payne Whitney of New York is guest of Henry Clews, Jr., at The Rocks.

Mrs. James Martin has closed her season at Newport and gone to Great Neck, Long Island.

Miss Wharton has gone to Bethlehem, Penn.

Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, daughter of Sir Roderick Cameron, is visiting friends here.

Among the departures for New York to-day were W. Rogers Morgan, Worthington Whitehouse, and Thomas B. Stark.

Eugene Higgins's steam yacht Varuna, Mrs. Robert Goelet's Nahma, John R. Drexel's Sultana, Royal Phelps Carroll's yawl Navahoe, the steam yacht Caress, and Perry Belmont's Sâtanella are still in the harbor, but all are expected to sail early next week to attend the cup races.

Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie gave a dinner at the Warren cottage, on Narragansett Avenue, this evening, the table decorations being of Salvia.

TENNIS AT NEWPORT.

Play in Senior Court Tournament Has Advanced to Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 20.—The play in the senior court tennis tournament at the Casino has been brought to the finals, which will be determined by a match to-morrow morning between William E. Glyn and Charles E. Sands. Two matches in the first round were played yesterday, Theodore A. Havemeyer beating Herman C. Norman in straight sets, 6—4, and Charles E. Sands giving Gerard Lowther half thirty and a bisque and beating him in two closely contested sets. In the first match to-day T. A. Havemeyer met C. E. Sands, giving the former half thirty and a bisque as his handicap. Mr. Havemeyer won the first set, 6—4, and Mr. Sands took the next two, also at 6—4. In the second match William E. Glyn met H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., playing even. Mr. Glyn won the first set easily, but Mr. Hunnewell took the next, 6—3. With the sets even, Mr. Glyn played the stronger game and won, 6—2. In the finals Mr. Sands, who is a scratch man, will give Mr. Glyn odds of fifteen. Summary:

Senior Handicap.—First Round—T. A. Havemeyer beat H. C. Norman, 6—4, 6—3; C. E. Sands beat G. Lowther, 6—4, 9—7.

Second Round—C. E. Sands beat T. A. Havemeyer, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4; W. E. Glyn beat H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., 6—0, 3—6, 6—2.

In the junior court tennis F. H. Mahoney has defaulted to Robert W. Goelet, and the latter will play in the semi-finals to-morrow with Percy Wyndham, the winner to play Winthrop Rutherfurd in the finals.

The finals in the junior tournament have been decided in favor of O. S. Lee, who beat S. C. Whipple in three straight sets, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

NEW HOME FOR COMEDY.

Private View of the Remodeled Savoy Theatre Which Frohman & McKee Will Manage.

The remodeled and renovated Savoy Theatre, in West Thirty-fourth Street, near Broadway, was thrown open for a private view yesterday afternoon by Charles Frohman and Frank McKee, the new lessees and managers. The house will be opened to-night with the production of "The Red Kloof," a Boer comedy, by Paul M. Potter, in which Louis Mann and Clara Lipman will star.

When the new lessees obtained control of the house they practically tore out its whole interior, leaving only the four walls. The old stage, which rested on the ground, was ripped up, an ample cellar dug, six new dressing rooms built, and a new stage erected. Everything back of the curtain line from the cellar floor to the flies was rebuilt.

A clean sweep was made in the auditorium. Even the flooring, which had been at an uncomfortable angle, was reconstructed. Automatic, adjustable chairs have been introduced. Each chair is separate, swinging on a pivot, so that a series of aisles, each the width of a chair, can be formed. The chairs are wide and comfortable, with improved coat and hat racks attached.

The boxes in the first balcony have been torn out and a new balcony built. The dangerous angle of the second balcony floor has been modified. New iron stairways have been built and a smoking room has been added to the house.

The dominating color in the new decorations is Pompeian red, relieved with gold. The use of velvets and plushes in upholstering has been lavish. The twelve new boxes are small but comfortable. The house is bright and cheery, making a cozy home for the comedians who will occupy its stage.

ENGLISH CHORUS INVASION.

Two Ship Loads of London Girls Coming Here for a Fairy Extravaganza.

The first invasion of New York by English chorus girls, who are to take part in the big production of "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," a fairy extravaganza that will be presented at the Broadway Theatre Nov. 4, will take place on the arrival of the Furnessia, which is due to-morrow. The second contingent is due Sept. 26, when the ballet master, ballet, and working staff arrive on the City of Rome. More than 400 persons will be engaged in this production. Rehearsals begin at the Knickerbocker Theatre Monday.

Klaw and Erlanger have engaged Charles J. Ross to play the Queen; Harry Bulger, the King; Joe Cawthorne, the nurse; Johnny Page, the President; Ella Snyder, Beauty; Viola Gillette, Prince Caramel; Jane Whitbeck, Algie; Nora Cecil, Regie; Phoebe Coyne, the witch; the Hengla sisters, Flossie and Jocelyn; Birdie Sutherland, Fairy Queen, and Franz and Elise Ebert, Lord and Lady Imberbus.

CHARLES McCARTHY BANKRUPT.

Actor's Schedules Show $61,712 Liabilities and No Assets.

Charles McCarthy, the actor, who is starring in the play "One of the Bravest," has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $61,712 and no assets. Mr. McCarthy has resided within the past six months at the Hotel Vendome and other places. The debts were contracted from 1893 to 1901, and are principally for borrowed money, printing, royalties, and salaries.

Emanuel M. Friend, attorney for Mr. McCarthy, said yesterday that the actor is playing at the Academy of Music, Jersey City, this week. He owned the Columbia Theatre in Paris during the exposition, and lost $60,000 in that enterprise. He owed as much as $300,000 some time ago, and has paid off the greater part of the indebtedness.

Among the creditors mentioned in the schedules are N. E. Barnes, Coaldale, Cal., $5,000; Ollie Hagan, St. Louis, $1,250; Henry Braham, New York, $2,000; M. Marjean, Paris, $16,000; M. Treson, Paris, $2,500; M. Mutheny, Paris, $2,500; M. Archambault, Paris, $2,500, and Georges René, Paris, $5,000, all for borrowed money, and Edmund E. Price, $5,000 for royalties.

IN THE SHOPS.

Such delightful things as the half-length coats are proving to be! They have much more dignity and character than short jackets. One of the most beautiful coats of the season is a Persian lamb of this length, all straight lines, and with deep collar and lapels of chinchilla, which is never more attractive than when combined with lamb.

⁂

There are plenty of short jackets of fur, and very pretty they are, too, and more useful for some purposes.

⁂

Jackets showing sable as well as chinchilla collars with basque considerably below the waist are more jaunty than the long coats and more suitable for young girls' wear. The tiny baby lamb Etons, cut off half way up the back, which were the delight of many stout women, as they had but little more bulk than silk, are not to the fore as yet.

⁂

Opinions change somewhat as to coats when those of less expensive materials come to view, though these will cost quite enough, without a doubt. They are the veritable old-time coats of our mothers if one is middle-aged, and of our grandmothers if one is younger. These long, smooth-faced cloth coats have sleeves fitting closely at the tops, but belling out into what are almost small capes at the lower edge. They are well trimmed also, funny little dabs of trimming such as was worn years ago. One of these coats has the outside of the standing collar of Persian lamb, a bit of color introduced on the inside, and on the sleeves little pointed straps of fur turned up from the edge.

⁂

Another coat, also of black, three-quarter length, has an odd trimming in a floral design in black velvet appliqued on the upper part.

⁂

Velveteens, which are to be so much worn this Winter, show various widths of rib and come in all colors. Here is a black velveteen waist trimmed with a narrow black and white stripe. The box plait, which closes the front, is edged with pipings of the stripe, and stitched plaits, one on either side of the front, are edged in the same way. A good finish is given to these plaits by having the upper part pointed, strap fashion, over the lower part, passing through a loop or slide of the black and white. This is just below the shoulder in the front. There is a stock of the velveteen topped with a piping of the black and white and with a narrow strap of the material edged with the black and white around the lower part finishing in crossed ends in front. The buttons to the waist are white pearl set in rims of silver.

⁂

Carved pearl buttons are used to quite an extent.

⁂

Following the jeweled trimmings, the jeweled buttons, which have been used for some time, will be more seen than ever.

⁂

Blue chenille in a pale shade twisted with white forms a pretty yoke to an imported white silk waist. Dotted over the lower part of the waist are small, round imitation turquoises matching the chenille in color.

⁂

Ball buttons seem to be more in use than for some time. Some of these in a medium size in black metal have a small rhinestone set in the top of each button.

⁂

Large, flat, openwork buttons have rhinestones set in black metal. It goes to show how much black and white is to be worn.

⁂

Pretty designs in silver are to be seen on all sorts of leather goods for the golf players. There is the caddy, almost as large as life, with his bag of clubs on portfolios, leather boxes, large and small, card cases, and purses. The various pieces are undoubtedly intended to form a set, the same silver ornament appearing on each. Where the piece is very small, the caddy is omitted, and only the bag of clubs is used. The leathers are of the finest, different kinds being used, and in all colors, bright red being one which is pretty and appropriate. There are dark greens, however, black, &c.

⁂

Leathers are brought out in delicate and varying shades of color now, and the woman who is fastidious and has plenty of money can have purse and card case made to match any shade of gown. A jeweler's display of leather goods shows nearly as great a variety of colors as the dry goods shop.

⁂

In the Fall fruits come to the fore without regard to the appropriateness of the season. In one of the imported blouses made largely of white lace, small chenille cherries in red with green stems are dotted over the front. All these new waists blouse more or less in front.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George West.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Ex-Congressman George West, one of the wealthiest citizens of Central New York, died here to-day.

George West was born in Exeter, Devonshire, England, Feb. 17, 1823. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a paper manufacturer and was employed in English paper manufactories until he came to this country, in 1849. He was thrifty and industrious, and, in 1852, owned a small mill. Leaving this, he accepted a position in the Pioneer Mill, at Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, of which he was soon made Superintendent, and a short time later he purchased the property.

Mr. West's business career from that time was uniformly successful, and he built mill after mill in Ballston and vicinity, and became one of the wealthiest manufacturers of manila paper in the country.

A Republican from the time of the organization of the party, Mr. West took an active interest in politics. He was twice elected to the Assembly and was a member of the Forty-seventh, Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth Congresses. When Messrs. Conkling and Platt sought re-election to the United States Senate after resigning their seats because of the appointment of W. H. Robertson as Collector of the Port of New York, Mr. West opposed them, and was largely instrumental in securing the election of Warner Miller as United States Senator. He was a delegate to the National Conventions in 1880 and 1884.

Of late years Mr. West devoted much of his time to building homes and institutions for all kinds and conditions of men, and many a prosperous young man owes his first start to George West's helping hand. It was due to his liberality that Round Lake was saved to the Round Lake Camp Meeting Association. He built the West Museum of Art and Archeology and liberally endowed the educational institutions at Round Lake. He was largely interested in the construction of the Mount McGregor Railroad and Hotel and few interests exist in Saratoga County that he was not identified with.

Mr. West spent much of his time in New York, but he had a handsome home in Ballston.

Mr. West was stricken with congestion of the brain at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in June, 1898. Several times he was at the point of death, and has rallies surprised the physicians.

Mr. West leaves a wife, one son, George H. West, and a daughter, Mrs. D. W. Mabie. His estate is variously estimated to be worth from $4,000,000 to $7,000,000.

William H. Clifford.

William H. Clifford, author of Clifford's Reports and one of the best-known lawyers in Maine, died on Wednesday night at his country home, in Cape Elizabeth, Me. The cause of his death was uraemic poisoning.

He was born in Newfield, the third son of Justice Nathan Clifford of the United States Supreme Court. After beginning the practice of law in Portland he was Commissioner of the United States Circuit Court in Maine for eight years, and later had much practice in the different Federal courts.

He was active as a Democrat in politics, and was twice nominated for Congress, his last effort, in 1896, being against Thomas B. Reed. Ten years after that he was a gold Democrat, and was that party's candidate for Governor of Maine. He is survived by a wife, three sons, and a daughter.

Dr. Lucius T. Sheffield.

Dr. Lucius T. Sheffield, a dentist of international reputation, died at his residence, 26 West Thirty-second Street, yesterday morning. He was born at New London, Conn., May 28, 1854, and was the son of Dr. W. W. Sheffield, also a prominent dentist. His education was obtained at the Norwich Academy and at the Harvard Dental College. In 1878 and 1879 he practiced his profession in Paris. He was called home by the severe illness of his father, and afterward opened the offices so well known in this city on Thirty-second Street.

Dr. Sheffield was the inventor and owner of several patents used in crown, bridge work, and other dental work. He was a member of the Engineers' Club. A widow and two sons survive him. The funeral will take place at the old family home at New London on Monday.

Obituary Note.

Capt. HERBERT L. DRAPER of the United States Marine Corps, died of heart disease at Hong Kong, Sept. 10, according to a report from Admiral Kempff to the Navy Department. Capt. Draper was appointed from Kansas, and entered the Marine Corps in July, 1889.

GEORGE BARLOW, a wealthy resident of Trenton, N. J., died yesterday in the Stamford (Conn.) Hospital, where he had been under treatment for several weeks. He was sixty-six years old. He formerly lived in Stamford, and represented the town in the State Legislature of 1893.

Mrs. HENRY MORTON, who died at Pine Hill, N. Y., yesterday, was the wife of President Henry Morton of the Stevens Institute, Hoboken. She was Miss Clara W. Dodge, the daughter of Stuart M. Dodge, and a sister of Charles Stuart Dodge, who married Miss Flora Bigelow. Mrs. Morton leaves three children, Henry Samuel Morton, Quincy Ludlow Morton, and Miss C. Whiting Morton.

Aid Asked for Two Widows.

The Charity Organization Society asks for a sufficient sum to provide a pension of $8 a month for one year for a German widow with four small children. She has applied for the commitment of her children as public charges, but prefers to keep them with her, and will be able to do so with regular assistance of the amount stated. The society also asks for a sufficient sum to provide a pension of $5 a month for a period of six months for a German woman with five children, one of whom is sixteen years of age, and is employed at $4.50 a week. This family has been deserted by the husband, but the wife is energetic and industrious and anxious to support her family. Money for these cases may be sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Asks Aid for Old Man and Wife.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities renews its appeal for $150 to be used for an old man and his wife. The man has been a Judge in a State court. He has been brought to his present position by his ill-health and that of his wife. The bureau also renews its appeal for $25 to be used for moving the family of a man who received a serious injury while performing an act of unusual bravery. Contributions for these purposes should be sent to the Central Office, 69 Schermerhorn Street.

MARRIED.

DE FILIPPI—FITZGERALD.—On Tuesday, Sept. 3, at St. George's Chapel, Albemarle St., London, by special license, by the Rev. Prof. Lewis Campbell, M. A., LL. D., assisted by the Rev. Dr. Edw. Ker Gray, incumbent, the Cavaliere Dott. Filippo de Filippi of Turin (Italy) to Caroline, only daughter of the late W. J. FitzGerald and Mrs. FitzGerald of 19 Prince's Gate, S. W., and of Litchfield, Conn., U. S. A.

KELLOGG—THORNELL.—On Wednesday, Sept. 18th, at the Church of St. Peter, Galilee, N. J., by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, D. D., Ethel Lloyd, daughter of Henry L. Thornell, to J. Prentice Kellogg.

WILKINSON—VAIL.—At All Souls' Church, Bay Head, N. J., Sept. 19, 1901, by the Rev. Dr. George M. Christian of St. Mary the Virgin, New York, Mr. Arthur Roberts Wilkinson of Bermuda and Ruth Jeannie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Cummings Vail of Morristown, N. J.

DIED.

ALKER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1901, at New Orleans, La., Marie C. S. Alker, widow of Henry Alker of New York.

Funeral services at St. Leo's Church, 28th St., between 5th and Madison Avs., on Saturday, Sept. 21, at 10 A. M.

BERGEN.—On Thursday, Sept. 19, 1901, at her late residence, 196 McDonough St., Brooklyn, Angelique Raymond, widow of the late Rufus Schenck Bergen.

Funeral services at the Kent Street Reformed Church, Sunday, Sept. 22, 1:45 P. M. Interment in Jamaica, L. I. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

BRAMAN.—Suddenly, Sept. 19, William Lawrence Braman, aged 72.

Funeral services at his late residence, 238 West 129th St., Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

DRYSDALE.—On Friday, Sept. 20, of heart failure, William Drysdale, aged 49 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, 24 Eastman Street, Cranford, N. J., on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 10 A. M. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

GOTTSBERGER. — At Irvington-on-Hudson, Thursday, Sept. 19, 1901, George, son of the late Julia Timmins and John George Gottsberger.

Requiem mass on Saturday, Sept. 21, at 10 A. M., at St. Patrick's Old Cathedral, Mott St.

HOMAN.—E. C. Homan, suddenly, at French Lick Springs, Indiana, age 56 years.

Funeral at 3,244 Gilbert Av., Cincinnati, Ohio.

HUNGERFORD.—At Paris, France, Sept. 18, 1901, of pneumonia, Mary Churchill Hungerford of New York City.

MILLS.—On Saturday, Sept. 21, 1901, after a short illness, Lillian E., beloved wife of John H. Mills.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MORTON.—At Pine Hill, N. Y., on Friday, Sept. 20, 1901, Clara W., wife of Henry Morton and daughter of S. M. Dodge.

Funeral from Pine Hill, Monday afternoon, Sept. 23.

QUERNEY.—On Friday, Sept. 20, 1901, William Vincut Querney, of No. 205 West 142d St., New York City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RAYMOND.—On Friday, Sept. 20, 1901, H. Louise Raymond, only daughter of the late James M. Raymond.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her brother, George H. Raymond, 369 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 22, at 4 o'clock.

DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 20.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Sept.
BLACKHALL, Harold, 104 Leroy St.	1	18
BLAZEJ, Antoine, 306 E. 71st St.	1	19
BRADY, Katharine, 1,441 Park Av.	70	18
BROGAN, Alexandria, 301 W. 143d.	56	17
CAPARZI, Alfredo, 186 Hester St.	1	18
COHEN, Dora 156 E. 114th St.	1	19
COOGAN, Lawrence, 428 E. 92d St.	42	19
CORRIGAN, Elmer, 437 W. 46th St.	1	19
CUYLER, Paul L., 353 Bleecker St.	44	19
DONOVAN, Mary A., 248 W. 41st St.	18	17
DUCHOSLAW, Rosie, 316 E. 54th St.	8	18
DUFFY, Bernard, 135 W. 106th St.	85	18
DWYER, T., Little Sisters of the Poor	62	18
FAUCI, Catherine, 165 Mott St.	1	19
FEIGENBAUM, B. J., 313 E. 56th.	1	19
FINNEY, Susan, 73 Madison St.	40	19
FOSTER, Phoebe, Manhat. State Hos.	60	10
FRANCIS, Harry A., 233 W. 31st St.	45	19
GIBBONS, Patrick F., 74 W. 134th.	47	18
GRANNOMETER, Annie, 57 Clinton.	1	19
GREEN, Max, 270 Rivington St.	1	19
GROGAN, Joseph, 437 W. 25th St.	2	19
GROSS, Jennie, 175 Norfolk St.	1	19
GROSSMAN, Susie, 96 Columbia St.	1	20
HAGAR, Ella, 506 E. 120th St.	32	18
HAPP, Vojtech, 502 E. 73d St.	43	18
HARRIS, Heinrich, 124 Chrystie St.	1	18
HECHTMAN, Katie, 516 E. 11th St.	32	19
HUNTER, Anna E., 211 E. 103d St.	24	19
INGELHARDT, R., 464 W. 18th St.	30	19
KELLY, Ellen, 530 E. 17th St.	60	20
KING, Lena, 1 Pitt St.	1	20
KLOEPFER, Mary M., 511 E. 16th St	3	19
LANG, Ernst, 180 W. 64th St.	1	18
LEDER, Mary, 646 Hudson St.	40	18
LEE, Arthur, 310 W. 129th St.	31	18
LOBOTTE, Michele, 2,021 1st Av.	1	19
LONERGAN, George, 354 Bowery.	31	18
LOWENSTEIN, Hannah, 426 E. 76th.	1	19
MADLER, Dora, 218 Eldridge St.	1	19
MAHONEY, P., 101st St. and Madison Av.	45	18
MARINO, Calogero, 182 Chrystie St.	1	19
MARTIN, Agnes, 524 W. 46th St.	4	19
MENDELSON, G., 1,480 Madison Av.	60	18
MEYER, Claus J. H., 506 E. 83d St.	39	18
McCARTHY, James J., 33 Allen St.	1	19
McGLOIN, Anna, 245 E. 51st St.	1	18
McHALE, Mary, 242 E. 75th St.	38	19
McNEIL, Nellie, 41 Rose St.	17	18
MILLER, Rosie, 26 Suffolk St.	25	20
MULLER, Mary, 109 2d St.	49	18
MURNAN, Daniel, 315 E. 31st St.	53	18
MURPHY, Martin J., 925 2d Av.	1	19
NOONE, Sarah, 84 James St.	55	19
O'BRIEN, Joseph, 390 8th Av.	29	20
O'CONNELL, Virginia R., 285 W. Houston St.	1	19
O'HARE, Joseph A., 425 W. 56th St.	27	18
O'HARA, Michael, 9 Cornelia St.	4	19
McRAE, Lizzie, 311½ W. 24th St.	34	19
PARKER, William, 114 W. 53d St.	29	16
PEPPIS, Nathan, 32 Goerck St.	35	19
PICHETTO, Louis A., 318 E. 22d St.	1	18
SCHAEFFER, H. J., 50 Audubon Av.	49	18
SCHELLENSCHEULANGER, Peter, 119 Pearl St.	71	20
SCHWAMBERGER, Florence, 69 E. 106th St.	1	19
SCHWARTZ, B., 114 Ridge St.	39	19
SHUAN, Mary, 401 E. 118th St.	73	19
SIDALI, Asunta, 238 E. 46th St.	19	19
SIEGEL, Gussie, 2,056 2d Av.	5	20
SIRACEK, Anna, 339 E. 38th St.	40	18
SMART, Harold G., 533 W. 145th St.	3	18
SNEE, John, City Hospital.	50	19
SOBEL, Sprintza, 19 Cannon St.	78	19
STANDINGER, A., 2,272 Broadway.	22	19
STEINER, Veronica, 615 W. 46th St.	1	20
TIKSTIN, Eva, 367 Grand St.	22	19
WEIGAND, Anton, 140 2d St.	66	18
WERTENSTEIN, M., 1,978 2d Av.	67	19
WOHLGEMUTH, Henry, 318 E. 126th.	13	18

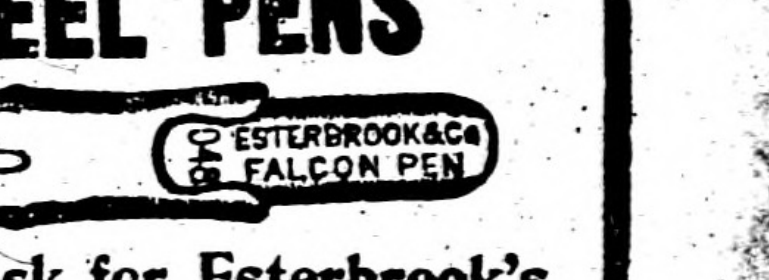
Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Sept.
ASHBY, Sarah S., 263 Eckford St.	65	19
ANDERSON, Thomas, 97 Dykman St.	1	19
BEYER, Henry, 210 Bleecker St.	1	18
BORELLI, Josephine, 176 Sackett St.	1	19
BERGEN, A. R., 196 McDonough St.	62	19
BRENNEN, William, Kings Co. Hosp.	43	17
CLARK, John J., Surf Av., C. I.	13	18
DEGENKOLB, Anne, 11 Guenther Pl.	1	19
DOYLE, Martin, 366 91st St.	73	19
DEHAN, Bridget, Kings Co. Hosp.	24	19
FATTHAUER, F. J., 148 Walworth St.	2	18
GIRARD, William, 123 2d St.	2	19
GUINNESS, Lawrence, 97 Myrtle Av.	1	19
GREENSPON, Wolf, 196 Watkins St.	1	19
GRUBE, Ida, 836 Broadway	61	19
HUNING, Joseph, 2,142 Dean St.	67	18
HUGHES, Edwin M., 11 Court Sq.	55	18
HEANEY, Helen, 153 Hudson Av.	6	19
KIENLE, M., 1,264 Greene Av.	69	16
KELLY, Jane, 60 Chauncey St.	1	19
KODZIESEN, Eva, 252 Heyward St.	31	18
LANG, Olga, 152 Graham Av.	1	19
LEHR, John, 19 Judge St.	42	18
LEWIS, Matilda, 237 17th St.	52	18
LONG, George, 16 Talman St.	1	18
LIPSIG, Philip, 187 Osborne St.	1	19
LAFFEY, Patrick, 176 27th St.	62	17
LEINOVITZ, Tillie, 215 Union Av.	1	19
LAUBERG, William, 236 Cook St.	1	19
LAZAREVITCH, C., 404 Douglass St.	76	19
MEAGHER, E. G., 146 Oakland St.	1	19
MAHER, Margaret, K. Co. Hosp.	28	19
NAPOLI, Grazina, 10 Garfield Place.	2	19
NEWHALL, L. A., Kings Co. Hosp.	45	18
OSTAHELD, Henry, 219 51st St.	29	19
PENN, Mary E., L. I. State Hosp.	26	18
REYNOLDS, John J., 452 Henry St.	1	19
REICHERS, H. E., 721 Chauncey St.	34	18
ROTH, Hyman, 591 Flushing Av.	1	19
RATH, W. F. M., 27 Ocean Av.	1	20
ROBINSON, James T., 152 Frost St.	1	20
STRIECKE, John, 143 20th St.	1	19
SUTERA, Maria, 76 Central Av.	25	20
SPARROW, E., 110 Schenectady Av.	1	20
SHULZ, Antonia, 297 Maujer St.	1	19
STROM, Florine, 735 Manhattan Av.	1	19
TRIMMER, A. J., 810 Halsey St.	30	18
ULRICH, Charles, 1,850 59th St.	64	19
VOEHL, John J., 225 Hopkins St.	65	19
WALTERS, Caroline, 1,610 Bergen St.	17	18
WYNNE, Catharine, 14 4th Place.	65	17
WALSH, Bridget, Kings Co. Hosp.	30	18
YOUNG, C. C., 166 Norman Av.	4	18

Special Notices.

If you have Catarrh of the Stomach get MAN-A-CEA, the Manganese Spring Water. Doctors prescribing it report it cures where all Medicines fail. Druggists or Ben K. Curtis, 13 Stone St.

ESTERBROOK'S
STEEL PENS



Always Ask for Esterbrook's.
150 Varieties. For sale by all stationers.
THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,
Works, Camden, N.J. 26 John St., N.Y.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Plans for the Establishment of New Churches in the City.

The Increased Attendance at the Union and General Theological Seminaries —Reception to Dr. F. E. Clark.

At least three religious bodies are preparing plans to establish churches in that section of the city lying south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north of One Hundred and Tenth Street, and west of Lenox Avenue. The Methodists' plans are said to be further matured than those of others, and a church of that denomination will soon be organized. This section is singularly lacking in churches, considering the many that have been established in recent years in what is known as the West End section, immediately south.

Methodists have no church between Grace, on One Hundred and Fourth Street, near Columbus Avenue, and Calvary, at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. Presbyterians have no church between the West End, at One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and Morningside, at Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. A church of this denomination was formerly on One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, but a combination of unfortunate circumstances resulted in its abandonment, and nothing has taken its place.

St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, has no parish north of it until the Church of the Archangel is reached, at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and Holy Trinity, at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, is the next. Services are held at the Cathedral Crypt, on Morningside Heights, but the cathedral will probably never have a parochial organization.

Church Extension Committees of the denominations named are known to be looking over the ground, and just what churches will be established will depend to some extent on who gets to work first.

Both the Union and General Theological Seminaries now begin their Fall term, and at each of them it is said that new classes are to be larger than usual. Nearly sixty students took the entrance examinations at the General Seminary this week, most of whom will enter the junior class, while a few are fitted for entrance into the senior class. With the exception of the Class of 1895, the present is the largest in the history of the Episcopal institution. The Rev. Dr. Jewett, who has for many years been lecturer on Pastoral Theology, will deliver the lectures in the course for the first half of this year, by the end of which time it is expected that his successor will have been secured.

The Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark of Boston, President of the United Society of Christian Endeavor and founder of the society, will make the address at the September meeting of the Brooklyn Union, to be held in the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, Lewis Avenue and Madison Street, Brooklyn, this evening at 8 P. M. A reception to Dr. Clark will be held at the close of the meeting.

NEW UNION OF CHURCHES.

Federation Organized by the Pastors of Long Island Congregations.

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 20.—A new religious organization to be known as the Federation of Christian Churches of the town of Babylon has been formed here by the following pastors: The Rev. Henry L. Glover of the South Methodist Episcopal Church, Amityville; the Rev. E. S. Wright of the North Methodist Episcopal Church, Amityville; the Rev. John Dietrich Long of the Old First Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Thomas Valentine Parker of the First Baptist Church, and the Rev. Dr. Frederic H. Stiehler of the Methodist Church, Babylon, and the Rev. Edward Staudermann of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Lindenhurst.

A temporary organization has been effected by the election of the Rev. John D. Long, President, and the Rev. Dr. Fred Stiehler Secretary. A meeting for permanent organization will be held in the South Methodist Episcopal Church in Amityville on Saturday, Oct. 5.

A Memorial Service.

A service in memory of President McKinley will be held in the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Dr. Howard Duffield will officiate. A special musical programme has been prepared.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Sept. 29, 1901.

Copyright, 1901, by John R. Whitney.

SUBJECT.—Review.

GOLDEN TEXT—The mercy of the Lord is from everlasting, to everlasting, upon them that fear Him.—Psalms, ciii., 17.

"The first book of Moses, called Genesis," stands not only as the first book in the Bible, but it is the first book in the world. No other book surpasses it in combined antiquity, clearness, and truth. All others which have competed with it as to age have been mere collections of fables, unintelligible in character, and untrustworthy as guides. This book thus gives us the first and only authentic account of the origin of the earth, of man, and of history.

Its opening is the Apocalypse of Moses, as "The Revelation" is the Apocalypse of John. In that of Moses, we see the sublime origin of the present earth and the heavens, as the field in which the activities of men are to be carried out in time. In that of John we see the equally sublime manifestation of "a new heaven and a new earth" as the field for their activities through all eternity.

It is very interesting, therefore, and as remarkable as it is interesting, to notice that this first Book of Books, which gives the origin of everything we see about us, and with which we have to do, places no emphasis whatever upon any of those facts concerning them which interest merely the intellects of men. It claims that its facts are to be apprehended by faith, rather than to be ascertained by research. And yet, however deeply men may search into them, they never find, never have found, and never will find the least thing to cast a shadow of doubt upon the facts as they are simply stated in this sublime book.

THE WITNESS OF GOD.

During the last three months as we have studied this book, it has not turned our attention to the history of the world in general, but it has fixed it upon certain important historic characters. They have been singled out from all other men as God's witnesses. They are Adam, Abel, Noah, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. While each of these is a historic character, the special characteristic concerning them upon which it has concentrated our thoughts, has not been their relation to the men about them, or to their place in history, but to their attitude toward God. Thus, as the book does not attempt to answer the scientific inquiries of men, neither does it their historical and ethnological questions. It rather declares, and illustrates by living examples great spiritual facts, important for every man to consider whether he be learned in science and history or not.

These facts are two—

Faith, in man,
and
Grace, from God.

Interpreted by the writer of "The Epistle to the Hebrews," each of these representative men exhibited—or stood for—some particular phase of faith, and all were the objects of God's grace. In Adam, Abel, Noah, and Abraham, however, the way in which they received His grace was emphasized. It was "by faith." In Isaac and Jacob—and in the characters which will come before us during the next three months—the way in which He dealt with them was emphasized rather than their reception of His dealings. It was "by grace." Thus in eight lessons our attention was fixed upon men; in three it was fixed upon God. And these men who laid the foundations of history were not presented to us as models for the shaping of our conduct as men, but as ensamples for our faith as believers.

This order in which divine truth is presented to us through them—first faith, and then grace—moreover is evidently not accidental. It grows necessarily out of the relationship existing between God and man. For man is a sinner—a rebel against God. But he was created in the image of God. In his very nature, therefore, he can never be truly satisfied until he returns to fellowship with Him. And faith is the essential link in this restoration. For "without faith it is impossible to please Him; for he that cometh to God must believe that He is, and that He is a rewarder of them that diligently seek Him." (Hebrews xi., 6.)

But, on the other hand, if it were not revealed that the name of the Lord is, "the Lord God, merciful and gracious," (Exodus xxxiv., 6-7,) man could not exercise faith in Him. He might reverence and fear, but he could not love and trust. This revelation of God's character, however, must always be a matter of grace on His part. Man has no claim upon Him for it, and naturally no expectation of it. But it can be revealed only to and appreciated by a living faith.

THE FOUNDATION STONE.

The first fact brought before us in our study of "Genesis" was the foundation on which all other facts rest—the fact of a Divine Creator. No explanation of the origin of the world and of man has ever been more satisfactory, or more sublime, or more comprehensive than the unhesitating, unqualified declaration of the opening sentence of this book, "In the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth." And this fact, our commentator in "the Epistle to the Hebrews," says we are to receive, not because science has proved it or reason demands it or experience justifies it, but "through faith." (xi., 3.)

This demand brings us at once, as moral beings, into personal responsibility to a personal God, by whose hand we were created, and by whose hand we are sustained, and the spiritual re-creation of the soul cannot be more tersely, or fully, stated than by the very terms used to describe the physical creation in the beginning. "The earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep." This is the natural condition. "And the Spirit of God moved upon the waters. And God said, Let there be light; and there was light." This is the new condition.

When God finished His creation He said, "Let us make man in our image, after our likeness." (i., 26.) "Male and female, created He them; and blessed them, and called their name—Adam." (v., 2.) This duplex "Adam," bearing the image of his Maker, thus stood upon the earth as the representative of all who should be born of him. They could not possibly have had in the beginning a representative better constituted, or placed in a better position. Made in the image of God; inbreathed with the Spirit of God; walking in fellowship with God; with no evil companions; with no hereditary bias to sin, and without even any knowledge of evil, he was subject to the law of his Maker. That law contained but one commandment, but the penalty for its transgression was death. (iii., 17.)

Being a created being, Adam could be tempted, and being beguiled by Satan, he fell under the condemnation of the law. Thus "by one man, sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so, death passed upon all men, for all that have sinned." (Rom. v., 12.) But as soon as man sinned and hid himself from God, God "called" him, and revealed to him the germ of His plan of Redemption. It was to be through the death of another man. (iii., 9-15.)

THE ONLY REDEMPTION.

Thus "the first man, Adam," of the earth, (I. Corinthians, xv., 45-47,) was made "in the image of God." The last, Adam, and Lord from heaven," "was made in the likeness of men." (Philippians, ii., 7.) Both were "in all points tempted like as we are." (Hebrews, iv., 15.) The first fell and became a sinner. The other was "without sin," and became the Saviour. As a friend recently wrote me very tersely and very truly, "The first Adam and the last Adam; the first man and the second man are the only two men with whom Scripture really deals." All other men have their standing before God, only as they are related to these two. If they are "in Adam" they are condemned and die. If they are "in Christ" they are redeemed and made alive. (I. Corinthians, xv., 22.)

The next great truth presented to us is in Genesis, but omitted in our course of lessons, grows necessarily and naturally out of the fact that Adam fell, and man became a sinner. For, being a sinner, he cannot come before God acceptably in himself. He must find a substitute who can take his place, and meet in his stead all the demands of the broken law. So we read that when Cain and Abel presented themselves before God, "Cain brought of the fruit of the ground," the result of his own tillage. But Abel "brought of the firstlings of his flocks," a lamb without sin, but who could die as the sinner dies. So, "by faith, Abel offered unto God a more excellent sacrifice than Cain." (Hebrews, xi., 4.)

But why should the guilty soul desire acceptance at all with God? Because God will surely punish sin. This Noah fully believed. Many in his day did not, just as there are many in our day who do not. But he did. And so when "God saw that the wickedness of man was great on the earth," and "the Lord said, I will destroy man whom I have created from off the face of the earth," "by faith Noah, being warned of God of things not seen as yet, moved with fear, prepared an Ark to the saving of his house." Hebrews, xi., 7.)

This, however, is only one side of God's character. While He "will, by no means, clear the guilty," yet He "is merciful and gracious, long suffering and abundant in goodness and truth." (Ex. 34: 6, 7.) So He called Abram out of Ur of the Chaldees, and the worship of strange gods, and gave him "exceeding great and precious promises." These promises he believed as implicitly as Noah believed the threatenings. So "by faith, Abraham, when he was called to go out into a place, he should after receive for an inheritance, obeyed; and he went out, not knowing whither he went." (Heb. 11: 8.) This was a higher degree of faith than any we have as yet seen, but it was only the first step in Abram's spiritual growth.

THE CALL TO ABRAM.

Called while still in heathenism, by the grace of God, to become a believer in Him, he went out of the land of idolatry into the land of promise. With him was associated his nephew and brother-in-law, Lot. He was older than Abram, but he was not at all of the same spirit. His mind and heart were evidently set on things of time and sense, and although he knew of the great promises made to his uncle, and was perfectly willing to prosper because of his connection with them through him, yet in themselves they were of no great value in his eyes. So as Abram had been called to separate himself from the heathen, now he was called to separate himself from the worldly.

Therefore, Abram bade Lot choose whatever and wherever he desired, content himself to take whatever Lot did not choose. So Lot chose the rich "plain of Jordan, and pitched his tent toward Sodom." (13: 12.) That was a portion which faith would never make its preeminent choice. But then, when he was separated from Lot, Abram was not only bidden to look northward, and southward, and eastward, and westward to see how much God's promises to him included, but he was bidden to walk through the length and breadth of them, and learn by blessed experience how rich and varied they were. Thus his faith grew in clearness and strength.

But it did not end there. For by the vision of the stars, which he could neither comprehend nor count, and by the covenant of God with him in a solemn sacrifice, he learned as he had never learned before, that the promises were as rich as they were, because God Himself was his "shield and exceeding great reward." (xv., 1.) The one great anxiety with him was for a son in whom the promises could be realized. (xv., 3-5.) This anxiety was evidently so met—in some way not recorded—that he saw in Jesus Christ that promised "Seed." For the Apostle says, "He saith not, And to seeds, as of many; but as of one, And to thy Seed, (xv., 5.) which is Christ." (Galatians, iii., 16.) And our Lord Himself said to the Jews of His day, "Your father Abraham rejoiced to see My day, and he saw it and was glad." (John, viii., 56.) So "Abraham believed God, and it was counted unto him for righteousness." (xv., 6; Romans, iv., 3.) It was an imputed righteousness—"the righteousness which is of God by faith." (Philippians, iii., 9.)

FRIEND OF THE ALMIGHTY.

When Abraham thus "believed God and it was imputed unto him for righteousness, he was called—The Friend of God." (James, ii., 23.) Admitted to this blessed relationship, we next find that he not only "stood before the Lord," as he had often done, but now he "drew near" to Him as His Friend in earnest pleading for others (xviii., 22, 23.) And his prayer prevailed to deliver Lot from the destruction pronounced upon Sodom. Thus his faith had now brought him into such close fellowship with the Almighty that he was not only able to comprehend the full meaning of His judgments, and to understand the peril of those exposed to His wrath, but to actually hold back His arm from striking with full force the dreaded blow.

But Abraham had not as yet exhibited the most perfect faith required of the children of God. Whether he was able to exhibit it must be tested. So "it came to pass after these things, that God did tempt Abraham," or prove him. (xxii., 1.) He must deliver up his son, his beloved son, the son for whom he had so long waited, and in whom all of God's promises were to be realized, even unto death. But his faith was equal to the demand. At every step of the proceeding we find him ready with the answer:

"Behold, here am I"—listening to receive Thy commands.

"Behold, here am I"—trusting Thee.

"Behold, here am I"—doing Thy will.

Nothing but faith could thus reply, and in so replying it reached its highest form. Abraham's will and God's will were now one.

Such is the evolution of faith. Beginning with a simple recognition of responsibility to God, the condemnation of the sinner by the law, the need of an atonement, and the certain punishment of sin, it lays hold of the promises of God, stands before Him accepted in Christ, prevails in prayer for others, until at last it reaches its climax in a perfect submission of the will, and the believer becomes one with God Himself.

But while the delivering up of Isaac on the part of Abraham marked the highest point to which faith in man can reach, the delivery of Isaac from death manifested the first step in grace from God. It introduced Isaac and all of his children to us as the great family of the redeemed. This is the family to which we all belong, for "we, as Isaac was, are the children of promise." (Ga., iv., 28.) The evolution of this grace, however, will come more fully before us in our next "review."

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What are some of the important peculiarities of the book Genesis?

Upon whom has it fixed our attention during the last three months, and what facts have they illustrated?

Interpreted by "The Epistle to the Hebrews," for what do these men stand?

What is said of the order in which Divine truth is thus presented to us?

What is the first fact brought before us in Genesis, and how does it affect us?

What is said of the creation of man, of his position, and of his fall?

What truth was taught by the offerings of Cain and Abel?

What was the distinguishing characteristic of Noah's faith?

What characterized that of Abram, and what is said of it?

How was Abram's faith strengthened when Lot chose the plain of Jordan?

What was revealed to him in the vision of the stars, and the solemn sacrifice, and what was the result?

What is said of his intercession for Sodom?

When and how did he exhibit the highest form of faith?

What is the summary of the evolution of faith?

What does the deliverance of Isaac manifest; and what is said of it?

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Annual Report of the Chesapeake and Ohio Company.

The annual report of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the last fiscal year was made public yesterday. The report shows that the net income amounted to $2,001,897, out of which has been taken for extraordinary expenditures covering new equipment and construction $1,304,172. The increase in coal and coke tonnage amounted to 15 per cent.; the decrease in other freight was 16.2 per cent. The combined tonnage, 10,125,497 tons, shows an increase of 3.9 per cent. The revenue ton miles increased 3.5 per cent.; the revenue per ton per mile was 3.88 mills, an increase of 13.1 per cent.; the train revenue per mile was $1.98, an increase of 18.6 per cent. The average train load was 511 revenue tons, an increase of 4.7 per cent.; including company's freight it was 533 tons. There was an increase of 3.7 per cent. in the number of passengers carried and the revenue per train per mile was $1.20, an increase of 3.4 per cent.

The income account shows:

	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$15,371,541	$13,402,070
Expenses	9,565,880	8,706,785
Net earnings	$5,805,661	$4,695,285
Other income	149,925	148,371
Total net	$5,955,586	$4,843,656
Charges and taxes	3,953,689	3,687,074
Balance	$2,001,897	$1,156,582
Dividend	605,288	605,278
Surplus	$1,396,609	$551,304
New equipment, &c	1,304,171	348,695
Balance	$92,438	$202,609
Previous surplus	1,060,341	2,147,579
Total	$1,152,779	$2,350,188
Sundry adjustments	90,453	1,289,847
Profit & loss, surplus	$1,062,326	$1,060,341

President Stevens says that permanent improvements of the road will have to continue for two years more, when the property will be in first-class condition. Only two more trestles on the main line remain to be replaced by permanent structures.

Vanderbilt Railroad Rumors.

Rumors of a coming consolidation of the various Vanderbilt railroad properties which are not yet controlled by the New York Central Railroad proper through stock ownership, were again in circulation in Wall Street and railroad circles yesterday. While it is impossible to verify this rumor, it is considered significant that E. V. W. Rossiter, Vice President of the New York Central, yesterday declined to either confirm or deny it, saying that he could not talk about it. It is believed that the matter will be taken up for definite action upon the return of W. K. Vanderbilt from Europe. The plans for the tunnel improvements, it is understood, will also be taken up then.

Brief Railroad Items.

F. D. Underwood has been elected President and G. N. Cumming, First Vice President, of the various subsidiary coal companies of the Erie Railroad.

An Executive Committee meeting of the New York Central was held in the Grand Central Station yesterday. Those present declined to talk about the meeting, except to say that the regular dividend was declared.

The Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad passed its dividend on the common stock, and as a result the stock sold off 2¾ on the Exchange. In explanation of this action the Directors say that it was due to the heavy expenditures during the last six months for improvements in the way of new rails, &c., all of which were charged to operating expenses.

The Niobrara, Missouri River and Western Railway Company filed articles of incorporation in New Jersey yesterday. The company, whose capital is $300,000, will build railroads in Nebraska and North and South Dakota.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:46	Sun sets...6:00	Moon sets...11:36

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:37	Gov. Isl'd...12:42	H. Gate...2:38
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...1:06	Gov. Isl'd...1:26	H. Gate...3:22

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aller, Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Alps, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
British Prince, Antwerp		
Comus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Matanzas, Nuevitas, &c	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Dia, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Etona, Argentina, Uraguay, and Paraguay	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Haverford, Southampton		12:00 M.
Hindoo, Hull		
Lucania, Liverpool	7:30 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Maracaibo, Porto Rico, Venezuela, and Curacao	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Menominee, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London		11:00 A. M.
Norge, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		10:30 A. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, SEPT. 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Eva, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uraguay	1:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Hildebrand, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	2:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Liguria, Naples	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Maracas, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Monmouthshire, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Cuba, Yucatan, &c	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. §15 and up to Sept. §28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Sept. §28, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. §28 and up to Oct. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. §13.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Aug. 24; Shanghai, Aug. 28; Yokohama, Aug. 31, and Honolulu, Sept. 13, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru, were dispatched east Sept. 19 at 6 P. M.; also that mails from Japan arrived at Tacoma per steamer Clavering and were dispatched east Sept. 19, due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 24.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 21.

Calabria, Gibraltar, Aug. 29.
Etruria, Liverpool, Sept. 14.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, Sept. 14.
Louise, Hamburg, Sept. 4.
Nueces, Galveston, Sept. 14.
Panama, Bordeaux, Sept. 6.
Rio Grande, Galveston, Sept. 11.
Santiago, Santiago, Sept. 14.
St. Louis, Southampton, Sept. 14.
Tandil, Manchester, Sept. 1.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 22.

Columbian, London, Sept. 11.
Cymric, Liverpool, Sept. 13.
El Sud, New Orleans, Sept. 17.
Manitou, London, Sept. 12.

MONDAY, SEPT. 23.

Cufic, Liverpool, Sept. 13.
Georgian, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Sept. 18.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 12.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.

Advance, Colon, Sept. 17.
El Norte, New Orleans, Sept. 17.
Friesland, Antwerp, Sept. 14.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Sept. 12.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, Sept. 14.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Sept. 17.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.

Citta di Messina, Gibraltar, Sept. 13.
Concho, Galveston, Sept. 18.
Exeter City, Swansea, Sept. 11.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Sept. 14.

Arrived.

SS Maracas, (Br.,) Jameson, Port Spain, Sept. 13, with mdse. to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:05 A. M., 21st.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Pattinson, Antwerp, Sept. 7, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah, Sept. 18, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg, Sept. 12, and Southampton and Cherbourg, 13th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:35 A. M.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Huelva, (Br.,) Tweddle, Huelva, &c., Sept. 6, with sulphur to C. T. Bowring & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS El Paso, Boyd, New Orleans, Sept. 15, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Karlowa, Hamburg, Sept. 8, Boulogne, 9th, and Plymouth, 10th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:05 A. M.

SS Betty, (Aust.,) Bleich, Trieste, &c., July 29, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Winifred, Armstrong, Port Tampa, Sept. 12, with phosphate rock to the American Agricultural Chemical Company; vessel to A. H. Bull & Co. Will discharge at Carteret, N. J.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Wards, Marseilles, &c., Aug. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 A. M.

SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) Schan, Shields, Sept. 6, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Daggry, (Nor.,) Petersen, Progreso, Sept. 11, with hemp to Thebaud Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Ydun, (Nor.,) Christensen, Santiago, &c., Sept. 9, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.

SS City of Washington, Byrne, Tampico, &c., Sept. 13, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Snowflake, (Br.,) Harvey, Penarth, Sept. 5, in ballast to C. T. Bowring & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Katahdin, Pierce, Newport News, for New Haven, with coal.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., north northeast, twenty-eight miles; partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Cienfuegos, for Santiago, &c.
SS Acara, (Br.,) for Shanghai.
SS Belgravia, (Ger.,) for Baltimore.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Apache, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Yucatan, for Tampico, &c.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from New York via Malta, &c., arr. at Fiume yesterday.

SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Capt. Cuppers, from New York for Genoa, arr. at Naples at 6 P. M. yesterday and proceeded.

SS Philadelphia, Capt. Furst, from Porto Cabello and La Guayra for San Juan and New York, arr. at Curacao to-day.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from Glasgow and Moville for New York, arr. at St. John's, N. F., to-day, and proceeded.

SS Devon, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., for Melbourne, &c., arr. at Adelaide previous to to-day.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Falls of Keltie, (Br.,) Capt. Esterbrook, from Baltimore and New York via Algiers for Shanghai, arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Frieda, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from Fernandina and New York for Hamburg, arr. at Portland to-day.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, from New York for St. Croix, &c., arr. at St. Thomas at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Capt. Albrecht, from New York for Antwerp, arr. at Cherbourg at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Lumsdane, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from Hamburg and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 6:25 P. M. to-day.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Brambeer, from New York for Genoa and Naples, passed Gibraltar Sept. 17.

SS Montserrat, (Span.,) Capt. Lavin, from New York via Cadiz, arr. at Barcelona Sept. 16.

SS Sicilia, (Ital.,) Capt. Pizzarello, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa Sept. 18.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New York via Boulogne, arr. at Rotterdam at 6 A. M. yesterday.

SS Dinnamare, (Ital.,) Capt. Cafiero, for New York, sld. from Palermo Sept. 14.

SS Queen Cristina, (Br.,) Capt. Ritson, from New York for Shanghai, sld. from Algiers Sept. 15.

SS Volage, (Br.,) Capt. Johnson, for New York, sld. from Santos Sept. 17.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Holst, for New York, sld. from Christiansand Sept. 18.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, from New York for Southampton and Bremen, passed the Lizard at 9:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York for Liverpool, arr. off Queenstown at 1 A. M., 21st, and proceeded without communicating, owing to gale.

SS Oronsay, (Br.,) Capt. Ellis, from New York for Singapore, Manila, &c., passed Perim to-day.

SS Newholm, (Br.,) Capt. Voss, from Baltimore and New York for Bombay, Calcutta, &c., passed Sagres to-day.

SS Nord America, (Ital.,) Capt. Matto, from New York for Naples and Genoa, passed Sagres at 10:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Citta di Torino, (Ital.,) Capt. Lavarello, from Genoa and Naples for New York, arr. at St. Michael's previous to to-day for coal.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

Spoken.

Ship Conway, (Br.,) Capt. Simmons, from New York for Shanghai, was spoken Aug. 14 in latitude 11 degrees longitude 28 degrees.

Ship Ferdinand Fischer, (Ger.,) Capt. Mark, from Limerick for New York, was spoken Sept. 12 in latitude 50 degrees longitude 28 degrees.

Ship Queen Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, from Antwerp for New York, was spoken Sept. 16 in latitude 49 degrees longitude 37 degrees.

SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.

These Liners to Stop at Plymouth.

The express steamships of the North German Lloyd, beginning with the Kronprinz Wilhelm, which sails from New York on Oct. 1, will call at Plymouth instead of Southampton on the trip from New York to Bremen, in order to enable passengers to reach London earlier than heretofore. The steamships, after calling at Plymouth, will stop at Cherbourg, thence proceeding to Bremen.

McKinley Memorial Number

THE SIXTEEN-PAGE
PICTORIAL REVIEW
ACCOMPANYING
The Commercial Advertiser
OF
Saturday, September 21,

Will present in comprehensive and commemorative form the salient features in the life of

THE LATE PRESIDENT

And the sorrowful scenes following his death. The subjects of the illustrations are:

The State Funeral in Washington—A Mourning Nation Paying Its Respects—The Military and Civic Funeral Procession—Lying in State in the Capitol—Buffalo's Tribute to the Dead President—The Last Scenes in Buffalo—New York's Emblems of Sorrow—His Birthplace and Boyhood Days—His Young Manhood as Soldier and Lawyer—His Mother and Wife and his Home at Canton—In His Favorite Walks About Washington—His Home and Official Life.

The Pictorial History of Events in the Martyred President's Life and Death Will Be Supplemented by a Memorial Editorial.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Pictures of President Roosevelt in Spanish War Days, as Governor and With His Family. An Article Dealing With the Personal Side of President Roosevelt's Life Will Appear in the Main Sheet of This Issue.

16-PAGE PICTORIAL REVIEW, WITH 20-PAGE MAIN SHEET.
PRICE 3 CENTS OF ALL NEWSDEALERS.

Copies will be mailed to out-of-town addresses for 3 cents, postpaid, if received before the edition is exhausted.

New Publications. New Publications.

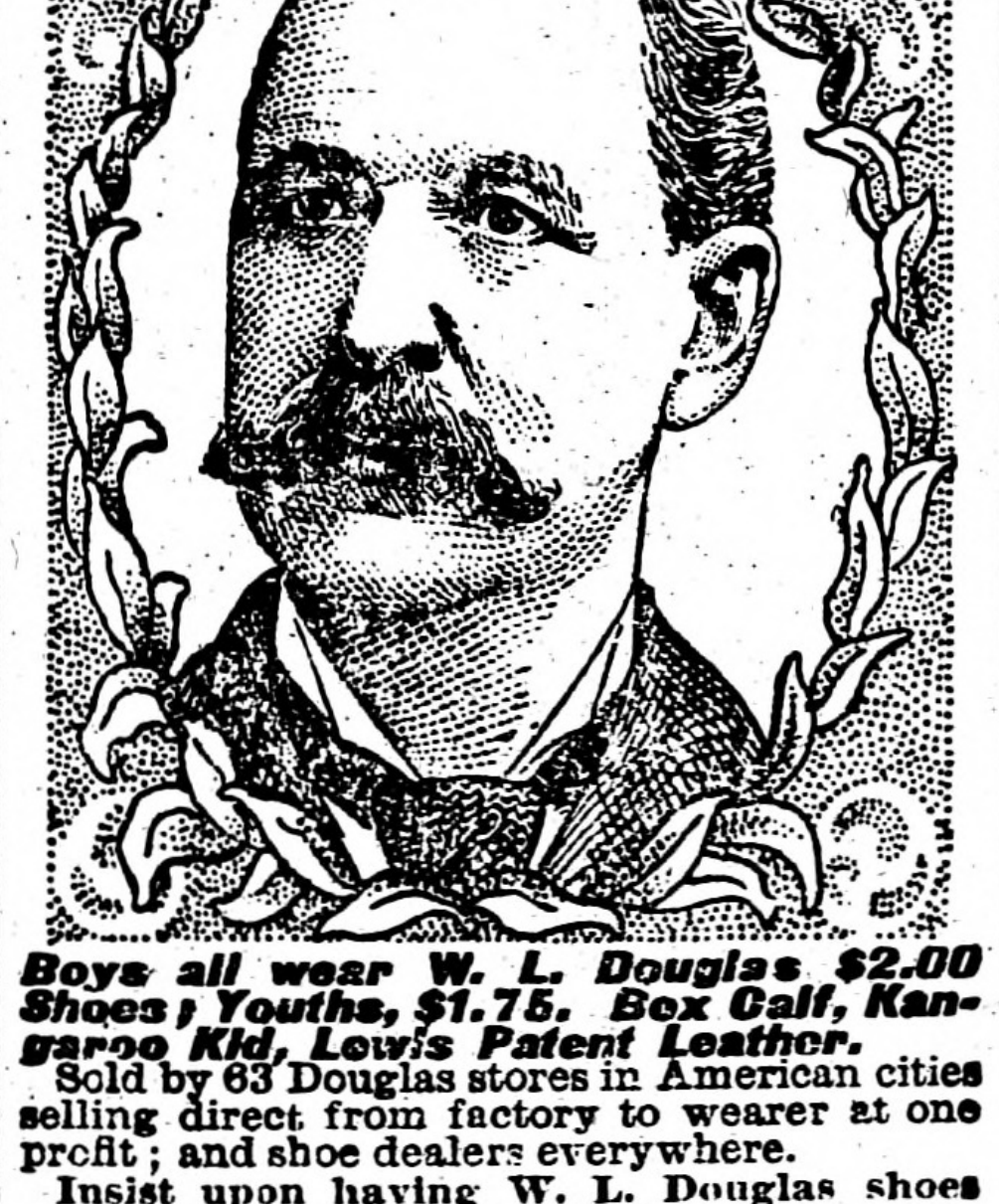
NOW READY!
RICHARD CROKER.
BY ALFRED HENRY LEWIS.
372 Pages. Illustrated. Green and gold binding.
Price $2. Of all Booksellers.
THE ONLY AUTHORIZED BIOGRAPHY
OF THE
GREAT DEMOCRATIC CHIEFTAIN.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50 SHOE UNION MADE
FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY

The reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $3.50. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other $3.50 shoes because his reputation for the best $3.50 shoes must be maintained. The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere.

W. L. Douglas sells more $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are made of the same high grade leathers used in $5 and $6 shoes and are just as good in every way.



Boys all wear W. L. Douglas $2.00 Shoes; Youths, $1.75. Box Calf, Kangaroo Kid, Lewis Patent Leather.

Sold by 63 Douglas stores in American cities selling direct from factory to wearer at one profit; and shoe dealers everywhere.

Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom.

How to Order by Mail.—If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send order direct to factory. Shoes sent anywhere for $3.75. My custom department will make you a pair that will equal $5 and $6 custom made shoes in style, fit and wear. Take measurements of foot as shown in model; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light soles. Ill. catalog free.
W. L. Douglas,
Brockton, Mass.

Fast Color Eyelets and Rodite Always Black Hooks used.
13 STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

43 Cortlandt Street,
753-755 Broadway,
220 W. 125th Street,
2202 Third Avenue,
95 Nassau Street,
423 Broadway,
1349 Broadway,
974 Third Avenue,
345 Eighth Avenue.
BROOKLYN.
708-710 Broadway,
421 Fulton Street,
1367 Broadway,
494 Fifth Avenue.
JERSEY CITY.
18 Newark Avenue.

READ
CONAN DOYLE'S
—NEW SERIES OF—
SHERLOCK HOLMES
Stories, Now Running in the
STRAND MAGAZINE
October Number, Now Ready, 10 Cents.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches morning, "Why Death is Gain." Evening, "Love for Dead President Shown by Loyalty to Living President."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Doubting Thomas"; 8 P. M., "A Squandered Birthright." Everybody welcome. A homelike church.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
6 West 46th Street,
Rev. R. P. Johnston, D. D., Pastor.
Service at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by the Pastor. Prayer meeting Friday, 8 P. M.

THE MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. Madison Av. and 31st St.—Rev. Lemuel Moss, D. D., LL. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; subject—"The Joy of Jesus Christ." Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.
Services will be resumed at Leslie Hall, S. W. corner Broadway and 83d Street, Sunday, Sept. 22d, at 11 A. M.
The new church edifice, Broadway and 76th St., will be ready for occupancy early in November.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 48th Street.
REV. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., MINISTER.
DR. MACKAY
will resume preaching on
Sunday, Sept. 29th.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St., Rev. R. Heber Newton, D. D., Rector. —Rev. G. A. Carstensen will preach at 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low mass, 7:30; matins, 10; high mass and sermon, 10:45; evensong, 4; daily, 7:30, 9, 5.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Holy communion, 9. A. M.
Morning service, 11 A. M.
Evening service, 8 P. M.
Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
West 57th St., between 8th and 9th Avs.
8 A. M.—Holy communion.
11 A. M.—Morning prayer; sermon by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Lubeck.
8 P. M.—Evening prayer; sermon by the Rev. F. N. Cockcroft.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 EST 27e RUE. —Service divin le dimanche a 10h. ½ du matin. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, recteur.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, COR. 44TH St. and Madison Av., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Sunday morning service at 11. The Rev. David M. Steele will officiate.

St. James Church, Madison Av. and 71st St. Sunday services at 9 A. M. and 11 A. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 WEST 69th St., Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, Rector. —Services 11 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. James, Madison Av. and 73d St., Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

Religious Notices.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE.
7th Av. and 14th St.
JACK COOKE
will preach at 11 and 8 and preach and answer questions during the week.
Peoples' Popular Concert To-night
Junior Orchestra, Gordon Thomas, Mr. Whitehouse, and others.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, 109TH ST., EAST Madison Av., J. Sumner Stone, Pastor.—Vested choir; services, 10:45, 7:45; evening theme, "Anarchy." Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent. —Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St.—Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor, will preach Sunday 10:30 A. M. Evangelistic services, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Cor. 60th St., Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by the Rev. Archey Decatur Ball. Subject—"American Idea." Strangers cordially welcomed.

People's Church 61st St., rear 3d Av. Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—Dr. James Oliver Wilson, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning subject: "The Only Free City." Afternoon subject: "A Nation's Unanswered Prayer."

ST. JAMES METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Allan MacRossie, pastor, will preach morning and evening.

ST. PAUL'S METH'D'ST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching by pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., near Sixth Av.—Preaching 10:30 and 8:00 by pastor, Dr. John J. Reed.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and 37th St.
Services Sunday, Sept. 22d.
REV. SHEPHERD KNAPP, JR.,
will preach
at 11 A. M.

FIRST UNION PRESBYTERIAN, 86TH ST. and Lexington Av.—The pastor, Rev. Milton S. Littlefield, will preach at 11 and 8.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Brooklyn, Dr. David Gregg, Pastor.— A layman's memorial meeting, 7:45 P. M. Tributes to our martyred President by a merchant, Robert C. Ogden; by a member of the bar, George F. Elliott; by a member of the G. A. R., Dr. Walsh. The public invited. Take Fulton Street car.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., HOWARD AGNEW JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "What About Anarchy?" 8 P. M., "A Man of Integrity."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner 24th St.—Sabbath service at 11 A. M., Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., pastor; Rev. William W. Coe, assistant minister, will preach.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 31ST ST. and 9th Av., Rev. Wilson D. Sexton, Pastor.— 11 A. M., "The Faith which Precludes Failure"; 8 P. M., "The Law of Redemption."

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, Cor. 73d Street.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by the Rev. Chas. Cuthbert Hall, D. D., LL. D., President Union Theological Seminary.

SPRING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.— Preaching by pastor Sunday morning, 10:45; evening, 7:45, Rev. C. Fenn, "The Providence of God in the Siege of Peking."

The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church
Corner of Fifth Av. and 55th Street,
Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., Pastor.
REV. HUGH BLACK, M. A.
Associate Pastor of Free St. George's Church, Edinburgh, Sept. 22d at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. The Public is cordially invited to these services.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN, 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday School, 2:30. Y. P. Society C. E., 6:55.

The "Old First" Church,
5th Avenue, 11th to 12th Street.
Howard Duffield, D. D.,
11 A. M.—"In Memoriam President McKinley."
4:30 P. M.—"The Pilgrim's Staff."
WELCOME.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Collegiate Church,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, Minister.
Rev. EDWARD G. W. MEURY will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Collegiate (Marble) Church,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. ARCHIBALD H. BRADSHAW will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"How Are the Dead Raised Up?"
Evening—"The Opened Heart."

Collegiate Church,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister.
Rev. GEORGE T. SMART, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"The New Creation."
Evening—"Life as the Light of Men."

Collegiate Church,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, SEVENTH Avenue and 54th St., Rev. Dr. J. R. Duryee, Minister.—Divine service eleven o'clock.

MADISON AV. REFORMED CHURCH, CORner of 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Dr. Kittredge will preach at both services; Christian Endeavor prayer meeting, 7 P. M.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.
AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.— Service at 11 A. M.; the pastor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE Paternity, Central Park West and 76th St., Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday at 11 A. M. a service memorial of the late President McKinley will be held. Dr. Eaton will preach. Subject: "A National Tragedy and a National Crisis." Special music.

AT LENOX AVE. UNITARIAN CHURCH, Cor. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject—"Socialism, Anarchism, and the Millennium." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81ST ST., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.—Reopening of church Sunday, Sept. 22. Memorial services, 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.—The Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor. Awaiting the completion of alterations in the church edifice, services will be held in the Chapel of Divine Providence, 356 West 44th St., at 11 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor. Subject: "It Is God's Way."

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, (Christian,) Rev. B. Q. Denham, Pastor, 323 West 56th Street.— 10:45 A. M., "Using Our Capital." 7:45 P. M., "Overcoming."

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.— Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE, the Rev. David MacMurray.—10:45, "The Comfort of the Scriptures," and 7:30, "The Movement for Men." Men specially invited.

Brooklyn.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, JEFferson and Marcy Avs., Brooklyn, Rev. J. F. Carson, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock and evening at 7:30. Strangers cordially invited.

MADISON C. PETERS, SUMNER AV. BAPtist Church, Corner Decatur, Brooklyn.—11, "Popular Misconceptions of God"; 7:45, "Were the Prayers for President McKinley a Failure?"

SERVICES WILL BE HELD IN PLYMOUTH Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, September 22d, at 7:45 P. M. At the request of Rev. Dr. Hillis, Hon. S. V. White will address the meeting on "The Personality and Character of the Late President McKinley as Citizen, Statesman, and Friend."

Surrogate Notices.

JESSUP, SILAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS H. JESSUP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Theall & Beam, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the second day of December next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of May, 1901.
JOHN C. CLARK, Executor.
CARRIE I. JESSUP, Executrix.
THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executors, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SMITH, JOHN JEWELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JEWELL SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Baker, Smith & Company, No. 83 West Houston Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-first day of June, 1901. MARY HELEN SMITH, Executrix, ELIAS D. SMITH, Executor. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Executrix and Executor, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
je22-1aw6mS.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SARAH JANE CLARK.—Schedules in the assignment of Sarah Jane Clark, plumber, of 430 Fourth Avenue, show liabilities $29,158; nominal assets, $5,396, and actual assets, $1,650.

THE MANHATTAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Murray yesterday put a keeper in charge of the factory of the Manhattan Automobile Company, at 502 West Thirty-eighth Street, on three attachments in favor of the following creditors: Henry G. Roth, $692; Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter, $292, and the Prentiss Tool and Supply Company, $252. They were obtained on the ground that the company is a New Jersey corporation. The factory has been closed for some time past. The company was incorporated on Oct. 26 last with a capital stock of $150,000 by J. Overton Paine, the stock broker, and others.

THE ALUMINIUM PRESS COMPANY.—The Aluminium Press Company, whose offices are at 289 and 291 Hudson Street, this city, and factory at Plainfield, N. J., is unable to pay its obligations in full at present and yesterday Judge McAdam of the Supreme Court appointed Philip W. Hall temporary receiver of the company on the application of the Directors for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation, the bond of the receiver being fixed at $20,000. Mr. Hall is the Treasurer of the company and John Mullaly President. It was stated that the rent of office and factory is in arrears, notes are overdue, and creditors threaten legal proceedings. From its inception the company has suffered from lack of working capital, has had to grant long credits on sales, in some cases eighteen months; was unable to negotiate its paper and to discount its bills receivable. The company was incorporated on May 29, 1901, under New Jersey laws, with a capital stock of $300,000, and succeeded the Aluminium Plate and Press Company, organized in 1896. Bonds to the amount of $200,000 were also issued. The total liabilities are $292,011, as follows: Bonds, $200,000; accounts and bills payable, $71,909; contingent as indorser on notes, $20,102. The nominal assets are $111,640 and actual assets $72,754. The nominal assets consist of machinery and plant at factory, $100,323; patents, $10,000; office furniture, $1,000; cash, $317. Among the creditors are Matthew Dean, $10,582; James Clark, $10,000; John Mullaly, $8,000; First National Bank of Plainfield, $7,500; Thomas W. Hall, $5,000; Charles H. Leonard, $5,000, and the Huber Printing Press Company of Taunton, $4,280.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM J. COX.—William J. Cox of 290 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $9,725 and no assets. The debts were contracted in this city in 1897 and in Chicago in 1899.

BERTRAM SIMON.—Bertram Simon, residing at 255 East Forty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $7,175 and no assets. The debts were contracted at Altoona, Penn., in 1894.

WILLIAM HOLTZ.—William Holtz, liquor dealer, of 5 First Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,012 and assets consisting of an interest in the estate of Elizabeth Holtz, now pending in the Surrogates' Court, value unknown.

JOHN A. MURRAY.—John A. Murray, a clerk, of 1,282 Columbus Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $55,195 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1875. He was adjudged bankrupt on June 17, 1876, but was never discharged; the only assets then were some real estate, which was subsequently sold under foreclosure and realized nothing.

JOHN A. MACKINNON.—John A. Mackinnon, stock broker, of 32 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $27,743 and nominal assets of $20,105, consisting of a seat in the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, $600; office furniture, $50; stock of the Dodge Printing Ink Company, $1,000; notes, $1,984; accounts, $8,432, and unliquidated claims, $8,039. Among the creditors are John A. Mackinnon of Schenectady, $3,000; William H. Walter of Caledonia, N. Y., $1,500; E. D. Stark, Cleveland, Ohio, $1,500; J. F. Howell, $4,263; C. Cutter May, $2,050, and Minnie D. Mackinnon, $6,000.

JAMES O'BRIEN.—James O'Brien of 566 Amsterdam Avenue filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $86,929 and assets of $3,723, consisting of a judgment against Benjamin Weeks, obtained on Feb. 9, 1898. Of the liabilities, $73,000 are secured by mortgages on real estate formerly owned by him; $2,025 is for borrowed money, $634 for wines and liquors, and $10,633 is on a judgment obtained against Mr. O'Brien by Daniel J. Early as receiver of the property of Benjamin Weeks on June 3, 1901, for breach of a building contract. The principal secured creditors are the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, $34,500, mortgage on 29 West Sixty-fifth Street; Equitable Life Insurance Company, $15,000, mortgage on 245 West Sixty-sixth Street, and the estate of Caroline J. Luyster, $20,000, mortgage on 202 West Eighty-fourth Street. Charles E. Thorn of Kneeland, La Fetra & Glaze, the attorneys, said that Mr. O'Brien was formerly a liquor dealer at 501 Amsterdam Avenue, and is now manager of the saloon there.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to twenty-eight bankrupts, among whom were Richard W. Elliott of 141 Broadway, formerly of Elliott & Cougle, furniture manufacturers, of 52 Elizabeth Street, liabilities, $115,166; Joseph R. Stein, real estate broker, of 99 Nassau Street, liabilities, $40,584; Marius B. Beckman, manager, of 22 West Ninth Street, liabilities, $35,587; Robert E. Johnston, manager for artists, of 257 West Ninety-second Street, liabilities, $22,960; Ulysses D. Newell of 76 West Thirty-fifth Street, formerly a theatrical manager, liabilities, $16,350, and John F. Hummel of 352 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, formerly of Hummel, Hamilton & Sell's Circus, liabilities, $11,184.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 158 failures in the United States during the week, against 182 for the previous week, and 183, 147, 182, and 237 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 47, New England 28, Southern 21, Western 39, Northwestern 11, Pacific 10, and Territories 2. Canada had 23, against 16 for the preceding week. About 89 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Jacob Hess Receives His Discharge.

Ex-Police Commissioner Jacob Hess received his discharge in bankruptcy from Judge Adams in the United States District Court yesterday. Mr. Hess, who was formerly in the cigar business, filed his petition in bankruptcy on July 26, showing total liabilities of $10,199 and assets consisting of $10 worth of clothing and various uncollectible "I. O. U.'s."

Sol Berliner Discharged.

Sol Berliner, United States Consul to Teneriffe, received his discharge in bankruptcy yesterday. Objection to his discharge was filed at the last hearing of the United States District Court, and the case was referred to the referee.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANSLETH, John M.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	$364
APT, Benjamin—Armour Packing Company	156
BIRD, Peter B.—C. F. Barber	52
BOYLAN, William H.—Sacred Heart Academy	405
BLAKE, Herbert F.—Merritt & Lockwood, Incorporated	108
BLAIR, Frank B.—J. E. Chandler	65
BUTLER, Jacob D., and Horace Ingersoll—A. Carr and others	6,354
BLUMENFELD, Harris D.—F. W. Tietjen	26
CANTRELL SHOE COMPANY—J. P. Storm	103
DEXTER, Albert L.—H. Milsner	92
DAY, Rachael F.—Sacred Heart Academy	151
DINKELSPIEL, Louis W.—M. F. Burns	1,185
DRAGOTTA, Frank—Colonial Brewery	454
DUNNING, Edgar F.—A. J. Brann	392
FABBRI, Rigolo and Anna—G. Poggioli	69
FAUER, Philip—S. Steinfeld and others	511
FORBES, Russell J.—F. H. Leggett and others	148
GROVES, Martin—Sunlight Gas Machine Company	156
GREENWALDT, William—J. Herling	72
GANS, Charles—G. Ehret	915
HALLOWELL, Mary—Sacred Heart Academy	954
HATTEN, Stephen—T. C. Wood	371
KNOERZER, William—J. F. Betz	94
KINGSLEY, Walter J.—A. E. Day	253
KOHLE, Arthur—J. Pfienger	321
KAUFFMANN, Eugene J.—M. H. Kauffmann	217
LEE, Elizabeth S. and Ambrose—A. G. Hupfel	385
MURRAY, John and William—Manhattan College	219
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—F. Hovey	201
McINTYRE, Thomas P.—C. M. Edwards	319
MEURISSE, Theresa P.—Manhattan College	386
McCANN, John E.—W. N. McComb	83
VALENTINE, Benjamin E.—G. B. B. Lamb, executor	30,096
PORTER, I. Dwight—J. Jordan	326
PHILIPP, Samuel, and William Raferty—J. S. Gans and others	54
REICHERT, Charles E., and George L., and Elizabeth McCarthy—E. Reichert and others, administrators, costs	49
ROSEN, Frank E.—J. J. Gilroy	79
REIMANN, Jacob—M. H. Powers	315
SHANLEY, Andrew J.—Cook-Bernheimer Company	49
SMITH, Thomas H.—B. F. Lee	1,051
REICHERT, Charles E. and George L., and Elizabeth McCarthy—Charles G. Reichert and others	45
VENABLE, George W.—F. B. Colton	171
THORPE, Albert—G. J. McGloin	87
THE LEUGERT WAGON COMPANY—W. E. Pruden	52
THE LEUGERT WAGON COMPANY—T. J. Daley	216
TOPLITZ, Berthold L. and Samson L.—The National Citizens' Bank of the City of New York	1,535
THORNTON, Hugh A.—M. Fitzsimons and others	382
WANDELL, Fred—D. C. Beerman	2,701
YORK HAVEN PAPER COMPANY—Rochester Gas and Electric Company	2,802

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—County of New York place of trial.—ABRAHAM GOLDSMITH, plaintiff, against GUSTAV A. BRACKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the ninth day of October, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

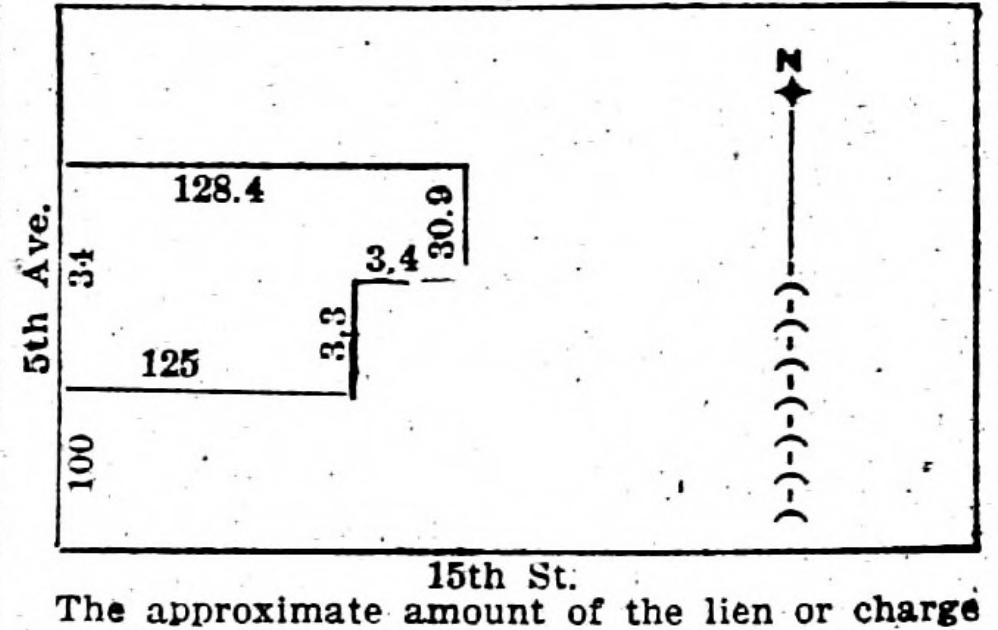
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Fifth Avenue, distant one hundred (100) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street; running thence easterly and parallel with Fifteenth Street one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue three (3) feet and three (3) inches; thence easterly and again parallel with Fifteenth Street three (3) feet and four (4) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue thirty (30) feet and nine (9) inches; thence westerly and again parallel with Fifteenth Street one hundred and twenty-eight (128) feet and four (4) inches to the easterly side of said Fifth Avenue, and thence southerly along the same thirty-four (34) feet to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to the said Jacob D. Butler by Juliet M. Hotchkiss by deed dated February 21st, 1900.—Dated New York, September 17th, 1901.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,000, with interest on $20,000 from February 27th, 1901, to August 3rd, 1901, on $15,000 from August 3rd, 1901, to August 16th, 1901, and on $10,000 from August 16th, 1901, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes and water rates is $2,201.76, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $85,000.00, with accrued interest thereon from June 1st, 1901, at five per cent. per annum, made by Juliet M. Hotchkiss to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and subject, likewise, to the covenants, restrictions, conditions, and reservations as to the use of said premises contained and referred to in a certain deed made and executed by John Brooks and wife to George Opdyke, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 686 of Conveyances, Page 339, and in a certain other deed made and executed by John Glover and wife to said George Opdyke, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 599 of Conveyances, Page 591.—Dated New York, September 17th, 1901.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.

S18-2aw3wW&S&o9

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALBERT STEVANE, plaintiff, against LOUIS SROKA et al., defendants.

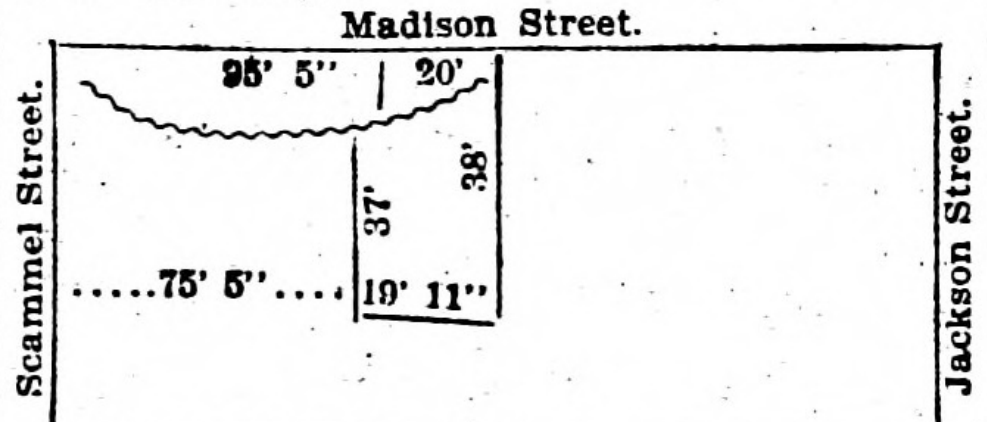
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the southerly side of Madison Street, between Scammel Street and Jackson Street, known as No. 338 Madison Street, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Madison Street, distant ninety-five feet (95) five (5) inches easterly from the easterly side of Scammel Street, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Madison Street twenty (20) feet; thence southerly on a line parallel or nearly so with Scammel Street, passing through the centre of a party wall, thirty-seven (37) feet to a point distant seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches easterly from Scammel Street; thence easterly on a line at right angles or nearly so with Scammel Street nineteen (19) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence northerly on a line parallel or nearly so with Scammel Street thirty-eight (38) feet to said southerly side of Madison Street at the place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 28, 1901.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

EISMAN & LEVY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 338 Madison Street, New York City:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,059.67, with interest thereon from the 19th day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $259.87, with interest thereon from June 25, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other lien to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $425.00 and interest.

The above premises will be sold subject to prior mortgages of sixty-five hundred ($6,500) dollars, with interest thereon from November 1, 1900, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and of six hundred and eighty-eight dollars and 45-100 ($688.45) with interest thereon at the rate of three per cent. per annum from July 19th, 1901.—Dated New York, August 28, 1901.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

s4-2aw3wW&S&s25.

Summonses

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—CAROLINE SCHWARZ, plaintiff, against GEORGE W. ARTHUR, Wilhelmina Mayer, Minnie Witte, Mary A. Semm, Rosa Semm, Luke A. Burke, Hamilton M. Weed, Henry J. Fisher, Charles N. Fisher, David Steiner, Louis Cohen, Max Cohen, Henry Cohen, composing the firm of Louis Cohen & Brothers; John H. Young, the Marine Manufacturing and Supply Company, Henry Knierim, Louis Vers, George Hammel, Max B. Teppe, (the said name "Max" being fictitious, his true Christian name being unknown to plaintiff,) Joseph Levy, Philip Hoehelein, Frank Severin, John H. Hays, Mary Burgess, Elizabeth M. Quinlan, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and to each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, July 15th, 1901.

HATCH, DEBEVOISE & COLBY, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and P. O. Address, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City.

To Mary A. Semm, Mary Burgess and Elizabeth M. Quinlan:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of September, 1901, and on the 13th day of September, 1901, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and State of New York, which said complaint was filed in the said office on the 20th day of July, 1901.

Dated New York, September 14th, 1901.

HATCH, DEBEVOISE & COLBY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City.

s14-1aw6w&o26

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—ELISE ELISCHER, plaintiff, against VICTOR ELISCHER, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce on the ground of adultery.—Summons. Trial desired in the City and County of New York.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 19th, 1901.

MORRIS CUKOR, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office Address and Office, No. 61 Park Row, New York City, Manhattan.

To the defendant, Victor Elischer:

The foregoing summons is hereby served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of August, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on said date.

Dated New York, August 29th, 1901.

MORRIS CUKOR, Attorney for Plaintiff.

au31-1aw6wS

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will send its new, fast, ocean-going steamship North Star, 4,000 tons, LAUNCHED MAY 11, 1901, to the races for the America's Cup, leaving Pier (new) No. 32 East River, foot of Pike St., at 9:15 A. M.

The upper decks of this steamer, being unobstructed by deck houses, offer the very best opportunity to witness the races without change of position.

Passengers limited to 800.

FARE, $5.00.

Tickets for sale at Maine S. S. Co. General Office, 3,196 Franklin.
Tyson & Co.'s Agencies.
Thomas Cook & Son, up town, 1,185 Broadway.
Thomas Cook & Son, down town, 261 Broadway.
Raymond & Whitcomb, 25 Union Square.
McBride's Ticket Office, 71 Broadway.
Astor House stands.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

The Old Dominion Steamship Company will send their ocean-going steamship

JEFFERSON

to the Yacht Races on Sept. 26th, 28th, and October 1st, leaving Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach Street, at 9 A. M.

Tickets limited to 700 for each day.

Tickets for first day and tickets and staterooms for second and third days can now be obtained at main ticket office of Company on pier.

Tickets, $6.00 for each day.

Music by Conterno's 14th Regiment Band.

Telephone 1580—Franklin.

International Yacht Races.

The vessels of the

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY

have seagoing licenses, and will accompany the Yachts all through the contests.

The Steamboats will leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 9 A. M., and will be limited to one-half the number of their licensed carrying capacity for these events.

TO VIEW THE FINISH

Each race day Iron Steamboats will also leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 12:30 P. M.

TICKETS $1.00.

GOOD FOR MORNING OR AFTERNOON.

Tickets now on sale at Company's Office, Room 139, 32 Broadway, New York City.

International Yacht Races.

THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER PLYMOUTH OF THE FALL RIVER LINE, From Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., and The Steel Twin Screw Flyer CITY OF LOWELL OF THE NORWICH LINE, from Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., will attend the Yacht Races, commencing September 26th, leaving New York at 9:30 A. M. Tickets, $5.00, either steamer; number limited.

A FINE BAND OF MUSIC will accompany each steamer. Catering by the Company.

Tickets and staterooms at Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., for Str. PLYMOUTH; Pier 36, N. R., for Str. CITY OF LOWELL. Also Cook's offices, 261 and 1185 Broadway, (latter office open until 10 P. M.,) and Raymond & Whitcomb's, 25 Union Square.

YACHT RACES.

NEW STEEL STEAMER

THOMAS PATTEN,

FASTEST SIDE-WHEELER IN THE HARBOR.

LEAVES
FT. WEST 13TH ST. ....9 A. M.
BATTERY PIER ....9:30 A. M.

Capacity, 1,800. Tickets positively limited to 500.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

TICKETS, - - - $2.

FOR SALE AT M'BRIDE'S, 71 BROADWAY; TYSON & CO.'S, COOK & SONS, 261 AND 1185 BROADWAY; ALL HOTEL NEWS STANDS.

YACHT RACES.

THE LARGE, THREE-DECK OCEAN-GOING STEAMER

"GLEN ISLAND,"

Commodious Flagship of the Starin Fleet, will leave Starin's Dock, foot of Cortlandt St., at 9 A. M. each Race Day, with Music and Refreshments.

Tickets $2 THREE-TRIP TICKETS, $5. STATEROOMS, $3 AND $5.

Tickets limited to one-half licensed seagoing capacity, and on sale at Pier and Ticket Selling Agencies.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ON SUNDAY, SEPT. 22D, to Sea Cliff and Glenwood,

THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"

will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M.; returning, leave Glenwood 4:00; Sea Cliff 4:20 P. M. Due in New York 7:00 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 50 Cents.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.

STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Twin-Screw S. S. 12,500 tons POTSDAM Saturday, Sept. 21, 10 A. M.
MAASDAM.........Saturday, Sept. 28, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 8,300 tons ROTTERDAM Saturday, Oct. 5, 10 A. M.

Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N.Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Anchoria..Sept. 21, noon	Ethiopia...Oct. 5, noon
Furnessia..Sept. 28, noon	C. of Rome..Oct.12,noon

Cabin passage, $50 and upward.

2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 51 North River.

Lucania, Sept. 21, 11 AM	Campania, Oct. 5, 11 AM
Etruria, Sept. 28, 3 PM	Umbria, Oct. 12, 3 PM
Servia...Oct. 1, 7 A. M.	Lucania..Oct.19,9:30 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.

F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Nippon Maru...Sept. 27	Coptic...........Oct. 15
Rio de Janeiro....Oct. 5	America Maru....Oct. 23

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE to †NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.

NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.

†Aller.........Sept. 21	*F. Bismarck.....Oct. 23
†Trave..........Oct. 5	†Aller...Nov. 2, 10 AM
†Hohenz'ern, Oct.12,4PM	*Columbia.......Nov. 9
†Lahn..Oct. 19, 10 AM	†Hoh'z'l'n.Nov.16,10AM

Sailing at 11 A. M.

for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30.

Steamers Werra, Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.	North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J.
Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

Kaiser Wm. Gr..Sept. 24	Kaiser Wm. Gr...Oct. 22
Kronprinz Wm.Oct.1,12N	Kronprinz Wm...Oct. 29
Kaiserin M. Th...Oct. 8	Kaiser Wm. Gr..Nov. 19

Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPT'N—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN

Fr. der Grosse..Sept. 26	K. Luise....Oct. 24, noon
Gr. Kurfuerst.....Oct. 3	Bremen....Oct. 31, noon
Barbarossa..Oct. 17,noon	Gr. Kurfuerst......Nov. 7

Sailing 10 A. M., pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.

LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

Every Thursday to PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

F.Bism'k,Sep.26,7:30 AM	Columbia, Oct.17, 10 AM
D'tschland, Oct. 3, 9 AM	D'tschland,Oct.31, 8 AM
A.Victoria, Oct.10,10 AM	A.Victoria.Nov.7, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Every Saturday to PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Penna, Sep.21, 10:30 AM	Waldersee, Oct. 19,9 AM
Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 AM	*Palatia, Oct. 26, 3 PM
*Phoen'ia, Oc.5,10:30 AM	Penn'a, Nov. 2, 9:30 AM
Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM	Pretoria, Nov. 9, 3 PM

*To Hamburg direct.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Haverf'd, Sept. 21, noon	St. Paul..Oct. 9, 10 AM
St. Louis.Sept. 25, 10 AM	St. Louis.Oct. 16, 10 AM
Phila.......Oct. 2, 10 AM	Phila.....Oct. 23, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

*Zeeland, Sept. 25, noon	Southwark, Oct. 9, noon
Friesland, Oct. 2, noon	*Vaderland, Oct.16, noon

*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

GRAND WINTER CRUISES

during January and February

to the West Indies the Spanish Main and Mexico

AND TO THE

Mediterranean and the Orient Egypt, Holy Land, Syria,

by the twin-screw steamers

Prinzessin Victoria Luise and Auguste Victoria.

All appointments first-class. No overcrowding.

Apply for pamphlets, itineraries, rates, etc.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MENOMINEE........Sept. 21, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA........Sept. 21, 11 A. M.
MANITOU........Sept. 28, 9 A. M.
MESABA........Oct. 5, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS........Oct. 5th, 11:30 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic, Sept. 25, noon	Majestic....Oct. 9, noon
Cymric....Oct. 1, 8 AM	Oceanic....Oct. 16, 8 AM
Germanic...Oct. 2, noon	Celtic......Oct. 22, noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 48 North River, Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Fall River and Newport. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St. Week days and Sundays 5:30 P. M. Strs PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE, via Providence. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St. Week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lve Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. Week days only 6:30 P. M. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Lve Pier 36 N. R., ft Spring St. Week days only 5:30 P. M. Strs CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER.

NEW HAVEN LINE, leave Pier 25 E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days only, 3:00 P. M. and 12:00 midnight. Steamers CHESTER W. CHAPIN and RICHARD PECK.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH. Sundays leave half hour earlier.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days, except SATURDAYS, 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" or "MARLBOROUGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days at 5 P. M., landing at CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturday lands at W. 129TH ST. 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route. The "New York" and "Albany," the best river boats in the world. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, with intermediate landings and R. R. points beyond, Buffalo, &c.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier............8:40 "
" West 22d St..................9:00 "

CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

AUTUMN TRIPS TO MAINE

by the New Steel Steamers "North Star" and "Horatio Hall" of the Maine Steamship Company ARE DELIGHTFUL.

Special Rates to Sportsmen.

Ticket Offices, 290 Broadway, corner Reade St., Tel. 3419 Franklin.

General Office, New Pier 32, East River. Telephone, 3196 Franklin.

PEOPLE'S LINE

ALBANY, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS.

Direct PAN-AMERICAN Route with New York Central or West Shore R. R.

Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	* 4:30 AM.	....	
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	Diner
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg Limited.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St.Louis	*12:15 Nt.	* 12:10 Nt.	
Cincinnati, St.Louis	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Cincinnati, St.Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Norfolk	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
"Royal Limited".	* 3:40 PM.	* 3:35 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 5:00 PM.	* 4:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

Time is from Penna. R. R., 23rd St. Five minutes later from Cortland or Desbrosses St. Station.

4:55 P. M., DAILY.—F. F. V. LIMITED. Solid; Vestibuled, Electric Lighted, Dining Car, Pullmans; Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis.

8:55 A. M., DAILY.—Western Express; Pullmans, Dining Car, and Coaches.

Tickets and Sleeping Car berths at office Chesapeake & Ohio, 362 Broadway. 'Phone, 480 Franklin, or Offices Penna. R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

9-10-1901.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.		Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m.	Mail and Paper Train	*7:00 p. m.
†7:50 a. m.	Adir'dack & Montreal Spl.	†10:20 p. m.
*8:00 a. m.	Syracuse Local	†8:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m.	Empire State Express	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.	Fast Mail	*10:00 p. m.
*9:20 a. m.	Exposition Express	*9:30 p. m.
†9:40 a. m.	Saratoga & Montreal Spl.	†9:30 p. m.
†10:30 a. m.	Day Express	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.	Rutland Express	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	Southwestern Limited	*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special	*1:30 p. m.
†3:30 p. m.	Albany and Troy Flier	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.	Albany Special	†11:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	Detroit Special	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m.	The Lake Shore Limited	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.	St. Louis Limited	†2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.	Western Express	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.	Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*7:50 a. m.
*6:35 p. m.	Montreal Express	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.	Pan-American Express	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.	Buffalo & S. W. Special	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.	Pacific Express	*5:30 a. m.
‡12:10 a. m.	Midnight Express	*5:30 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sunday. To Pittsfield and North Adams, Saturdays only, 2:45 P. M. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Pullman Cars on all through trains.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 153 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

P. S. BLODGETT, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON.

SPRINGFIELD LINE.

Via Springfield and the BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive Springfield.	Arrive Boston.
†9:00 a. m.	12:45 noon	3:30 p. m.
†12:00 noon	3:18 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	7:27 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
*11:00 p. m.	3:11 a. m.	6:15 a. m.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N.R.:—

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany & Mont'l.
†10:30 A M—Saratoga and Buffalo Express.
†11:20 A M—(1) Lake Mohonk & Catskill Mtn Exp.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:45 P M—(2) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:15 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex No. 1 at †10:45 A M; 2 at †3:06 P M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., No. 1 at †10:20 A M; 2 at †3:35 P M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

P. S. BLODGETT, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

New Jersey Central

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except as noted.)

	Week Days.	Sundays.
Easton Local	7:15 a. m.	....
Easton Local	5:45 p. m.	....
Scranton & Reading	9:10 a. m.	....
Scranton & Reading	1:20 p. m.	....
Mauch Chunk & Reading	....	1:00 p. m.
Mauch Chunk & Reading	4:40 p. m.	‡5:30 p. m.
ATLANTIC CITY	9:40 a. m.	....
ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY SPECIAL	1:00 p. m.	....
ATLANTIC CITY	3:40 p. m.	....
Lakewood & Barnegat	9:40 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
Lakewood & Barnegat	4:30 p. m.	....
Lakewood & Bridgeton	1:30 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	8:30 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	11:30 a. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	1:30 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡3:53 p. m.	‡4:00 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡4:45 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	5:30 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	†6:30 p. m.	....

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

‡*4:30, †7:30, †8:00, *9:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, †3:00, *3:40, †4:00, ‡4:00, †4:30, *5:00, *7:00, †7:30, ‡9:00, ‡†9:25, p. m., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

‡*4:30, †8:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

From foot of Rector St.

Through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30 p. m. Through to Long Branch, 8:00 p. m. Sundays, through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 8:00 p. m.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination. †From Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts B.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c12.25. d12.45. e7.45. s8.25 t6.10. x6.15.

	Lv.N.Y.,A	Lv.N.Y.,B
Easton Local	*6.25 AM	*6.30 AM
Buffalo and Western Express	*7.40 AM	*8.50 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.55 AM	*10.00 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11 55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	†12.40 PM	†12.50 PM
Wilkes Barre and Scranton Exp.	†3 55 PM	†4 10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto VestibuleExp.	*5 55 PM	*x6.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS	*7 55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1205 and 1351 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EVA BRODER, Bankrupt.—No. 4,096.

To the creditors of Eva Broder of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Eva Broder was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of the creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 20th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TOBIAS FRIEDLAND, Bankrupt.—No. 4,030.

To the creditors of Tobias Friedland of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Tobias Friedland was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of the creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 20th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VERNEY A. FREYSTADT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Verney A. Freystadt, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of September, A. D., 1901, the said Verney A. Freystadt was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 20th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM H. HARRISON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William H. Harrison, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 17th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 20th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HERMAN KAHN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Herman Kahn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 17th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 2d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 20th, 1901.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—SAMUEL LEOPOLD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Leopold, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 18th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 2nd, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 20th, 1901.

NO. 3,974.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX LEVIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Max Levin, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Max Levin was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 20th, 1901.

NO. 3,735.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEOPOLD LEWEK and JAMES J. BURKE, individually and as copartners, trading as Lewek & Burke, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Leopold Lewek and James J. Burke, individually, and as copartners trading as Lewek & Burke, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1901, the said Leopold Lewek and James J. Burke, individually, and as copartners trading as Lewek & Burke, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Hon. Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 20, 1901.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ISAAC MILLER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Miller, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 18th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 2nd, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 20th, 1901.

NO. 3,887.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK A. PASHO, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frank A. Pasho, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1901, the said Frank A. Pasho was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 20th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN J. REILLY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John J. Reilly, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 9th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 20th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES S. ROSENBERG, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles S. Rosenberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 4th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 2d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 20th, 1901.

NO. 2,769.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—JACOB SLOMKA, MAX SLOMKA, and ADOLPH SLOMKA, both individually and as copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of S. SLOMKA'S SONS & CO., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Slomka, Max Slomka, and Adolph Slomka, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated March 14th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George Bethune Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 2nd, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 20th, 1901.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 4,042.—JOSEPH L. ABRAHAMS, individually, and as partner of the firm known as Henry M. Abrahams & Bro., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph L. Abrahams, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 6th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 20th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE C. JOHNS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George C. Johns, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 10, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 20, 1901.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY. In the matter of the receivership of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent receiver of all the goods, property, and assets, late of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, will sell at public auction on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by A. H. Muller & Sons, Auctioneers, all the property and assets of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, except cash. Said sale will be made in parcels, as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1.

Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $32,861.88; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.

PARCEL NO. 2.

Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, being for charges accrued but not billed on February 6, 1900, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $20,374.89; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.

PARCEL NO. 3.

Forty (40) shares of the capital stock of the Merchants' Compress Company, of the par value of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) each.

PARCEL NO. 4.

Bond and Mortgage of the Baltic Realty Company, being a second mortgage on property known as "Baltic Block," situate in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York, with accrued interest; face value of principal, $20,000.

PARCEL NO. 5.

Dock engines, pile-driver and tools, and various miscellaneous tools and personal property now located at the various stores of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, a list of which may be seen at the auctioneers' office, and the property therein described may be examined upon the premises now owned by the New York Dock Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York.

PARCEL NO. 6.

Four (4) memberships in the Maritime Exchange; one (1) membership in the Coffee Exchange; one (1) membership in the Produce Exchange; and one (1) membership in the Fruit Exchange, each subject to such assessments and annual dues and charges as may be imposed by the rules and regulations of the respective exchanges.

PARCEL NO. 7.

All other property of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company of every kind, nature, or description, excepting cash, not included in any of the above-mentioned parcels. (This parcel at bidder's risk.)

All of the above-mentioned property will be sold for cash, and no bid will be received from any purchaser unless he deposit with the auctioneers at or prior to the time of sale cash or certified checks to qualify himself as bidder for the various parcels, respectively:

For Parcel No. 1	$1,000
For Parcel No. 2	1,000
For Parcel No. 3	200
For Parcel No. 4	1,000
For Parcel No. 5	2,500
For Parcel No. 6	100
For Parcel No. 7	100

Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, September 5th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of VERNEY A. FREYSTADT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the stock of merchandise of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of furs, skins, &c., and fixtures, now in the premises, No. 167 Greene Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, is offered for sale by Theodore M. Taft, receiver of the said bankrupt.

The property may be inspected at the aforesaid premises on September 23d, 24th, and 25th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Bids may be submitted for the said merchandise and fixtures.

The said bids will be received by Theodore M. Taft, Esq., receiver, at his office, No. 74 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 25th day of September, at 10 o'clock, at which time and place they will be opened by him, and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for at least ten (10) per cent. of the amount of the bid.

If said receiver shall reject all bids, then the said stock and fixtures will be sold at public auction, at the bankrupt's place of business, No. 178 Greene Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York, September 20, 1901.

THEODORE M. TAFT, Receiver.

BLUMENSTIEL & HIRSCH, Attorneys for Receiver, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF PERKINS & WELSH for the benefit of their creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts belonging to the estate of the firm of Perkins & Welsh of the City of New York will be sold, by order of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 16th day of September, 1901, at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Tuesday, the first day of October, 1901, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon:

Book account against Emilio Apezteguia and Apezteguia Brothers of Cienfuegos, Cuba, for	$524,096.60
Book account against Mamerto Pulido of Havana, Cuba, for	450.45
Book account against Joseph Reed of New York City for	3,011.84
Book account against Benjamin F. Butler of Porto Rico, West Indies, for	88,167.46
Book account against José Tur of Baracoa, Cuba, for	6,192.98

Dated New York, September 20, 1901.

BENJAMIN F. PERKINS, Assignee.

ARNOLD & GREENE, Attorneys for Assignee, 3 Broad St., N. Y.

ALMY, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, County of New York, made at a Special Term by Hon. David McAdam, Justice, on the 9th day of September, 1901, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on September 10th, 1901, notice is hereby given to all creditors of George W. Almy, lately doing business as H. S. Almy and Company, at No. 46 Murray Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to the undersigned, the assignee of George W. Almy, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business at the office of Benner & Benner, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before December 3rd, 1901.—Dated New York, September 20th, 1901.

HARRIS W. SLATER, Assignee.

BENNER & BENNER, Attorneys for Assignee, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

s21-1aw6wSa

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways for the Conveyance and Transportation of Persons and Property, as determined by said Board, ought to be constructed and operated; Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Theron G. Strong, Thomas C. T. Crain, and Henry W. Gray, having, by an order of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial Department entered in the above-entitled matter on the 10th day of September, 1901, and bearing date the 4th day of September, 1901, been appointed Commissioners, under and in pursuance of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891 as amended, to determine and report after public hearing of all parties interested, whether the railways in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, in the City of New York, determined upon by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York and mentioned in the petition of the said Board presented to the said Appellate Division on or about the 9th day of July, 1901, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Appellate Division on or about the same day, ought to be constructed and operated, do hereby appoint Monday, the 30th day of September, 1901, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York at No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, as the time and place of their first sitting, and that at such sitting, and such adjourned sittings as may be thereafter held, they will hear all persons interested in the said matter.

Dated New York, September 16th, 1901.

THERON G. STRONG.
THOS. C. T. CRAIN.
H. W. GRAY.
Commissioners.

BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY, 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City;

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City,

Attorneys for Rapid Transit Board.

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,484,000.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

Mutual Trust Co
OF WESTCHESTER CO.
PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
Capital, - $300,000 Surplus, - $60,000

Transacts a general Trust and Banking business. Allows interest on balances subject to cheque.

GEO. R. READ, Pres't.
WHITELAW REID, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN E. PARSONS, }
FRANCIS G. INGERSOLL, Sec'y & Trea.
JOHN LEONARD, Ass't Treas'r.

TRUSTEES.
W. B. Dickerman,
John I. Downey,
G. G. Haven,
R. P. Lounsbery,
D. Percy Morgan,
Walter G. Oakman,
Jerome Alvord Peck,
John E. Parsons,
Wm. H. Parsons,
C. A. Peabody, Jr.,
Geo. R. Read,
Whitelaw Reid,
J. J. Riker,
Wm. H. Russell,
John Ryan,
John W. Sterling,
W. J. Van Pelt,
J. Mayhew Wainwright.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.................... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.................... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins,
Frank H. Platt,
George R. Sheldon,
Edward Eyre,
Peter Doelger,
William Halls, Jr.,
James D. Layng,
William R. Grace,
Hugh Kelly,
Charles W. Morse,
Henry O. Havemeyer,
Hosmer B. Parsons,
Albert G. Jennings,
William H. Gelshenen,
George W. Perkins,
Eugene Kelly,
Edwin Warfield,
Elverton R. Chapman,
Charles V. Fornes,
Frank R. Lawrence,
Jas. Ross Curran.

AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bond.
SINKING FUND NOTICE.

Sealed proposals will be received up to 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, 24th instant, for sale to the undersigned of a sufficient amount of bonds to exhaust the sum of $100,000.

Envelopes should be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "American Malting Company Sinking Fund."

GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
Depositary of Sinking Fund.
By GEORGE R. TURNBULL,
2d Vice President.
28 Nassau Street, New York, September 16, 1901.

MASSILLON & CLEVELAND COAL CO.
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.

Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot under the terms of the mortgage: 11, 14, 32, 34, 62, 89, 101, 106, 108, 110, 113, 114, 173, 210, 211, 217, 244, 245, 284, 285.

These bonds are payable at 105 on October 1st, 1901, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. Interest on said bonds will cease from and after the above date.

United States Mortgage & Trust Company,
59 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that I, the undersigned, have lost Certificate of Deposit issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 88, dated June 5, 1899, for First Mortgage 6% Bond of the Evansville Street Railroad Company, and that on the 15th day of October, 1901, I will apply to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the issuance to me of the Bond and Cash to which I would be entitled upon the surrender of said certificate, and that ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to show cause to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at its office, at 22 William Street, New York City, why said Bond and Cash should not be paid to me without the production of such certificate.
SUSAN E. EDGELL, Woburn, Mass.
Dated August 14, 1901.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED, SAN LUIS, AND Copete bought and sold; state terms. ARTHUR BRENTON COOK, Drexel Building.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of the Boonville Railroad Bridge Company Bonds of May 1st, 1873.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway System
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
49 WALL STREET,
New York, August 30, 1901.

To the owners and holders of the bonds of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, dated May 1, 1873, secured by the Mortgage of that Company to the Union Trust Company of New York, dated May 1, 1873:

Each and every holder of bonds and coupons of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, issued by that company under its first mortgage, dated May 1, 1873, to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the payment whereof was guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company by written endorsement on each and every of said bonds, are hereby notified that the said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company elects to and will exercise the right reserved to it as guarantor in its written guaranty of redeeming all of the outstanding bonds and coupons to date of payment aforesaid, in cash, on November 1, 1901; and you and each and every the holders of said bonds and coupons are hereby further notified to present, at the office of said The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company or at the office of said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, both at 49 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., November 1, 1901, for redemption and surrender upon the payment of the principal thereof and accrued interest coupons to that date, as aforesaid, said bonds and all coupons payable thereafter held by you and each of you; and that after that date, November 1, 1901, no further interest or interest coupons on said bonds will be paid.

To those of such bondholders who desire to renew their security on this property, notice is hereby given that arrangements can be made on or before November 1, 1901, through H. W. Poor & Co., 18 Wall St., N. Y., so that, instead of receiving cash as above for their holdings, such bondholders can receive new 4% fifty-year gold bonds, likewise guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, of an issue of $1,000,000, secured by mortgage of the Bridge Company's property, such exchange for new bonds (if made before November 1, 1901) to be on the basis of par and interest to November 1, 1901, for the old and 80 for the new, with interest from November 1, 1901.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO.
By C. G. HEDGE,
Vice President and Treasurer,
Guarantor.
THE BOONVILE RAILROAD BRIDGE CO.
By H. C. ROUSE,
President,
Obligor.

CERTIFICATE OF ANNUAL DRAWING FOR CANCELLATION OF

PANAMA RAIL ROAD Sinking Fund 6% Subsidy Bonds.

NEW YORK, September 6, 1901.

This is to certify that at a drawing held this 6th day of September, 1901, in our presence, at the office of the Panama Rail Road Company, the following one hundred and forty-four (144) Sinking Fund 6 per cent. Subsidy Bonds of the Panama Rail Road Company, viz.:

617	952	1277	1695	2215	2529
621	955	1297	1696	2220	2530
644	977	1337	1709	2236	2555
648	987	1357	1763	2248	2558
665	989	1369	1783	2287	2564
676	1005	1381	1784	2297	2576
708	1029	1407	1802	2303	2597
710	1043	1413	1849	2307	2606
731	1059	1414	1860	2330	2616
740	1094	1419	1914	2331	2638
743	1102	1495	1916	2338	2649
771	1103	1520	1918	2372	2653
776	1110	1525	1925	2380	2680
834	1144	1532	2009	2388	2762
847	1163	1533	2046	2391	2771
861	1164	1546	2062	2398	2794
893	1166	1560	2096	2425	2812
899	1171	1564	2101	2433	2853
906	1174	1565	2110	2442	2866
909	1213	1596	2120	2443	2895
935	1235	1621	2153	2455	2988
940	1237	1628	2157	2471	2992
948	1238	1639	2168	2478	2997
949	1264	1666	2203	2502	3000

were designated for redemption at the office of the Panama Rail Road Company, at par on the 1st day of November, 1901, in accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund Clause of the Trust Agreement between the Panama Rail Road Company and Messrs. G. S. Bowdoin and Geo. T. Bliss, Trustees, dated October 20, 1880.

INTEREST ON SAID BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE DAY NAMED FOR REDEMPTION.

SYLVESTER DEMING, Treasurer.
E. A. DRAKE, Secretary.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCT'R.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS & BONDS,
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
1,609 shs. Manaos Railway Co.
$10,000 Boston United Gas Co. 2d mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds.
50 shs. Home Ins. Co.
$10,000 Green Bay & Western R. R. Deb. Bonds, Series B.
118 shs. Phenix Ins. Co.
125 shs. Steel Tired Wheel Co. common.
$1,200 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Consols.
24 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
12 shs. Morris Canal & Banking Co. Guar.
19 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
$2,000 N. Y. & Queens Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Cons. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1930.

International & Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

The 35th semi-annual drawing for redemption of mortgage bonds will take place on 24th October next, 1901, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the Bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.

The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the office of the Bank at their face value and at par on and after January 1st, 1902, at which date they will cease to bear interest.

Mexico, September 13th, 1901.
The Manager, JOAQUIN DE TRUEBA.

Wanted—To borrow, $100,000; first-class security, first mortgage bonds. Write or apply, John Brennan, Room 4, Mills Building.

Meetings and Elections.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

The Washington Water Power Company.
Spokane, Wash., Sept. 10, 1901.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held in the office of the company, Spokane, Wash., this day, the regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. was declared, payable to the holders of Franklin Trust Company's Trust Certificates for stock of the Company and the stockholders of record September 20, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. September 20, 1901, and reopened October 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
HENRY M. RICHARDS, President.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SOUTH WING TO CADET Hospital.—West Point, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1901. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 M., Sept. 23, 1901, for the construction of South Wing to Cadet Hospital, West Point, N. Y., as per plans in this office. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Address Q. M., U. S. M. A.

Lost and Found.

Lost—A certificate of deposit issued by the New York Life Insurance & Trust Company to the undersigned, as Trustees of the estate of Jos. M. Partridge, dated April 1st, 1901, numbered A 17295, for $16,500, having been lost or mislaid, all persons are hereby required to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued. George A. Meyer and Wm. P. Chambers, Trustees. 59 Maiden Lane, New York. s21-1aw6wSa.

Bowling Green Trust Co.'s New Director

Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has been elected a Director of the Bowling Green Trust Company, of which Edwin Gould is President.

Secretary Gage Buys More Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased $1,666,100 long term 4 per cent. bonds at 140.

Dividends.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s First Mortgage 4% Bonds.

Coupon No. 7, due October 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, September 26th, 1901, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's Prior Lien Bonds and its Southwestern Division Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, September 21st, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Office of The Electric Storage Battery Company,
Allegheny Avenue and 19th St.
Philadelphia, Pa., September 18, 1901.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1¼% from the net earnings of the Company, on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable October 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 26th. Checks will be mailed.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed from September 27th to October 1st, inclusive.
WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The Board of Directors of this company has declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the common stock of this Company, for the quarter ending September 30th, 1901, payable on October 15th, 1901, to common stockholders of record at the close of business September 24th, 1901.

The common stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. September 24th, and will reopen at 10 A. M. October 16th.
JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway, New York, September 20, 1901.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) was declared, payable October 28th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. Friday, September 27th, 1901. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. September 27th, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. October 14th, 1901.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The United States Projectile Co.
1st Av. & 53d Street,
Boro. Brooklyn, N. Y., September 18th, 1901.

The Board of Trustees has this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%;) also an Extra Dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1901, to all stockholders of record.

Transfer Books will be closed from September 26th to October 2d, 1901.
CHARLES E. PORTER, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of this Company will be payable October 21st next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon Oct. 5th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.

The books will be reopened October 22nd.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

P. Lorillard Company.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1901.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Sept. 21st, 1901, at 12 o'clock M., and reopened on Wednesday, Oct. 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Oct. 1st, 1901.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, Sept. 11, 1901.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 11, 1901.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share,) payable October 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, Sept. 20, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, the 30th inst.
GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Sept. 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on Sept. 20th, at 3 P. M., and open October 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, September 12th, 1901.—A Dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Friday, October 4th, 1901. Transfer books will close on Saturday, September 21st, at noon, and reopen on Thursday, September 26th, 1901. S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

United Traction and Electric Company.
Jersey City, N. J., September 12, 1901.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and will be reopened October 2, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

New York & Harlem Railroad Company.

Treasurer's Office, New York, September 20, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 24th day of September, 1901.
W. S. CRANE, Treasurer.

Continental Trust Company,
30 Broad Street.

The Board of Trustees have declared the usual quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable to stockholders of record on September 30th next. The transfer books will close September 23d and reopen October 1st.
HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 100 Broadway, New York, Sept. 20, 1901.

The coupons due Oct. 1st, 1901, on the Tennessee Division bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

Gramercy Sugar Company,
New Orleans, La., September 21, 1901.

Coupons due October 1, 1901, on the First Mortgage 6% Bonds of this Company will be paid at the National Park Bank, 214 Broadway, New York.
M. R. SPELMAN, President.

CAN'T FIX CITY WARD LINES.

Law Giving Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey that Power Declared Unconstitutional.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 20.—Justice Van Syckel to-day filed an opinion in the Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional the law enacted by the last Legislature granting Gov. Voorhees power to appoint Commissioners for the purpose of dividing cities into ward lines.

The suit was brought on the ground that the law delegated to the Governor the powers which, under the Constitution, must be exercised by the Legislature alone. The opinion says:

"If the Governor can legally exercise the power committed to him in this case, then the Legislature, while impotent to act directly, may authorize the Governor or the Secretary of State or anybody at its pleasure to exercise his discretion, whether he will appoint for any party or other municipality a commission to assess and collect taxes, or to determine what local improvements shall be made, or what franchises shall be granted, or what ordinances passed; in fact, by this scheme, the entire field of local government could be occupied by a commission to the exclusion of its self-government and the barrier which the people believed they had securely erected against such pernicious legislation would be swept away.

"The Constitution forbids that such legislation shall receive judicial sanction.

"The act of 1901 is unconstitutional and void in our judgment, and the proceedings taken under it should be set aside, with costs."

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Jones-Keeney Lumber Company of Buffalo; capital, $40,000. Directors—H. S. Jones, Buffalo; E. S. Jones and C. H. Keeney, Le Roy.

Manhattan Terrace Improvement Company of Brooklyn, to deal in real estate; capital, $200,000. Directors—George F. Haight and Albert H. Bartle, New York City; J. A. Douglas, Brooklyn.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 20.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

American Improvement Company of Wilmington, to improve public and private works and lands, water ways and river fronts; capital, $200,000.

Producers' Lumber Company of Philadelphia, to deal in timber lands and lumber; capital, $25,000.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Punct-Not Tire Company; capital, $1,000,000.

The Metallic Railway Tie Manufacturing Company, capital, $125,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 20	647,629
To date this year	211,926,720
Corresponding date last year	79,379,004

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 20	$3,256,500
To date this year	$753,074,020
Corresponding date last year	$347,146,360

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4½ per cent.; at three months, 5¼@5½ per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

⁂

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	2	Manhattan	½
Am. C. & F. pf.	1¾	Met. Street Ry.	¾
Anaconda Copper	½	M. W. S. El., Chi.	1¼
Brunswick	⅞	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1¼
Cent. of N. J.	½	N. Y. Central	1¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	5½
Chi. & N. W.	¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2¼	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1
Chi. Term. Trans.	1⅛	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	Pere Marquette	4¾
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Pressed S. Car pf.	1⅝
Consol. Gas	2	Pullman Co.	1⅝
Del., L. & W.	2	Reading 2d pf.	⅞
Den. & Rio Grande	1¼	Rep. Steel pf.	1¼
Evans. & T. H. pf.	5	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
General Electric	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Great North. pf.	3½	St. L. S. W.	¾
Hocking Valley	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Iowa Central	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Iowa Central pf.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1¼
Int. Pump	2	Twin City R. T.	½
Int. Pump pf.	2	Union Pacific	½
Lake E. & W. pf.	4¾	Wheel. & L. E.	2
Long Island	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	2⅝
Louis. & Nash.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	3⅛

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem.	6	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½
Am. Ice	2⅝	Chi. Un. Tract.	1
Am. Ice pf.	1¼	Evans. & T. H.	2¾
Am. Locomotive	1	Gas & El., Ber. Co.	3
Am. Sugar	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¼
Am. Woolen pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio	¾	Missouri Pacific	½
Canadian Pacific	½	Rubber Goods	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	½		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., St. L. & N. 5s.	1	Kan. & Mich. 4s.	1
Chi., St. L. & P. 5s.	1	N. Y., O. & W. 4s.	1
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1	Peo. & East. inc.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Lake Shore gen. 3½s.	1	N. Y. Cent., L. S. col. 3½s, reg.	1⅝
West Shore 4s, reg.	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Notwithstanding a highly irregular movement in Amalgamated Copper, due to the uncertainty as to what action would be taken on the dividend—an uncertainty not removed until after the close of business, when it was announced that only the regular 1½ per cent. quarterly dividend had been declared, omitting the usual extra one-half of 1 per cent.—the stock market yesterday showed decided strength throughout, though not unnaturally price movements were inclined to follow the irregularity set by Amalgamated Copper. In any other market, however, so general opinion is, sentiment would have been very much unsettled and intimidated by the wild fluctuations in the copper stock on dealings involving about 150,000 shares, nearly one-fourth of the entire market transactions. That there was no such unsettlement, but instead that the general market held steady and strong, even when copper was weakest, is in the Street regarded as but another of the many evidences lately presented of the market's inherent strength, of the fact that stocks are so strongly held that they are not to be easily dislodged.

Just how firm the market was will be best impressed when it is stated that not one of the usually active stocks on the list showed other than a fractional decline, while there were, in contrast, such marked gains as the following: Rock Island, 2¼; Chicago Terminal preferred, 2; Consolidated Gas, 2; Lackawanna, 2; Denver and Rio Grande, 1¼; General Electric, 1½; Great Northern, 3½; Iowa Central, 1; Lake Erie and Western preferred, 4¾; New York Air Brake, 5½; Nickel Plate, ½; New York Central, ½; Pressed Steel Car preferred, 1⅝; Pullman, 1⅝; Wheeling and Lake Erie, 2; Wheeling and Lake Erie first preferred, 2⅝, and Wheeling and Lake Erie second preferred, 3⅛. Even Amalgamated Copper itself closed with a net gain of 2 points.

Indeed, the only stocks that were actually weak were Ice Trust—the common of which declined 2⅝ points and the preferred 1¼—and Evansville and Terre Haute. The reason for the declines in Ice Trust securities is not plain, one suggestion having it that insiders were liquidating, fearful of a Tammany reverse at the coming municipal election, while another story was that the real reason was a weather one, the sudden drop in the temperature having resulted in a sharp falling off in demand for the company's product. The decline in Evansville and Terre Haute is explained by the passing of the dividend on the stock.

The market's firmness was regarded as the more astonishing in that it came in the face of persistent selling for London account, probably 50,000 shares being sold from that quarter. This selling may be attributed directly to the unexpected British reverses in South Africa and the consequent rude dashing to the ground of any hope of an early cessation of hostilities in that country.

That prices held as they did may be attributed to several facts. One of these was the presence in the market of buying orders on a fairly considerable scale from the same leading banking interests who have been supporting prices now for some time. These were especially noticeable in Southern Railway—more than 100,000 shares of this stock being traded in; in the Vanderbilts, in Union Pacific, in Southern Pacific, in St. Paul, in Erie, and in the Gould stocks. In respect to these issues there were no new developments, but of reports there were many. It is unquestioned that a Vanderbilt plan of readjustment is nearing completion; that Union Pacific is being accumulated by several leading banking houses—though not in anticipation of any "St. Paul deal"; that the Gould project for a greater Missouri Pacific combination, in which the Wabashes and Texas Pacific at least will be included, has not been abandoned; that the Southern roads are to be brought into closer working relations, and that the coal roads cannot fail to be benefited by the higher coal prices and the maintained freight rates.

Beyond this buying, the chief helpful factor was the ease in money and the prospect of its continuance. Gold imports have already set in—$1,000,000 being now on the way here—while, in addition to the bond purchases last week by the Government and the anticipation of October interest, the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday purchased $2,000,000 additional bonds. The result was that yesterday both call and time money were easy and in abundance, the fear of a stringency because of money needed for crop-moving purposes having given way to one of confidence that there will be no tight money. Incidentally, it is worth noting that the known movements of money during the week indicate a gain by the banks of about $8,600,000.

Published reports of earnings yesterday were, as usual, favorable. They included the annual statement of Chesapeake and Ohio, showing an increase in net of $1,110,000; an increase of $27,990 in the August net figures of Chicago Great Western, and the following gross increases for the second week of September: Southern Railway, $60,860; Monon, $10,000; Louisville and Nashville, $91,690, and Hocking Valley, $10,430.

COPPER DIVIDEND REDUCED.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company yesterday at which, the Street, hears, there was some more or less animated discussion, a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. was declared without the addition of the usual one-half of 1 per cent. extra, which has been regularly declared and paid since the incorporation of the company in 1899. This is what the Street some time ago heard would be done, but on the subject it was not possible to obtain any advance information.

No official statement as to the reason for the reduction in the dividend—for as such it is regarded in the financial district—is forthcoming, but it is said that one reason for the action was the granting of an injunction against the Amalgamated Company restraining it from making use of $1,500,000, being earnings of the Boston and Montana Company, one of the companies recently taken over by the Amalgamated Company.

In addition, it is understood that the Amalgamated Company has expended $5,000,000 for a new Anaconda smelter, which will not be completed until next July. In this connection it is said that the output of the Anaconda mines is neither as satisfactory nor as large as it was, the yield per ton of rock steadily decreasing with the depth of the shaft sunk.

On the Stock Exchange there was much speculation all day as to the probable action of the Directors, for the meeting was not convened until 2.30 o'clock, and no information was given out until after the close of the market. The result was that the stock fluctuated very wildly, suggesting much the movements of Sugar stock in the old days when that security was a favorite speculative football. Opening up at 106, as compared with Wednesday's close of 105½, the stock broke to 104, then rallied to 108½, then fell again to 105½, then rose to 106¼, then dropped back a point, only to recover the loss, finally, after many more such fluctuations, closing at 107½, a net gain for the day of 2 points.

The dealings in the stock were on a tremendous scale, nearly 150,000 shares being traded in, almost one-fourth of the entire market transactions.

In the late afternoon a member of a Stock Exchange house, which in the early part of the week had been a conspicuous seller of the stock, only to turn buyer on the break yesterday morning, offered to wager $25,000 even that the extra dividend would be declared. He found no takers—much to his joy when the news was announced.

⁂

In connection with the affairs of the company, it is announced that H. H. Rogers has been re-elected President, and the old Directors, some of whom resigned for technical reasons at the time of the absorption of the Boston companies, have been rechosen.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

The trade reviews this week speak hopefully of the general business situation. Bradstreet's says:

The sad events of the week have naturally been repressing features, even on days when the sense of National bereavement did not seek expression in total or partial suspension of all but the absolutely necessary activities. The reduced figures of sales of products or securities dealt in speculatively, and the lessened volume of bank clearings were among the most prompt measures of the repression under which the business world has labored, but the course of prices of nearly all stocks and staples shows that repression and not depression is the word to express the steadiness and confidence with which the commercial and financial world awaited and received the change in Executives, though not in government, entailed by the lamentable occurrence of two weeks ago.

Among the more favorable of the purely commercial or industrial features of the week have been the continuance of the good demand from jobbers, the heavy shipments of goods with which to fill these demands, the better call for goods at retail, induced by the arrival of cool, Fall weather, and last, but not least, the settlement of the steel strike, which restores at least 50,000 men to their work. The unfavorable features are few, the most notable being the advices of the arrival of heavy frosts in the corn belt, affecting, however, only the latest planted product, as the crop in many sections had been practically gathered before the visitation of cold weather. The strength of corn has been, indeed, the feature of the cereal markets, and has been shared in by other grains, though realizing later cut down some of the gains noted earlier for this reason, and as a result of the reassuring announcement as to the new President's policy. Cotton alone of all the leading staples showed hesitation and irregularity, advancing early, but weakening in the middle of the week on poor cable, and, despite crop reports, again became firm toward the close on a repetition of the latter reports and a rather better tone abroad. The changes in price are not marked, however.

⁂

Dun's, along the same lines, says:

Universal sorrow placed a calming hand on the rush and turmoil of the marketplace. Everything that could be conveniently postponed was put aside out of respect for the man whose life was devoted to developing the wonderful activity in all branches of trade and industry. Exchanges suspended operations for two days, and the distribution of merchandise was in many cases limited to immediate requirements. Mercantile payments continue prompt, but it was to be expected that bank exchanges would not show the customary heavy gains over previous years. Still, at this city there was an increase of 47.3 per cent. over last year, and a loss of but 9.8 per cent. from the figures of 1899. At leading cities outside New York there was a gain of 8 per cent. over 1900, and a loss of 7 from 1899. Yet prices was stronger, and there were many indications of great latent power that may be expected to appear as normal conditions return.

After two months of controversy at the steel mills, a settlement has been reached, although the terms are not entirely satisfactory to the Amalgamated Association, and there is much complaint among the men regarding the conduct of the strike. Managers are confident that the outcome means no further interruption to work for a long period, and there is hope of making up for much of the delay by operating overtime. In preparing for an exceptionally active year in 1902, some of the largest mills are to double their capacity. Fictitious prices disappear with the prospect of full production, but it will be some time before immediate deliveries are made at list figures. Meanwhile the pig iron market revives at the assurance of heavy consumption, and Southern furnaces are already asking higher quotations.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Dow, Jones & Co. in their regular review say:

The principal movements of money this week indicate that the banks gained thereby $8,644,600, which is $3,832,400 less than the total amount paid out by the Treasury for the purchase of bonds. The banks received from the interior $3,371,500, and shipped to the interior $7,333,900, including $700,000 transferred through the Sub-Treasury. Loss on the interior movement $3,962,400. The banks received new gold to the amount of $1,391,900, of which $516,100 was on New York Assay Office checks, $708,600 on Seattle Assay Office checks, and $67,200 on San Francisco Mint checks. Payments for bonds purchased by the Sub-Treasury were $12,477,000. The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $12,492,100, of which $1,960,000 was for pensions. The banks paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $13,754,000. Loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper $1,261,900. The total gain from new gold and bond purchases was $13,868,900. The loss to the interior and on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $5,224,300. So the net gain was $8,644,600. If there had been no bond purchases, instead of gaining $8,644,600, the banks would have lost $3,832,400.

CANADIAN TRADE.

According to Dun's Review, St. John reports more activity in shoes and hardware, but dry goods and provisions move slowly. Visitors to the exhibition stimulate trade at Halifax, but unfavorable weather interferes with business in country districts. Collections are unsatisfactory, and renewals frequent. Wholesale trade is active in Toronto, and payments satisfactory. Fall weather stimulates trade in seasonable lines at Hamilton, but business in fruit is light, owing to perishable condition. Trade is reported as satisfactory at Montreal, despite interruption of celebrations for Duke of York. Trade is brisk at Quebec, shoe shops busy, and shipments of lumber large. At Victoria trade is quiet.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Incorporation in New Jersey of the Federal Clay Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $5,000,000.

Capital stock of the Commercial National Bank of Providence reduced from $1,000,000 to $500,000.

Shipments of 352,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Carnegie Company said to be preparing to build at Homestead, Penn., a plant to roll steel beams by a new process.

Increase of $280,645 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $348,079 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Assessment of $2 per share called by the Tecumseh Copper Company, one-half payable Oct. 10 and the remainder Jan. 10.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@4½ per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 5¼@6 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $279,785,936; balances, $12,103,158; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,572,148.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent.; rate of discount in open market, 2 3-16@2¼ per cent. for short bills and 2 3-16@2 5-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82½; demand, $4.84⅞@$4.85; cables, $4.85⅝; commercial bills, $4.81½@$4.82⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼@5.21¼ less 1-16 and 5.20; reichsmarks, 94 9-16@94⅝ and 94 15-16@95; guilders, 39¾@39 13-16 and 40.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The financial article in The Times to-day says there is no change in the monetary position. It is believed that a few eagles have been secured in Paris for export to New York, but the advance in price made by the Bank of France served to check some contemplated operations.

With regard to the usual Autumn shipments of gold to Egypt to move the cotton crop, it is believed that sovereigns will be sent direct from Australia, thus diminishing the draft from the Bank of England.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday the news from South Africa caused weakness at the opening in consols and South Africans, but there was little pressure to sell, and prices recovered slightly before the close. Foreign Government bonds were depressed, owing to Continental sales, and South Americans relapsed. On the other hand, American rails were in demand, chiefly for New York account.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Money was in slightly improved demand to-day and the supplies were large. Discounts were weak, on the Continental demand for bills, the strong bank return and the belief that the American demand for gold has been diverted temporarily to Paris, whence £100,000 is reported to have been engaged.

Business on the Stock Exchange was irregular and the dealings were small. First-class securities were steady, prompted by easy money. Home rails were mostly dull.

There were few important movements, except in Americans, which opened firm and slightly above parity, notably Baltimores, Southern Railway, common and preferred; Southern Pacific, and New York Central. Prices further hardened and closed firm, but below the best of the day.

Kafirs were dull on the South African news. Paris is inclined to purchase at lower prices.

Closing prices:

Consols, for money, 93 7-16; consols, for account, 93½; Anaconda, 9; Atchison, 79¼; Atchison preferred, 100; Baltimore and Ohio, 107½; Canadian Pacific, 114⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48½; Chicago Great Western, 24½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 168¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 50¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 98; Erie, 44½; Erie first preferred, 73¼; Erie second preferred, 59; Illinois Central, 150¼; Louisville and Nashville, 107½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 30¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 55½; New York Central, 162; Norfolk and Western, 57½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Northern Pacific preferred, 99½; Ontario and Western, 37⅛; Pennsylvania, 75; Reading, 21¾; Reading first preferred, 39½; Reading second preferred, 27¾; Southern Railway, 35⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 91¾; Southern Pacific, 60⅝; Union Pacific, 103¼; Union Pacific preferred, 91½; United States Steel, 45½; United States Steel preferred, 97½; Wabash, 23; Wabash preferred, 41; Spanish 4s, 70⅛; Rand Mines, 41½; bar silver quiet; 27d. per ounce; money, 1 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 3-16@2¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 3-16@2 5-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £50,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130.8; Madrid, 43.15; Lisbon, 36.

The Statist asserts that eagles to the value of $1,000,000 will be shipped from Paris to New York to-morrow, and that there is no doubt that this consignment will be followed by others.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse to-day and had a heavy tendency. There were some repurchases at the last hour, and the market closed with prices slightly better. Rentes were offered. Foreigners were supported, especially Spanish fours and Brazilians, owing to better exchange. Metropolitans and Thomson-Houstons were heavy. Rio Tintos were weaker, on the fall in copper, but were steadier at the close. De Beers and Kafirs relapsed on the South African war news, closing with a slight recovery.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 92½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 23½c for checks. Spanish fours, 71.25.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—Prices opened weak on the Boerse to-day, owing to the British reverses in South Africa. The unsatisfactory reports in connection with home industries caused banks and industrials to droop. Canadian Pacifics were easier. Transvaal rails relapsed.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—Business in the stock market to-day was heavy, with little advance, the sales being quiet and steady. The feature was the buoyancy of Consolidated Lake Superior shares, the stock advancing over 2 points to 26¼ on large purchases and closing at the top. Another feature was a further rise in Asphalt of America 5s to 56½ and in National Asphalt 5s to 42. American Railways rose a point in response to the showing of its annual report issued to-day.

There was a noticeable absence of the recent animation in Cambria Steel, but the stock was held firmly. In the heretofore inactive shares International Powder was prominent, with an advance of 1½ to 10½. Philadelphia Electric was ¼ higher, and rumors of an upward movement to-morrow were heard.

A new high record in the present movement was made by Philadelphia and Erie. The rise brought out a revival of the report that Pennsylvania interests, which hold a majority in the $7,985,000 stock, had been the buyer.

Money on call remains steady at 5 per cent. Time funds are quoted from 5 per cent. up. Commercial paper is being dealt in at 5 to 5½ per cent., with a fair volume of business.

Complete transactions of the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
270	American Railways	41	40¼	41
2,130	Cambria Steel	26	25⅝	25¾
150	Choctaw tr. ctfs	74	74	74
12	Choctaw pf. tr. ctfs	56	53	56
2,305	Cons. L. Sup	26¼	24½	24
1,493	Cons. L. S. pf.	70½	69½	70
4	Catawissa 1st pf.	59	59	59
3	Catawissa 2d pf.	59	59	59
2,860	Cons. Trac. of Pitts.	24¼	24	24
160	Elec. Co. of Am.	7¼	7	7
100	Erie	43½	43¼	43
40	Eastern Elec.	20	20	20
52	Fourth St. Nat. Bk. rts.	15	15	15
300	Int. Powder & Dynam.	10½	10¼	10
975	Lehigh Valley	35¾	35¼	35
300	Marsden Co.	5⅝	5⅜	5
25	National Asphalt	5½	5½	5
339	Nat. Asphalt pf.	11½	10½	11
30	Palmetto Company	½	½	
1,250	Philadelphia Electric	5⅞	5⅝	5
156	Pennsylvania	73½	73	73
180	Philadelphia Trac.	96	95¼	96
1,705	Philadelphia Company	50⅝	50¼	50
350	Phila. & Erie	40	39½	39
300	Railway Co. gen.	2¼	2¼	2
$11,247	Reading trust ctfs.	21 9-16	21 5-16	21 7-1
910	Reading 1st pf., tr. ctfs.	38½	38⅜	38
3,900	Read. 2d pf., tr. ctfs.	27 3-16	26⅞	27
50	Susq. Iron & Steel	1⅞	1⅞	1
500	Southern Railway	35⅛	34⅞	34
350	U. T. improvement	116¼	116	116
410	Un. Traction	29	28¾	28
30	Un. Trac. of Pitts. pf.	50	50	50
510	U. S. Steel com.	44⅜	44	44
233	U. S. Steel pf.	94¾	94½	94
100	Warwick Iron & Steel	7	7	7

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—At the Clearing House to-day balances between the banks loaned at 4 per cent. and the New York funds sold at 25 cents discount. The Exchanges were $31,389,085, against $15,104,943 a year ago to-day, and the balances were $1,991,208. There was an active market in Amalgamated, but a quiet one otherwise.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.	RAILROADS.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,142	Atchison	77	76	76¾
35	Atchison pf.	97	96½	96½
7	Boston & Albany	258	257	258
97	Boston Elevated	175	173	175
18	Boston & Maine	192	192	192
60	C. S. & S. Y., (ex div.)	157	157	157
100	N. Y., N. H. & H., (ex div.)	212½	212	212
4	Old Colony	206½	206½	206½
690	Pere Marquette	76	72½	76
1	Rutland pf.	104	104	104
900	S. R. & L. & S. F.	45⅝	45¼	45⅝
100	Southern Railway	34½	34½	34½
1,111	Union Pacific	100¾	99½	99¾
20	Union Pacific pf.	89¼	89	89
	TELEPHONES.			
456	Amer. Tel. & Tel.	165½	164	165
4,718	Erie	45	35½	44½
50	Mexican	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
	ELECTRICS.			
700	Massachusetts	35¾	35½	35½
72	Massachusetts pf.	92½	92¼	92¼
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
475	Am. Ag. Chem.	24¼	23	23¼
150	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	87	85½	85½
940	Am. Sugar	135	133½	133½
22	Am. Sugar pf.	126	126	126
20	Am. Woolen	15½	15½	15½
155	Am. Woolen pf.	78	77½	78
742	Dom. Iron & Steel	25¼	22	23
4	Mergenthaler	167½	167½	167½
80	Pullman	211	210	211
10	Swift Pack. & Prov.	106½	106½	106½
115	United Fruit	85½	84⅞	85½
220	United Shoe Mach.	42½	42	42½
409	United Shoe Mach. pf.	28	27	28
580	U. S. Steel	44½	43½	43⅞
551	U. S. Steel pf.	94¾	94	94½
635	Adventure	28½	27¾	28
52	Allouez	4¼	4	4
25,159	Amalgamated	109	104¼	105¾
40	Anaconda	44½	44½	44½
17	Arcadian	12½	12	12
10	Arnold	3	3	3
215	Atlantic	38½	38	38¼
205	Bingham	38	37	38
150	Bonanza	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
225	Centennial	27½	27½	27½
100	Cochiti	4½	4½	4½
100	Copper Range	73	73	73
1,590	Dominion Coal	44½	42½	44½
10	Dominion Coal pf.	116	116	116
300	Elm River	4½	4	4
330	Franklin	18½	18¼	18¼
3,650	Isle Royale	31¼	29½	31
270	Mass	32	31½	31½
2,765	Mayflower	3⅞	3	3
210	Michigan	16¾	16¼	16¾
375	Mohawk	50⅝	50	50
50	National	3½	3½	3½
150	Old Colony	5	4½	5
500	Old Dominion	33¾	33½	33¾
251	Osceola	112	111½	111½
835	Parrot	51	49½	51
425	Phoenix	7¾	7½	7½
880	Rhode Island	6	5 5-16	6
125	Santa Fé	6¾	6½	6¾
150	Tecumseh	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
1,475	Trinity	35	33½	34
2,420	United States	18	17½	18
5	Utah	28	28	28
775	Victoria	9¾	9½	9¾
65	Winona	3	2¼	2¾
97	Wolverine	67	66⅞	66⅞
100	Wyandotte	2	2	2

British Colombia, 13 bid, 13½ asked.

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—The market to-day opened with a fair show of activity and accompanying strength, which later dwindled down into dullness. The prevailing tone throughout the day was full of confidence, resulting in a predominance of gains. There were some losses, but they were fractional, except in the case of Atlantic Coast Line, which declined 1½ points. Seaboard preferred was off ⅜, while the common and the ten-year 5s were higher. Nashville Railways 5s scored a net advance of 2½ points as the result of improvement in its financial affairs. Atlanta Railway 5s were up 1½ points, and Cotton Duck shares moved up ½. United Railways issues were all better.

Money on call was at 5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,662 shares of stock and $103,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
8	U. S. Fidelity Trust	141	141	141
15	Continental	232½	232½	232½
100	Atlantic Transport	240	240	240
259	Cotton Duck	19	18½	19
100	United Railways com.	16⅜	16¼	16¼
10	Consolidated Gas	64¼	64¼	64¼
50	Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut	158½	158½	158½
700	Seaboard com.	28¼	28⅛	28⅛
420	Seaboard pf.	51⅝	51¼	51¼
$12,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s.	102¾	102⅝	102¾
10,000	Seaboard 4s	84	84	84
5,000	Ga. & Ala. cons. 5s	107	106⅞	106⅞
1,000	Ga., Car. & North. 5s.	107½	107½	107½
2,000	South Bound 5s.	108	108	108
5,000	Atlanta Railway 5s.	103½	102½	103½
2,000	Anacostia & Poto. 5s.	98½	98½	98½
3,000	City & Sub. (Wash.) 5s.	98	98	98
11,000	North Balt. Tr. 5s.	120	120	120
1,000	Norfolk Railway 5s.	111¾	111¾	111¾
2,000	Nashville Railway 5s.	65	64	65
15,000	United Railways 4s.	95⅛	94⅞	95⅛
25,000	United Railways inc.	73½	73	73
1,000	Virginia Century	96¼	96¼	96¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—New York exchange to-day was at 15c discount. Money for call and time loans, 4½@5 per cent.

Trading in local stocks was dull and uninteresting. Prices generally were unchanged. Tin Can common sold in a small way around 25¼, and Biscuit common around 44¼. Shelby Tube common was steady at 10½. Trading in the rest of the list was scattering and of no significance whatever.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
545	American Can	25¼	25⅛	25¼
205	American Can pf.	75½	75¼	75⅜
20	American Linseed pf.	50	50	50
10	American Strawboard	25	25	25
50	Central Union Telephone	43	43	43
100	Chicago Union Traction	17¾	17½	17½
130	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	59	58½	59
100	Lake Street Elevated	12½	12½	12½
80	Metropolitan Elevated	39	39	39
240	Metropolitan Elevated pf.	93	92½	92½
250	National Biscuit	44½	44¼	44½
35	National Biscuit pf.	102¼	102⅛	102¼
50	National Carbon	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	National Carbon pf.	84½	84½	84½
300	Shelby Steel Tube	10½	10½	10½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 20.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	Atchison Railroad	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
3,015	Con. Traction	24⅛	23⅞	24
325	Crucible Steel	25	24⅞	25
1,230	Crucible Steel pf.	84½	84½	84½
20	Amalgamated Copper	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
95	Fire Proofing	32	32	32
1,000	H. C. Frick 5s	105	105	105
109	Illinois Central R. R.	146¼	146¼	146¼
1,650	Pittsburg Plate Glass	176	175	175
200	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	44	44	44
10	Pittsburg Coal	31¼	31¼	31¼
703	Pittsburg Coal pf.	95¼	95	95¼
2,500	Philadelphia Co	50¼	47	50
10	River Coal	14¼	14¼	14¼
35	River Coal pf.	47½	47½	47½
50	Steel Car	41½	41½	41½
550	U. S. Steel	44⅝	44¼	44⅜
10	Wabash Railroad pf.	40	40	40
1,360	West. Elec. 2d pf.	73¼	72½	72⅞
1,400	Window Glass	63¼	62⅞	63⅛
$1,000	U. Traction 5s	115	115	115

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the outside market yesterday was somewhat broader than it has been recently, and while a larger number of stocks were traded in, prices at the same time advanced considerably in some parts of the list. Some attention was given to several issues which recently have remained very dull, and cases where the trading was accompanied by recessions in prices were exceptional.

⁂

DETROIT SOUTHERN, which is still being traded in "when issued," was active and strong. The common stock, on transactions involving about 1,500 shares, sold from 13½ up to 15¼. It closed at 15 bid, a net gain of 2 points. The preferred stock sold at 41, but to a much smaller extent than the common. This issue ended the day with a net gain of 1½ points. The resumption of activity in these stocks was accompanied by the announcement of the earnings of the road for the month of August. The gross earnings amounted to $110,860, being an increase of $16,936 over the corresponding period of last year. The net earnings were $35,310, being an increase of $16,578.

⁂

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were stronger, but much duller than they have been recently. Not more than $200,000 of the bonds changed hands during the day at prices ranging from 68⅛ to 67½. They closed with a half a point net gain at 67¾ bid.

⁂

AMERICAN CAN showed but little variation from the previous day's prices. Trading in the two issues amounted together to about 3,000 shares. The common closed at 25 bid and the preferred at 75¼.

⁂

DOMINION SECURITIES advanced to 78 on sales amounting to 700 shares. It closed at 77¾ bid, as compared with 77¼ bid at the close of Wednesday.

⁂

ELECTRIC VEHICLE common sold down to 4½, the lowest price at which the stock has sold since it first became an active outside stock. The preferred stock sold as low as 7¾, also the lowest price at which this issue has changed hands.

⁂

UNITED STATES REDUCTION preferred sold up to 64, an advance of 2 points. During the afternoon trading a part of this gain was removed, but the issue closed with a net gain of 1 point at 63 bid. The common stock was not traded in.

⁂

COPPER STOCKS.—Union Copper sold at 5. The company's smelting plant was put in operation last Wednesday, and a Director of the company stated yesterday that it was working to the entire satisfaction of the management of the company. White Knob Copper was in demand throughout the day at prices somewhat above those recently quoted for this issue. Tennessee Copper and British Columbia Copper were both dull.

⁂

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Wednesday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 20. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 18. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	25	25⅜	25	25¼
American Can pf.	75¼	75⅝	75	75¼
American Chicle	85	89	85	89
American Chicle pf.	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	6⅝	7	5½	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	33½	35	34	37
American Malt 6s	94½	95¼	94⅞	95¼
*American Thread pf.	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Auto-Truck	2½	4	2½	4
Aberdeen Copper	29	32	29	32
*British Columbia Copper	13	14	13¼	13¾
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Camden Land	¾	1½	¾	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	7	6	7
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	33	36	33	36
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf.	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	13½	15	13½	15
Con. Refrigerating	5½	6¼	5½	6¼
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	..	26½	..	26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s.	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	67¾	68	67¼	67½
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit South., w. i.	15	15½	13	14
Detroit South. pf., w. i.	40½	42	39	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83	85	83	85
Dominion Securities	77¾	78¼	77¼	78
Electric Boat	..	20	..	20
Electric Boat pf.	..	49	..	49
Elec. Lead Reduction	2	2¼	2	2¼
Electric Vehicle	4¼	5½	5	6½
Electric Vehicle pf.	7½	8¼	8	11
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅝
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf.	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke.	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1	1¼	1	1¼
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf.	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	9	10	9	10
Havana Commercial pf.	42	46	42	46
Hudson River Tel.	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	77	78	76	77
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	85¾	86½	85¾	86½
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	2	2½	1⅞	2¼
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7½	8	7½	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	25	28	25	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	84	87	84	87
National Sugar pf.	106	107	106	107
New England Transport.	¼	¾	¼	¾
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp.	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Transp., $20 paid.	10½	11¼	10½	11¼
Otis Elevator	32	33	31½	33
Otis Elevator pf.	95½	98	95½	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	72	70	73
Retsof	48	..	48	..
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf.	99½	101	99½	101
Safety Car Heat & Light	149	150	149	150
St. Louis Transit	26¾	27½	26¾	27½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100¼	101	100¼	101
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83¾	84¼	84	84½
Seaboard Air Line	28	28¼	28	28½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	51	51¼	51	51½
Singer Manufacturing	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf.	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	755	760	755	760
Storage Power	4	7	4	7
Tennessee Copper	17½	18½	18	19
Tidewater Coal	7	8	7	8
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4¾	5⅛	4¾	5
Union Typewriter	66	68	66	68
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	124	126	124	126
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	119	121	119	121
Union R. of St. L. 4s	89¼	90	89¼	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	82	82½	82⅜	82¾
U. S. Cotton Duck	28	31¼	28	31¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref.	37½	38½	37½	38
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf.	63	63½	62	62½
U. S. Reduc. & ref. bds.	85	92	85	92
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	..	58	..	58
Va. Coal, Iron & C.	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	44	46	44	46
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16½	17¾	16	17
Worthington Pump pf.	113	115	113½	115

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

	Sept. 20. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 18. Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & 7th Av.	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d.	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	242	244	242	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf.	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf.	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109½	108½	109½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	112½	114½	112½	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s.	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s.	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols.	119	120	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175	..	175	..
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s.	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf.	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov.	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds.	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

	Sept. 20. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 18. Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Trac.	19	22	19	22
American Light & Tr. pf.	86	90	86	90
Bay State Gas	⅞	1	¾	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st.	70	72	70	72
Central Union 5s, gtd.	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds.	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	74	77½	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107½	108	107½	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	7	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	54½	55½	55½	56¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	96	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¼	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

	Sept. 20. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 18. Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	17	19	16	19
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	82	80	82
Union Ferry	39	41	39	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	97	98	97½	98

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
2d week Sept	$44,008	$40,486	$42,347
From July 1	463,865	400,847	407,863
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,641	1,524
2d week Sept	132,995	145,955	128,693
From July 1	1,421,135	1,303,370	1,102,085
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,697	1,476	1,445
2d week Sept	345,999	324,864	268,675
From July 1	3,519,331	3,212,541	2,693,814
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
2d week Sept	144,997	142,065	148,422
From July 1	1,650,449	1,435,788	1,343,481
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	537
2d week Sept	92,754	82,688	82,724
From July 1	987,069	836,579	860,310
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
2d week Sept	107,517	84,463	87,366
From July 1	1,120,250	1,007,068	999,391
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	423	423	423
2d week Sept	25,403	21,575	......
Month to date	50,023	42,632	......
Fiscal year to date	241,835	215,604	......
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
2d week Sept	60,460	53,377	......
Rapid Railway system—			
2d week Sept	7,753	6,992	......
Total	68,213	60,369	......
From Jan. 1, system	2,020,500	1,802,875	......
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
2d week Sept	104,286	93,853	79,730
From July 1	1,090,628	962,010	810,804
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
2d week Sept	20,029	15,439	12,135
From July 1	201,734	172,551	127,398
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,261	3,183	3,033
2d week Sept	594,775	503,080	511,215
From July 1	5,879,780	5,203,326	5,473,599
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week Sept	10,148	12,005	11,473
From July 1	112,933	113,905	97,745
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,915	1,659	1,402
2d week Sept	221,191	187,394	167,968
From July 1	2,398,819	1,861,352	1,579,443
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,737	6,728	6,227
2d week Sept	731,296	670,429	603,073
From July 1	7,285,513	6,827,110	6,006,620
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
2d week Sept	25,941	26,125	25,226
From July 1	252,059	251,147	235,332
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN RAILWAY for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	56,235	49,984	56,401
Op. expenses	38,784	36,816	37,418
Net earnings	17,451	13,168	18,983
Total income	17,641	13,284	19,144
Fixed charges	13,971	12,978	17,829
Surplus	3,670	306	285
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for the fiscal year ended June 30—			
Freight	11,842,213	10,095,144	9,062,878
Passenger	2,826,813	2,681,076	2,422,052
Gross earnings	15,371,542	13,402,070	12,009,839
Op. expenses	9,565,880	8,706,785	8,496,705
Net earnings	5,805,662	4,695,285	4,351,776
Other income	149,925	148,371	100,157
Total income	5,955,587	4,843,656	4,451,933
Bond int.	3,160,093	3,061,293	3,133,097
Int. cont. lines	182,345	168,850	......
Exch. disc., &c.	65,412	60,081	35,243
Taxes	401,299	380,853	419,321
Rent of tracks	......	......	122,950
Loss on C. & O. S. S. Co.	144,246	......	......
Prop. b'd disc.	......	15,996	35,191
Misc. accts.	291	......	......
Total charges	3,953,689	3,687,074	3,745,803
Net inc.	2,001,897	1,156,581	706,130
Ext. exp. for improv. e. g., &c.	1,304,172	348,696	......
Balance	697,725	807,886	......
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for August—			
Gross	738,941	621,834	587,702
Exp. and renew.	480,827	391,719	357,879
Net	258,114	230,115	229,823
From July 1:			
Gross	1,344,240	1,162,884	1,074,202
Net	420,491	389,524	386,309
DETROIT SOUTHERN for August—	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross	110,860	93,921	16,939
Exp. and taxes	75,550	75,190	361
Net	35,310	18,732	16,578
Interest	22,500	......	22,500
Surplus	12,810	18,732	*5,922
*Decrease.			
NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA to the New York Railroad Commissioners for the year ended June 30—	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross	85,162	79,149	55,304
Op. expenses	92,934	66,736	33,461
Deficit	7,772	*12,413	21,843
Fixed charges	22,323	21,215	18,710
Deficit	30,095	8,802	*3,133
*Surplus.			
OGDENSBURG & LAKE CHAMPLAIN for the year ended June 30—			
Gross	689,996	620,638	677,568
Op. expenses	475,302	395,300	494,013
Net	214,694	225,338	183,555
Total income	269,931	230,514	189,580
Fixed charges	209,230	194,840	89,207
Dividends	......	30,000	......
Surplus	60,701	5,694	100,373

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.05	.02
Alpha Con	.01	.01
Andes	.01	.01
Belcher	.09	.08
Best & Belcher	.15	.15
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.28	.26
Challenge Con	.12	.13
Choliar	.07	.07
Confidence	.55	.56
Con. Cal. & Va	1.75	1.75
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.02	.03
Gould & Curry	.06	.07
Hale & Norcross	.17	.17
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.02	.03
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.20	.20
Occidental Con	.05	.05
Ophir	.77	.78
Overman	.04	.04
Potosi	.05	.05
Savage	.02	.01
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.21	.21
Standard	3.25	3.25
Syndicate	.08	.03
St. Louis	.05	.06
Union Con	.05	.06
Utah Con	.03	.04
Yellow Jacket	.06	.06
Silver bars	.58¼	.58¼
Mexican dollars	47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 20.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	15⅛	16	15½	15⅞
Alamo	13½	14	13½	14¼
Argentum	11⅛	11½	11	11½
Anaconda	32½	33½	32¼	34½
Battle Mountain	17	19	16¾	17¼
Blue Bell	16	17	15¾	16½
Butterfly	34	37	35	37
C. C. Cons	8½	8⅝	7¾	8¼
Coriolanus	9½	10½	9½	10½
C., C. & M.	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
Columbine Victor	7	9	7⅛	7½
Dante	5¼	5⅝	5	6
Doctor Jackpot	55½	55¾	55¼	56
Elkton	173	175	170	170¾
El Paso	58	58½	55¼	55½
Fanny Rawlings	15	18	15	18
Findlay	9	9⅛	9	9⅛
Gold Dollar	19½	19¾	19	19⅛
Golden Cycle	65½	66½	66	69
Golden Fleece	35	40	36	40
Gold King	85	100	..	..
Gold Knob	5½	6	5⅝	6
Gold Sovereign	4⅛	4¼	4¼	4½
Gould	16¼	17	16½	16⅞
Hart	8	10⅛	8	10½
Ingham	13¼	14	13	14
Isabella	57½	58	58	58½
Jackpot	37	39	37	39
Keystone	8⅛	10	8½	9½
Last Dollar	52	52½	58	60
Lexington	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
Little Puck	7	8¼	7⅝	8
Mint	18	19	18	20
Mollie Gibson	32	35	32	36
Molly Dwyer	7	7⅛	6⅞	7
Mary Cashen	12	12½	12	12½
Moon Anchor	27½	28	27	28
National	3½	3¾	3½	3⅝
Nugget	17	17¾	16	17
New Haven	5	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
Orphan	18½	19¾	18⅝	20
Pharmacist	8⅛	8½	8	8½
Pinnacle	8¼	9	8¾	8¾
Pointer	7	7¼	7	7¼
Portland	298	300	295	300
Rose Maud	6	6¼	6	6¼
Rose Nicol	6½	6⅝	6½	7
Republic	4⅜	4¾	4¼	4¾
Rocky Mountain	4	4¼	3⅞	4¼
Sedan	6¾	6⅞	6⅞	7⅜
Vindicator	114	116	112	115
Work	13⅜	13¾	13¼	13¾
Zoe	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞

GOLD IMPORTS ANNOUNCED.

Announcements of gold imports amounting to $1,250,000 were made yesterday. Of this amount $1,000,000 is to come from Paris in equal amounts to the National City Bank and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. The balance, $250,000 comes from Australia, and is consigned to Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., but will not reach here much before the middle of October. The Paris gold leaves Havre to-day on La Champagne.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 20, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
107⅝	107⅞	146,900	Amalgamated Copper	106	108½	104	107½	+2
23¼	24	320	Am. Agric. Chemical	24	24	24	24	−6
30	30⅛	1,040	Am. Car & Found. Co.	30	30¼	30	30	......
85	86	100	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	+1¾
32	32½	450	American Cotton Oil	32¾	32¾	32	32	......
26¼	26¾	3,450	American Ice Co.	29	29½	26	26¼	−2⅝
66	67	620	American Ice Co. pf.	67	67	66	66	−1¼
49	51	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	50	50	50	50	......
24	25	700	American Locomotive	24¼	24¾	24⅛	24½	−1
26	27	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	27	27	27	27	+ ¼
45⅞	46	1,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	45¾	46	45½	46	+ ¼
..	..	100	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	101	101	101	101	......
98¼	99	600	Am. S. & R. Co. pf., x d.	99	99	98½	99	− ¼
133¾	134¼	3,900	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	135	135¼	134	134	− ½
164½	165½	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	165½	165½	165½	165½	+ ¼
16	17	100	American Woolen	16	16	16	16	......
76	79	200	Am. Woolen pf	79	79	78½	78½	− ½
44⅜	44⅞	5,300	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43⅝	44⅞	43⅝	44⅜	+ ½
76⅜	76½	14,550	At., T. & S. F.	76⅝	77	76	76⅝	+ ¼
96½	96¾	3,250	At., T. & S. F. pf.	96¾	97	96½	96½	− ⅛
104	104½	2,910	Baltimore & Ohio	105	105	104	104	− ¾
66⅝	66¾	4,225	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	66½	67⅝	66½	66⅞	+ ¼
11¼	12	1,100	Brunswick City	10	10⅞	10	10⅞	+ ⅞
79	81	250	Canada Southern	81½	81½	81	81	− ¼
111	111½	200	Canadian Pacific	111	111	111	111	− ½
162	165	260	Central R. R. of N. J.	163	163½	163	163½	+ ½
46¾	47	6,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	46⅞	47⅝	46¾	46¾	......
38½	39	1,200	Chicago & Alton	39⅝	39½	39	39	......
78	78½	400	Chicago & Alton pf.	78	78½	78	78	− ½
24⅛	24¼	2,800	Chicago Great West.	24	24½	24	24¼	+ ⅛
85½	86	10	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	84	84	84	84	......
42½	42¾	4,200	Chi., Ind. & Louis	43	43	41¾	42½	− ¼
75	75½	700	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	75¾	76	75	75½	− ½
163¼	163¾	14,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	163¾	164½	163⅛	163¾	+ ¼
188¼	189¼	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	189⅛	189⅛	189⅛	189⅛	+ ⅝
196	197	150	Chicago & Northw.	196¾	196¾	196¾	196¾	+ ¾
143	144½	1,400	Chi., R. I. & Pac., ex d	144¾	145	144	144	+2¼
23	23⅛	6,400	Chicago Term. Trans.	21½	23⅜	21½	23⅛	+1⅛
42¾	43	3,150	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	42	43⅜	42	43	+1½
..	..	100	Chicago Union Trac.	16	16	16	16	−1
97¼	97¾	400	C., C., C. & St. L.	97⅞	97⅞	97¼	97⅝	− ⅜
119	120	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	119	119	119	119	− ⅛
99	100	900	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100⅛	100¼	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅜
14¼	14½	900	Colorado Southern	14½	14⅝	14⅛	14½	+ ¼
55	55¼	800	Col. Southern 1st pf.	55	55	54¾	54¾	+ ½
25⅝	26	200	Col. Southern 2d pf.	25⅞	26	25⅞	26	......
222¾	223	2,800	Consolidated Gas	221¾	223½	221¾	223	+2
164½	165	1,150	Delaware & Hudson	165	166½	165	165	......
225¾	226	800	Del., Lack. & West.	224	227	224	226	+2
48⅜	48½	1,600	Denver & Rio Grande	48¼	49⅛	48⅛	48¼	+1¼
94	94½	1,070	Denver & R. G. pf.	94¾	94¾	94	94	− ¼
38	39	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	38½	38¾	38½	38¾	− ¼
141½	144½	200	Diamond Match Co.	144	144	144	144	......
7½	8	300	Dist. of America	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	......
26	27½	25	Dist. of America pf.	27	27	27	27	......
..	..	160	Dul., S. S. & At.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	− ¼
..	..	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
43⅜	43½	45,050	Erie	43⅜	43⅞	43⅛	43½	+ ⅜
71	71⅛	6,000	Erie 1st pf	71⅛	71¾	71	71⅛	− ¼
57¼	57⅝	1,600	Erie 2d pf	57¼	58	57¼	57¼	− ¼
60	61	700	Evans. & T. H.	63	63	61	61	−2¾
92½	94	200	Evans. & T. H. pf.	94	94	94	94	+5
30	34	100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	30	30	30	30	−3
262	263⅞	400	General Electric	262¼	263½	262¼	263½	+1½
188	188½	1,280	Great Northern pf	185	188	185	188	+3½
54	55	800	Hocking Valley	54¼	55	54¼	54½	+ ½
75	76	400	Hocking Valley pf.	75¾	76½	75¾	76	......
145¾	146	1,000	Illinois Central	146	146½	146	146⅛	+ ⅛
79	79¾	100	Internat. Paper pf.	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	......
94	95	200	Internat. Power Co.	95	95	94⅝	94⅝	− ⅜
6½	7	100	International Silver	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ¼
39½	40	700	Iowa Central	39½	40	39½	40	+1
72	73¼	100	Iowa Central pf.	73	73	73	73	+1
..	..	100	International Pump	46	46	46	46	......
45¾	46¼	1,200	Internat. Pump, ex d.	46	46½	46	46	+2
86	87	125	Internat. Pump pf.	86	86	86	86	+2
40⅞	41	400	Kansas City South. pf.	41	41	41	41	− ¼
90	92	50	Laclede Gas	95	95	95	95	......
67½	68	1,425	Lake Erie & West.	68	68	67½	67½	......
130	132	1,256	Lake Erie & West. pf.	129	130¾	129	130¾	+4¾
75	76	100	Long Island	76	76	76	76	+1
104½	104⅝	6,850	Louisville & Nashville	103½	105¼	103½	104⅝	+ ½
120½	120⅝	4,650	Manhattan Elevated	119⅝	120⅞	119⅝	120½	+ ½
165	165¼	2,500	Met. Street Railway	164½	165½	164¼	165	+ ¾
38¼	40	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	39	39	39	39	+1¼
24½	25	400	Mexican Central	25	25	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	2,500	Mexican National ctfs.	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
117	118	100	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	+ ¼
26	26½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	−1½
74	76	400	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	75	75	74	75	−1
28¾	29¼	550	Mo., Kan. & Texas	29¼	29¼	29	29	− ⅛
55½	56	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	55½	56½	55½	56	+1¼
104¼	104¾	8,660	Missouri Pacific	104⅞	105¼	103½	104⅛	− ½
147½	148½	2,100	New York Air Brake	144½	148½	144½	147½	+5
157½	157¾	9,800	New York Central	157	159½	156¾	157¾	+1¾
50	50½	3,800	N. Y., C. & St. L.	51	51½	50	50½	+ ½
88	90	400	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	90	90¾	90	90	......
35¾	35⅞	19,740	N. Y., Ont. & West.	35⅝	36¼	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅜
55¾	55⅞	13,100	Norfolk & Western	55½	56⅛	55¼	55¾	+ ⅜
97	98½	100	Northern Pacific pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	......
69½	74	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	72	72	72	72	+1
41	42	100	Pacific Mail	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
146	146⅛	16,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	145½	147⅛	145½	146	+ ½
108⅞	109	500	People's Gas, Chicago	109⅛	109⅛	108⅞	108⅞	− ⅛
..	..	2,780	People's Gas, Chi., rts.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1¼	......
37	38	550	Peoria & Eastern	39	39	37¼	37¼	− ¼
73	77	113	Père Marquette	75	75	75	75	+4¾
41	41½	1,100	Pressed Steel Car	41⅜	41⅞	41⅜	41⅝	+ ½
81	82	500	Pressed Steel Car pf.	81	82⅝	81	82⅝	+1⅝
210½	212	325	Pullman Company	211¾	211¾	211¾	211¾	+1⅝
42¾	43	5,500	Reading	42⅝	43¼	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
76¾	77	1,700	Reading 1st pf	76¾	77	76¾	76¾	+ ⅛
54¼	54½	1,600	Reading 2d pf.	54	54½	54	54½	+ ⅞
15	15¼	2,650	Republic Iron & Steel	15	15½	14⅞	15¼	+ ¼
67	67¼	1,900	Rep. I. & S. pf., ex d.	65⅜	67⅛	65⅜	67	+1¼
25	26	200	Rubber Goods	26½	26½	26	26	− ½
120¼	120½	900	St. L. & Adirondack	120	120¼	120	120¼	+ ¼
66½	68	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	68	68	68	68	+1
46	46¼	2,050	St. L. & San Fran.	45⅝	46¼	45⅝	45⅞	+ ⅜
68¼	68½	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	67¾	68½	67¾	68½	+ ½
30¾	31¼	1,000	St. Louis Southw.	31	31¾	31	31½	+ ¾
63	63¾	1,750	St. Louis Southw. pf.	63¼	63⅞	63¼	63¼	+ ¼
58¼	58⅜	20,700	Southern Pacific	58½	58⅞	58⅛	58⅜	− ⅛
34⅝	34¾	98,150	Southern Railway	34⅝	35¼	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅜
89¼	89⅜	9,300	Southern Railway pf.	89⅛	90	89	89½	+ ½
4⅛	4¾	100	Standard R. & T.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
63½	64½	1,500	Tenn. Coal & Iron	64¼	64½	64	64	+ ½
42¾	43	4,900	Texas Pacific	43	43¾	42¾	42¾	− ⅛
21¼	22	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅜
35½	36½	700	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	35	36½	35	36	+1¼
..	..	500	Twin City R. T.	102½	103	102½	102½	+ ½
99⅝	99¾	40,400	Union Pacific	99⅝	100½	99⅜	99¾	+ ½
88½	89¼	100	Union Pacific pf.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	− ⅜
43⅞	44	22,080	United States Steel	44⅛	44½	43¾	44	......
94⅛	94¼	7,000	U. S. Steel pf.	94¼	95	94	94⅛	− ⅛
13	13¼	1,025	United States Leather	13	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
81½	82	500	U. S. Leather pf.	81½	81½	81½	81½	......
22	22⅛	3,400	Wabash	22¼	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛	− ⅛
40¼	40⅜	4,100	Wabash pf	40	40⅞	40	40¼	+ ⅛
92⅜	92½	1,700	West. Union Tel., ex d.	92⅝	93	92½	92½	− ¼
19	19½	1,950	Wheel. & Lake Erie	18½	20½	18½	19½	+2
51	52	730	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	52	53	51	51⅞	+2⅝
..	..	400	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	32⅞	32⅞	31⅝	31⅝	+3⅛
22¼	22½	750	Wisconsin Central	22½	22⅝	22	22⅝	− ⅛
42	44¼	150	Wisconsin Central pf.	43	43	43	43	......
Sales.....		647,629						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	108½	109
2s, c., 1930	109	109½
3s, r., 1918	108	109
3s, c., 1918	108	109
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109½
4s, r., 1907	112	113
4s, c., 1907	113	114
4s, r., 1925	139	140½
4s, c., 1925	139	140½
5s, r., 1904	108	109
5s, c., 1904	108	109
D. C. 3-65s	125	..
Adams Exp.	180	200
Alb. & Sus.	215	..
[illegible] W.	120	..
A. A. C. pf.	..	88½
Am. Bicycle.	2⅞	3¼
Am. Bic. pf.	..	18
Am. Coal	180	220
A. C. O. pf.	90	91
Am. D. Tel.	34	36
Am. Exp.	190	197
Am. Lin. Co.	17	20
Am. M. Co.	6½	7
Am. Loc. pf.	85	86
Am. Snuff	..	46
Am. S. pf.	83½	89
A. S. R. pf.	121	126
A. T. & C.	98	100
Am. Tob. pf.	145	..
Ann Arbor	20½	22
Ann A. pf.	52	55
B. & O. pf.	94¼	94¾
B. A. L. pf.	108	..
B. Un. Gas.	212	217
B., R. & P.	92	92¾
B., R. & P. pf.	122	125
B., C. R. & N.	135	..
C. C. & C.	40	..
C. & E. Ill.	126	130
C. & E. Ill. pf.	130	..
C. G. W. pf., B.	48½	49
C. G. W. d.	90	93
C., St. P., M. & Om.	135	145
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	175	200
C., L. & W.	30	..
C., L. & W. pf.	67	76¾
Cleve. & P.	189	..
C. F. & I. pf.	123	132
C. & H. C. & I.	18	20
Com. Cable, ex div.	175	185
Consol. Coal.	63½	..
Cont. Tob.	67¾	68¼
Cont. T. pf.	115	117¼
D. & S. W.	..	69
D. & S. W. pf.		69
Gluc. S. R.	56	57
G. S. R. pf.	101	105
Homestake, ex div.	100	..
Ill. C., l. l.	102	..
Int. P. Co.	24¼	25
Int. Sil. pf.	33	38
Joliet & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & M.	34¼	34⅝
Kan. C. So.	19½	21
K. & D. M.	7	8
K. & D. M. pf.	30	35
King. & P.	..	10
Lacl. G. pf.	101	102
Lake Shore	251¼	280
Man. Beach	8	18
Md. Coal pf.	65	75
M. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	92	93
Mich. Cent.	105	..
M. & St. L.	108	108¾
Mor. & Es.	195	197
N., C. & St. L.	75	100
Nat. Biscuit.	43	44
Nat. Bis. pf.	101	102
Nat. L. pf.	87	90
Nat. Salt.	41	42
Nat. S. pf.	75	77
New C. Coal.	20	27
N. Y. & N. H., ex div.	211	213
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	115	120
N. Y., L. & W.	135	140
N. & W. pf.	88¼	90½
North Am.	98½	99
Ont. Min., ex div.	12¼	13
Pac. Coast	65	70
P. C. 1st pf.	90	98
Pere M. pf.	82	85
P., Ft. W. & C.	189	..
P., F. W. & C. sp.	184	..
Quicksilver	3	4
Quicksil'r pf.	8½	10½
Rens. & Sar.	204	215
R., W. & O.	137	..
Rub. G. pf.	73	79
St. J. & G. I.	12	13
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	25	27
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	78	82
S.-S. S. & I.	29½	32
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	78	81
T. P. L. Tr.	33	38
Third Av.	120	123
Tol., P. & W.	8½	..
U. B. & P.	16	16½
U. B. & P. pf.	72	74
U. S. Exp.	92	97
U. S. Rub.	18¾	19¼
U. S. R. pf.	52¼	57
Va.-Car. C.	60⅛	61⅛
Va.-C. C. pf.	123	124
W.-F. Exp.	160	175

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,199,323, against $1.[illegible]78 last week and $2,266,757 last year. The value marketed was $2,380,076, against $2,165,009 last week and $2,183,520 last year.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

J. R. McCay will become Metropolitan District Agent of the Imperial Insurance Company of London on Oct. 1.

Wood Brothers have been appointed New York suburban general agents of the Thuringia Insurance Company of Erfurt, Germany.

President De Camp of the Western Union (fire underwriters) has named the following committee to investigate the legality of the Kentucky franchise tax law so far as it applies to fire insurance companies: Barbee & Castleman of the Royal Insurance Company, Cofran & Bissell of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and J. H. Lenahan of the Phenix Insurance Company.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$187,409,914
Gold	105,949,739
Silver	22,051,478
United States notes	9,910,950
Treasury notes of 1890	187,263
National banknotes	9,113,520
Total receipts this day	6,210,980
Total receipts this month	28,785,336
Total receipts this year	126,499,802
Total expenditures this day	2,865,000
Total expenditures this month	21,190,000
Total expenditures this year	112,849,088
Deposits in National banks	117,654,520
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	352,886
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	2,780,576
Customs	2,983,176
Miscellaneous	477,226

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$304,504,689
Silver dollars	441,349,000
Silver dollars of 1890	712,208
Silver bullion of 1890	42,880,792
Total	$789,446,689

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$304,504,689
Silver certificates outstanding	441,349,000
Treasury notes outstanding	43,593,000
Total	$789,446,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$71,184,219
Gold certificates	34,765,520
Silver coin and bullion	15,008,659
Silver certificates	7,042,819
United States notes	9,910,950
Other assets	19,480,665
Total in treasury	$157,392,834
Deposits in National banks	117,654,520
Total	$275,047,355
Current liabilities	87,637,440
Available cash balance	$187,409,914

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in September showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Alabama Great Southern	$3,522
Chesapeake & Ohio	21,135
Chicago Great Western	2,932
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,066
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific	23,054
Detroit Southern	3,828
Hocking Valley	10,433
Kanawha & Michigan	4,590
Louisville & Nashville	91,695
St. Louis & San Francisco	33,797
Southern Railway	60,867
Total increase, 11 roads	$265,919
Increase previously reported	500,000
Total increase, 28 roads	$765,945

⁂

The following showed decreases:

Central of Georgia	$12,960
Rio Grande Southern	1,857
Toledo, Peoria & Western	184
Total decrease, 3 roads	$15,001
Decrease previously reported	31,769
Total decrease, 8 roads	$46,770
Net increase	$719,175

$65,000 for Another Seat on 'Change.

It was reported yesterday that L. W. Prior of Dennison, Prior & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, has arranged to purchase a New York Stock Exchange seat for $65,000, the price at which one seat was sold last week. Previous to that, the high price since the panic of May 9 was $62,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

	Sales.	Price.
U S 4s, coup, 1925	1,000	139¼
Virginia funded debt 2-3s	10,000	96¼
Adams Express 4s	500	103
Am Hide & L 6s	2,000	94
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s	4,000	104¼
	2,000	104⅛
	5,000	104¼
	1,000	104⅜
	12,000	104¼
Adjustment 4s	25,000	97
	1,000	97½
	500	98
Stamped	76,000	94½
Balt & Ohio 4s	7,000	103½
Balt & Ohio 4s, registered	5,000	101¼
Balt & O conv deb 4s	50,000	107
	10,000	107⅛
	18,000	107¼
B'klyn Un El 1st	10,000	100¾
	3,000	100½
B'klyn Un Gas 5s	16,000	118
Cent of Ga con 5s	2,000	106¾
	1,000	106½
	10,000	106⅞
	34,000	107
Cent of Ga 1st inc	10,000	80¼
	6,000	82
Cent of Ga 2d inc	5,000	30½
Cent Pac gtd 3½s	1,000	87½
	500	87¾
Ches & O gen 4½s	38,000	106
Chi & Alton 3½s	20,000	84½
	25,000	85
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds	20,000	96⅝
	11,000	96¼
	10,000	96⅝
	53,000	96⅝
	2,000	96⅝
	22,000	96¾
	30,000	96⅝
	120,000	96½
	19,000	96¾
C, St L & N O 5s	10,000	128
C, St L & Pitt 1st	1,000	123½
Chi Term Tran 4s	9,000	94
C, Ind, St L & C 4s	6,000	104
	7,000	104½
Col Mid 1st 4s	1,000	82¾
Col Mid 1st 3-4s	42,000	80
Col & South 1st 4s	1,000	87½
	5,000	88
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s	1,000	102¼
Distilling Co of Am col trust 5s	4,000	84
	5,000	84⅜
East Tenn, V & G con 1st 5s	12,000	120
Erie 1st con 4s	25,000	98¼
	40,000	98
Erie 1st gen 4s	75,000	88
	5,000	88½
	10,000	88⅜
Erie, Penn, col tr 4s	10,000	92⅜
Gal, H & S A, M & P Div 5s	5,000	107¼
Hock Val 1st 4½s	9,000	106½
Iowa Cent 1st 5s	5,000	117½
Kanawha & M 1st	6,000	97½
Kan City South 3s	10,000	69½
L S & M S 3½s	1,000	109
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s	1,000	101⅜
Met W Side El of Chi 4s	2,000	101
Mex Cent 1st inc	20,000	33¼
	19,000	33
Mex Cent 2d inc	60,000	22¾
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	6,000s20F	98⅝
	1,000	98¾
Mo, K & T of T 5s	1,000	106¼
	5,000	106½
Mo Pac trust 5s	15,000	105
	35,000	105¼
Mob & new 6s	1,000s20F	129
Moh & Mal inc	80,000	105½
	50,000	105⅜
N Y Cent & Hud Riv, L S col 3½s, regis	5,000	94
N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s	81,000	96
N Y, O & W ref 4s	7,000	103
Nor & W con 4s	8,500	102½
	500	103
North Pac 4s	88,000	104½
Registered	1,000	104¾
North Pac gen 3s	1,000	72¼
	15,000	72½
	2,000	72¼
Peoria & E inc 4s	15,000	74½
	10,000	74
	5,000	74½
	10,000	74¾
	35,000	75
	10,000	75½
	45,000	76
	20,000	75½
Reading gen 4s	29,000	96
	5,000	95¾
Rio Gr West 1st	2,000	100½
St L, I M & South gen 5s	5,000	116
St L, I M & South unif & ref 4s	5,000	90½
	5,000	90¾
St L S'w'n 1st	10,000	97⅝
	5,000	97¾
St L S'w'n 2d	16,000	79½
	6,000	79¾
	2,000	80
	5,000	79½
	36,000	79¾
	5,000	79⅞
	12,000	80
	20,000	79¼
	10,000	79½
	10,000	79¼
	5,000	79⅜
San A & A P 4s	2,000	86½
	10,000	86⅝
	15,000	86¾
South Pac 4s	20,000	91⅛
	10,000	91⅝
	17,000	91⅞
So Pac of Cal con 5s, stamped	1,000	110
South Pac 4s	10,000	91½
South Ry 1st 5s	18,000	116¾
Stand R & T inc	1,000	6½
Tol, St L & W 4s	3,000	84½
Union Pac 1st 4s	10,000	105
	18,000	105¼
	5,000	105⅜
	5,000	105½
	2,500	105¾
	500	105
	42,000	105¼
Union Pac conv 4s	70,000	107⅛
	1,000	107
	40,000	107⅛
	5,000	107¼
	15,000	107⅜
	15,000	107½
	25,000	107¾
	60,000	107½
	5,000	107⅜
	10,000	107½
	102,000	107⅝
	150,000	107¼
	30,000	107⅝
	45,000	107¼
	10,000	107⅝
	10,000	107½
Wabash deb B	30,000	62⅝
	30,000	62⅝
	10,000	62⅞
	40,000	63
	10,000	63⅛
	10,000	63⅜
	20,000	63¼
	20,000	63⅝
	10,000	63¼
	40,000	63
	10,000	63¼
	25,000	63½
	5,000	63⅝
	10,000	63½
	10,000	63
	10,000	62⅞
	66,000	63
	5,000	63⅛
	5,000	63
	20,000	63⅛
	1,000	63
	50,000	63¼
	10,000	63⅜
	10,000	63¼
	10,000	63⅝
	40,000	63
	15,000	63⅛
	10,000	63
	10,000	63¼
	30,000	63⅝
West Shore 4s	3,000	113
West Shore 4s, reg	1,000	112
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s	50,000	90¼
	10,000	90⅜
	1,000	91
Total sales	$3,256,500	

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
32,390	Amal. Copper	105¾	108¾	104¼	106¼
130	Am. Car & F.	29⅞	30¼	29⅞	30
2,800	Am. Sugar	134½	135¼	134	134⅛
7,640	At., T. & S. F.	76½	77	76¼	76⅝
130	A., T. & S. F. pf.	96⅝	97	96⅝	97
10	Balt. & Ohio	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
1,460	Brook. Rap. Tr.	66⅝	67⅝	66½	67
50	Ches. & Ohio	47⅜	47⅜	47	47
110	Chi. Gt. West.	24¼	24⅞	24	24½
6,380	Chi., M. & St. P.	163¼	164½	163	163⅝
30	Chi., R. I. & P.	144¾	145	144¾	145
30	Col. Southern	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
4,390	Erie	43⅝	43¾	43	43½
4,030	Louis. & Nash.	104⅜	105	104⅜	104⅞
2,050	Manhattan	119⅝	120¾	119½	120¾
90	Mexican Central	25	25¼	25	25¼
90	Mexican National	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
430	Mo. Pacific	105	105⅜	103⅞	104⅛
70	N. Y. Central	158¾	159⅜	158	158
610	N. Y., Ont. & W.	35⅝	36¼	35⅝	35⅝
60	Norfolk & West.	56¼	56⅛	55⅞	55⅞
100	Pennsylvania	147	147	146⅝	146⅝
170	People's Gas	109⅜	109⅜	108⅞	109
30	Peo. Gas, rights	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,230	Reading	42⅝	43½	42⅝	42¾
700	Read. 1st pf.	76¾	77	76⅝	77
180	Read. 2d pf.	54	54½	54	54½
300	Rep. Steel	15¼	15⅝	15	15¼
50	St. L. & Adir.	120¼	120¼	120⅛	120⅛
4,500	Southern Pac.	58⅝	59	58¼	58⅝
5,600	Southern Ry.	34½	35¼	34⅜	34⅞
10	Southern Ry. pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½
1,070	Tenn. C. & I.	64	64¾	64	64¾
20	Texas Pacific	43⅝	43⅝	43¼	43¼
13,930	Union Pacific	99⅝	100¼	99¼	99⅞
690	U. S. Leather	13⅛	13¼	13	13
6,120	U. S. Steel	44	44⅝	43⅞	44
50	U. S. Steel pf.	94⅜	94⅜	94½	94½
10	Wabash	22½	22½	22½	22½
170	Wabash pf.	40¼	41	40¼	40⅜
70	Western Union	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
97,910					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	St. L. S. W. 2d.	80	80	80	80
5,000	Wabash deb. B.	63	63	63	63
$7,000					

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27d per ounce and in New York at 58⅛c. Mexican silver dollars at 45½c.

On the Stock Exchange 1,500 shares of Iron Silver sold at .65.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Comstock sold at .07½, 300 Dunkin at .08, 300 Elkton at 1.70, 1,000 Hart Mining at .13, 400 Isabella at .60, 300 Little Chief at .13, 200 Ontario at 12.75@12.87½, 200 Ophir at .77, 1,000 Pharmacist at .09½ seller 10, and 100 Quicksilver at 4.00.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The report of the Nassau Bank will be found in another column.

Particulars will be found in the advertisement columns of dividends declared by the Amalgamated Copper Company, the United States Projectile Company, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, and the Continental Trust Company, and of coupons due on bonds of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and the Gramercy Sugar Company.

MARQUAND & CO.'S LOSSES.

Complete Schedule of Assets and Liabilities Filed—Brokerage House Failed for $4,100,180.

Henry W. Taft, counsel for Frank Sullivan Smith, the assignee of the insolvent firm of Henry Marquand & Co., which failed on June 28, the day after the failure of the Seventh National Bank, filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday a complete schedule of assets and liabilities of the firm.

This schedule gives the liabilities as $9,198,676, the nominal assets as $8,992,230, and the actual assets as $5,098,496, or an excess of liabilities over actual assets of $4,100,180. The figures for both nominal and actual assets include those pledged as collateral.

The assets consist of: Securities on hand, nominal, $881,450; actual, $8,866; equities in collateral held by brokers, nominal, $4,918,330, less loans and interest of $3,372,473, leaving a balance of $1,545,856; equities in collateral held by brokers, actual, $3,598,639, less loans and interest of $3,372,473, leaving a balance of $226,166; equities in collateral held by creditors other than brokers, nominal, $298,000; actual, $147,218, less indebtedness to creditors of $122,956 on each, leaving net nominal $175,043; actual, $24,261; accounts receivable, nominal, $58,135; actual, $34,720; notes, nominal, $1,886; actual, $111; miscellaneous, nominal and actual, $1,535; cash $4; fixtures and furniture, nominal and actual, $338. A summary of these totals give nominal assets $2,664,250 and actual assets $296,003.

The liabilities are divided as follows: Unsecured balances of loans after deducting value of collateral, viz., loans and accrued interest, $2,770,509, less value of collateral, nominal, $2,796,500; actual, $1,285,534, leaving a balance of $1,484,974; unsecured balances after deducting value of collateral held by creditors other than bankers, $26,998, less value of collateral, nominal, $36,000; actual, $21,528, leaving a balance of $5,460; estimated liabilities in liquidation of customers' accounts, $2,600,000; unsecured creditors for balances of closed stock transactions on deposit accounts, $302,449; for salaries and supplies, $3,298; total, $4,396,184. Contingent liabilities of New York Stock Exchange members who are preferred creditors against the seat of Henry Marquand, Jr., $38,118.

Among the stocks and bonds on hand are those of a lot of companies, the greater part of which are unmarketable, $770,100 being the stock of the Inter-State Advertising Company, now extinct. Among the others are the Indo-Egyptian Compress Company, nominal, $20,000; actual, $600; Compressed Air Company, nominal, $14,800; actual, $2,072; Distilling Company of America, nominal, $17,000; actual, $1,530.

Among the stocks and bonds pledged as collateral are Central New York and Western Railway Company, actual, $249,147; Detroit City Gas Company, $271,450; Gas and Electric Company of Bergen County, N. J., $968,080; Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, $154,000; Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, $433,080; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, $141,300; Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad Company, $1,513,250; St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, $873,090.

Among the secured creditors are the Seventh National Bank, $1,607,523; Russell Sage, $366,029; J. P. Morgan & Co., $230,593; American Exchange National Bank, $244,094; Bank of America, $101,183; First National Bank of Shenandoah, Penn., $207,000; Hanover National Bank, $135,594; Ninth National Bank, $100,379; Berkshire Life Insurance Company, $152,416; Blair & Co., $100,192; Simon Borg & Co., $100,050; Bowling Green Trust Company, $150,558; Colonial Trust Company, $154,496; Knickerbocker Trust Company, $230,502; Nassau Trust Company of Brooklyn, $106,244; North American Trust Company, $145,157; Union Trust Company, $173,776; Pacific Improvement Company, $248,760; Underwriting Syndicate, Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad Company, $639,600.

L. V. Hill in Atlantic Trust Co. Board.

Louis V. Hill, son of J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway Company, yesterday was elected a Director of the Atlantic Trust Company. Mr. Hill is assistant to his father in the management of the Great Northern Road, as well as President of the Eastern Railway of Minnesota and the Duluth Terminal Company.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.76½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.64¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.39
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, middling	.08⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.25
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	20.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.05¾
Pork, mess	16.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.09⅛
Lard, prime	10.65
Butter, Western creamery	.21

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; wheat, No. 3, 66¼@68¾c; No. 2 red, 71½c; No. 2 corn, 58⅜c; No. 2 yellow, 58⅝@59c; No. 2 oats, 36½@37c; No. 2 white, 38¼@39c; No. 3 white, 38@39¼c; No. 2 rye, 56@56½c; fair to choice malting barley, 55@60c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.61; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.61@$1.64; prime timothy seed, $5.25@$5.35; mess pork, per barrel, $14.90@$14.95; lard, per 100 lb, $9.87½@$9.95; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.70@$8.90; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7⅝@7⅞c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.30@$9.40.

COTTON.—The market for cotton futures opened firm in tone with prices 5@8 points higher on fairly generous buying to cover shorts for Wall Street account and on European orders. For a time around the opening New Orleans and other Southern interests bought here. The influences bearing on the market were of marked bullish character. Liverpool was 2½ points higher than expected, receipts were surprisingly light, the weather South was very unfavorable to late cotton and to picking, reports from dry goods and cotton cloth markets were unquestionably satisfactory, while revised estimates as to the yield this year showed further reductions. On the other hand there was little other than poor speculative trade on which to sell cotton. But despite the bullish news at hand, the market gave way to bear pressure before the end of the first half hour, and January eased off from 7.84c to 7.77c. Claims that the long interest was "topheavy," and that demand from cotton South was gaunt, tended to check aggressive investment buying. Nevertheless, soon after midday shorts began to lose confidence in their positions while buying for outside account grew apace. Reports that frost had appeared over the northern portions of the central and western sections of the belt last night and a forecast for more frost pretty much over the entire northern district last night started buying to protect oversales. Then came the weekly figures for the amount of cotton brought into sight. These showed 177,000 bales, as compared with 225,410 bales last year, 275,085 bales in 1899, and 233,483 bales in 1898. This startling deficiency was more than the bears had taken into account, and on the general buying which followed January advanced from 7.78c to 7.88c. From this level there was some reaction later under profit taking, but the market as a whole was decidedly firm in the last hour. The fear that Liverpool would come much higher in the morning, that The Chronicle's review of the weather South would be very unfavorable, and that the frost area last night might extend further than forecasted, impelled shorts to retreat hastily and stimulated buying for a marked further advance. Trading was more active than at any time of late, and business through commission houses showed a gratifying increase. The market was finally steady with prices net 8@10 points higher. Spot cotton closed steady with quotations 1-16c higher, on the basis of 8⅜c for middling upland and 8⅝c for middling Gulf. Sales, 1,297 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans firm, 1-16c higher at 8⅛c; Mobile steady, 1-16c lower, at 7 11-16c; Savannah steady, 3-16c higher, at 7 15-16c; Charleston firm, unchanged, at 7¾c; Norfolk firm, unchanged, at 8¼c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8⅛c; Augusta steady, 1-16c higher, at 8c; St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 8c. Estimated receipts at New Orleans to-day are 5,000 to 6,000 bales, as compared with 3,041 bales last week and 12,420 bales actual last year. At Houston, 9,800 to 10,300 bales, as compared with 9,582 bales last week and 11,306 bales last year.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.

Weekly Movement.

	Bales.
Port receipts	111,283
Overland to mills and Canada	5,256
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	34,000
Gain of stock at interior towns	27,020
Brought into sight for the week ending Sept. 20	177,559

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

For the twenty days ended Sept. 20, 1901.

Port receipts	220,306
Overland to mills and Canada	7,310
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	94,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	37,340
Brought into sight during twenty days, to date	358,956

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	7.79	7.83	7.79	7.83@7.85
October	7.76	7.84	7.73	7.81@7.82
November	7.80	7.84	7.77	7.82@7.83
December	7.83	7.87	7.75	7.84@7.85
January	7.83	7.88	7.77	7.85@7.86
February	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.85@7.86
March	7.84	7.90	7.80	7.86@7.87
April	7.84	7.86	7.84	7.86@7.88
May	7.86	7.91	7.82	7.88@7.90

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20.—Spot cotton, moderate demand, prices steady; American middling, 4 11-16d; ordinary, 3 29-32d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 8,400 bales of American. Receipts, 6,000 bales, including 5,600 bales of American. Futures opened quiet and closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, September, 4 35-64@4 36-64d, sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 26-64@4 27-64d, sellers; October and November, 4 22-64@4 23-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 20-64d, sellers; December and January, 4 19-64@4 20-64d, sellers; January and February, 4 19-64@4 20-64d, sellers; February and March 4 19-64@4 20-64d, sellers; March and April, 4 20-64d, sellers; April and May, 4 20-64d, sellers.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 20.—Cloths and yarns quiet and steady.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 70½c; September, 69⅝c; December, 72c; May, 75½c; No. 2 hard, 69½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 58⅝c; December, 59⅝c; May, 61⅝@61¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 37c; December, 38½c; May, 40¼c; No. 2 white, 39@39¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 20.—Wheat—Unsettled; close: No. 1 Northern, 71@71½c; No. 2 Northern, 68@69½c; December, 71⅛c. Rye—Firmer; No. 1, 55c. Barley—Firmer; No. 2, 60c; sample, 55@59c. Corn—December, 58c.

DULUTH, Sept. 20.—Close: Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 72c; No. 2 Northern, 66½c; No. 1 Northern, 69c; September, 69c; October, 68⅝c; December, 69½c; May, 72¾c. Oats—36⅞@36⅝c. Corn—Not quoted.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 20.—Close: Wheat—Cash, 69¼c; December, 68½@68⅝c; May, 71½c; on track: No. 1 hard, 72¼c; No. 1 Northern, 69¼c; No. 2 Northern, 66⅞c.

BREADSTUFFS.—**WHEAT**—Relative steadiness of foreign markets after the holiday, together with the influence of a strong provision list and rather large clearances, kept the local wheat market in a steady position all the early part of the day, but did not prove bullish enough to prevent a sharp setback in the afternoon, which left final prices unchanged from the previous close. During much of the session trade was in the hands of pit operators, and therefore very narrow. Export transactions, still checked by the low views of buyers, did not exceed 20 loads at all seaboard points. The primary movement and statistics generally, being for two days, were somewhat difficult to compare with last year, but seemed to be about a stand-off, as the clearances reached a full million bushels, to some extent diverting attention from the large Spring wheat arrivals. Both The Modern Miller and Price Current spoke of restricted Winter wheat marketing and a favorable situation as to Autumn seeding. The Argentine crop outlook also came in for some attention, but advices were too conflicting to prove of much value on either side of the market. The Argentine shipments amounted to 168,000 bushels, and the visible supply was just the same as last week. So far this season Argentine exports have only been 28,312,000 bushels, against 66,839,000 bushels a year ago. Stocks of wheat at Minneapolis are expected to increase 350,000 bushels for the week. At the best point of the day December wheat in the local market touched 77⅛c, and from that sold off to 76 9-16c, closing at 76¾c. A Broomhall cable said the Winter wheat harvest in Southwestern Russia had been good, but in southeastern sections was unsatisfactory. The Spring wheat harvest has been generally worse than the Winter. The public cable reported Liverpool wheat ⅛d lower at the close. Berlin ¼@½ mark off, and Budapest 4 points down. Paris markets were closed. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, New York, 76¾c, nominal; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 76¾c, prompt; new No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 77¼c, to arrive; new No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 75¼c, prompt; new No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 74¾c, to arrive; new No. 2 hard, New York, 76¾c, and new No. 2 red, New York, 76½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.65@$3.90; Winter straights, $3.30@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $20@$21.50, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Quiet; fair to good, $2.85@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. Cornmeal—Dull; kiln-dried, $3.30@$3.60, as to brand. Bag Meal—Steady; fine white and yellow, $1.30@$1.50; coarse, $1.20@$1.25. Feed—Firm; Spring bran, spot, $17.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.60@$18; Spring bran, bulk, $17; coarse Winter bran, $18.50@$20; city bran, $18; corn meal, $29; linseed oilcake, $29; corn oilcake, $22.50; hominy chop, $21; oil meal, $30.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	75⅛	75 3-16	75	75
December	77	77⅛	76 9-16	76¾
May	80⅛	80⅜	79⅞	80
Corn—				
September	63¾	63¾	63 11-16	63¾
December	63⅝	63 15-16	63⅝	63⅝
May	64¾	65¼	64⅝	64½
Lard—				
September		..	..	10.70

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	69¼	69¼	69	69
December	71½	71⅝	70⅞	71¼
May	74⅝	75⅛	74⅜	75⅝
Corn—				
September	57¼	57⅜	56⅝	56⅝
December	59	59⅜	58¼	58⅝
May	61⅛	61⅜	60⅝	60¾
Oats—				
September	35	35¼	35	35¼
December	36⅞	36⅞	36 5-16	38⅝
May	39	39	38 5-16	38⅝
Lard—				
October	9.82½	10.22½	9.82½	10.17½
January	9.45	9.77½	9.42½	9.65
Ribs—				
October	8.70	8.85	8.70	8.85
January	8.35	8.60	8.32½	8.55
Pork—				
October	14.90	15.10	14.90	14.92½
January	16.15	16.40	16.07½	16.35

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm; mess, $16@$17; family, $17@$17.50; short clear, $17.50@$19. BEEF—Strong; mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—Firm, $20@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Firmer; bacons, 8¾c; 180 lb, 8¾c; 160 lb, 9¼c; 140 lb, 9¼c; pigs, 9½@9⅝c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking, 11¼c; 10 lb, 10¼@10½c; 12 lb, 9¾@10c; 14 lb, 9½c; pickled shoulders firm, 7¼c; pickled hams quiet, 10¼@10¾c. TALLOW—Firm; city, 5¾c; country, 5¾@6c. LARD—Strong, $10.65; city lard strong, $9.75@$9.90; refined lard strong; South America, $11.50; Continent, $10.80; Brazil, kegs, $12.65; compound strong, 7½@7¾c. STEARINE—Strong; oleo, 11c; city lard, stearine, 11¼c.

Reports of State Banks.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the 12th day of September, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$20,175,878.64
Overdrafts		4,614.56
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		1,202,482.64
Banking house and lot		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		332,201.21
Specie		10,593,172.09
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		2,516,922.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$7,116,513.85	
Other items carried as cash	95,691.57	
		7,212,205.42
		$42,937,476.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	847,047.43
Due depositors	28,066,965.46
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	10,243,904.07
Unpaid dividends	2,059.00
Taxes	27,500.00
	$42,937,476.56

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier, of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 12th day of September, 1901, as the day on which such report shall be made.

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 16th day of September, 1901, before me.
WALTER S. TULEY,
Notary Public, Kings County.

[Seal of Notary.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NASSAU BANK,

New York, at the close of business on the 12th day of September, 1901:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,404,585.58
Overdrafts		1,179.23
Due from banks and bankers for collections		323,790.02
Real estate		49,550.00
U. S. and other bonds		392,204.44
Specie		284,682.52
U. S. legal tenders and notes of National banks		317,680.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$213,805.25	
U. S. revenue stamps	843.00	
		214,648.25
Vault and fixtures		2,000.00
		$3,990,320.04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	39,819.82
Due depositors	3,188,692.22
Unpaid dividends	178.00
Reserved for taxes	10,000.00
Collateral account	1,630.00
	$3,990,320.04

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JAMES C. BELL, Vice President, and WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier of The Nassau Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 9 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 12th day of September, 1901, as the day on which such report shall be made.

J. C. BELL, Vice President.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 20th day of Sept., 1901, before me.
RAPHAEL M. MATTESON,
Notary Public,
N. Y. Co.

[Seal of Notary.]

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.—Joseph Monaghan, Alice S. Brown, Louis Bauer.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—In re Aluminum Press Company.—Philip W. Hall. In re American Cask Company, (two cases.)—Eugene M. Engelman.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Zelia Dubois vs. Hortense U. Dube—Stephen B. Brague.

CITY COURT—Schuchman, J.—Isaac Steg vs. Benjamin Sprey—Samuel I. Frankenstein.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Bristow vs. Johnsen, (two cases.)—Clarence L. Westcott. Hyde vs. Reuben—T. I. Chatfield. Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Roe—Edward Jacobs. Lowenfeld vs. Hofmann—Max Moses. Luyster vs. O'Brien—Max Moses. Bowers vs. Bowers—Edward Jacobs. Hunter vs. Ericson, (two cases)—E. Fixman. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Kelly—Eugene Smith. In re American Beer Cask Company, (two cases)—D. P. Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Whitney vs. Whitney—Maurice Untermyer. Stickney vs. Schnugg—Wilber McBride. Loundes vs. Ferrier (two cases)—Gerard Roberts. Harlem Savings Bank vs. Hamilton—David Thomson. Stempel vs. Tobin—Henry De F. Baldwin. Burch vs. Burch—Charles H. Knox.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West One Hundred and Seventh Street Apartment House Sold—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

B. McKeon has sold for Patrick McMorrow for about $140,000 the seven-story elevator apartment house, known as the Algonquin, 6 and 8 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, on plot 50 by 100.11. The buyer is represented by S. H. Josephs.

G. Tuoti & Co. and P. Ijperato have sold for Louis Lese for about $224,000 the eight seven-story tenements 333 to 339 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street and 336 to 342 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, each 25 by 87 by 100.11. Before the sale of these properties was effected they were leased through the same brokers for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $90,000.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold to Dr. Burnett C. McIntyre the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 162 West Seventy-third Street, 18.6 by 55 by 102.2.

The church property at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and Lorillard Place, Fordham, formerly occupied by the Beth-Eden Baptist Church, has been sold for the owner, C. A. Tatum, to the United Presbyterian Board of Missions through Broker William Stonebridge.

William Henry Folsom has sold to the Charles Smith Construction Company for $22,500 the five-story double tenement 512 West Forty-ninth Street, 26.4 by 100.5.

It is reported that W. B. & G. F. Chamberlain have sold the two five-story brick double tenements 558 and 560 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

B. Frank McQuay has sold for Louis Eickwort to Leon Barber the two-story frame dwelling 2,156 Hughes Avenue, just north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

59 East Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Fritz Feddecke	$20,452

By Samuel Goldsticker.

20 West Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 185 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Linda M. Allen	28,000

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Union Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 39.3 by 172.8, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, James F. Umpleby, Jr.	30,512

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Park Avenue, east side, 777.5 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for a three-story brick dwelling, with store, 50 by 80; L. D. Retman of 566 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; Cunningham & Bullard of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 530 and 532 West Twenty-first Street, for a one-story frame shed, 50 by 20; James Lynch of 333 West Twentieth Street, owner; Henry Davidson of 240 West Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $300.

Blondell Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of Eastchester Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 48; Joseph Carroll of Blondell Avenue and Eastchester Road, owner; T. W. Ringrose of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

Rockwood Street and Walton Avenue, northeast corner, to a two-story frame dwelling; William B. Ewing of 117 West Ninety-fifth Street, owner; George W. Flagg of 2,634 Decatur Avenue, architect; cost, $425.

Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 160 feet east of First Avenue, to a two-story frame nursery; St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum of Eighty-ninth Street and Avenue A, owner; Anthony A. F. Schmitt of 604 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 640 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; George W. Vanderbilt, premises, owner; Hunt & Hunt of 28 East Twenty-first Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 64 Sullivan Street, to a two-story brick dwelling; John Rivara of 12 Charlton Street, owner; John F. Kelly of 1,125 Broadway, architect; cost, $750.

No. 550 Broadway, to a five-story brick building; estate of William Astor, 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Lord & Hewlett of 76 East Twenty-third Street, architects; cost, $6,000.

No. 141 Madison Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Lucin Krulewitch of 1,632 Madison Avenue, owner; Alexander Fowler of 700 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

Fifth Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Sixty-second Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Sarah F. Sandford of 812 Fifth Avenue, owner; William Whisten's Son of 857 Sixth Avenue, architect; cost, $9,000.

Nos. 273 and 275 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick hotel; Timothy Kieley of 246 Waverley Place, owner; L. C. Holden of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $900.

Twenty-third Street, south side, 20 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, to a two-story brick building; Clement C. Moore of 191 Ninth Avenue, owner; Henry Fincken of 565 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $250.

No. 156 West Seventy-ninth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; W. M. Morgan of 14 West Eighty-fourth Street, owner; Henry H. Holly, Jr., Montclair, N. J., architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 105 West Sixteenth Street, to a three-story brick flat; George Kelly, Philadelphia, Penn., owner; Richard Rohl of 48 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, Sept. 20.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 164th St, 106.7x112.3x99.11x149.6; Carrie M. Butler and another to Thomas J. Brady, (R S $13.75, mtg $35,000)	$100
KELLY ST, e s, about 400.3 ft n of 165th St, 60x100; Joseph E. Butterworth to Richard A. Reinisch	Nom.
NELSON AV, s e corner of 168th St, 68.4x125x109 to street x131.5; Michael McGee to Stephen E. Brown	Nom.
LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 107th St, 17.7x75; Solomon Weisbecker to William T. Keogh Amusement Company, (R S $14, mtg $17,000)	1
LOT 276, Block G, amended map of Hudson P. Rose-Mapes estate; Mary M. McCue to Ellen Cobey, quitclaim	1
SHERIFF ST, 118, e s, 25x100; Isidor Leipzig to Max Blum and another, (R S $3.50, mtg $30,000)	Omitted
UNION AV, 1,143, w s, 89.7 ft s of Home St, 16.10x100, except part taken by avenue; Max Hirshkind to Lizzie Barber, (mtg $2,000)	3,000
VALENTINE AV, e s, 100.1 ft n of 179th St, 25x90.11; Henry T. Roberts to Neil W. McIntosh, all title, quitclaim	1
VALENTINE AV, e s, 100.1 ft n of 179th St, 25x90.11; John H. Metzler to Neil W. McIntosh, quitclaim	1
VYSE AV, Lot 237, map of 23d Ward Land Improvement Company, 25x100; Mary E. Morgan to Stephen G. Still, (mtg $3,000)	100
WEST END AV, w s, 62.2 ft n of 74th St, 20x100; Kittie E. Allen to Alvoni R. Allen, (mtg $25,000)	1
WOODY CREST AV, w s, 80.8 ft n of 162d St, 25x109.4x25x106.2; Edwin B. Root to William C. Verplanck, (mtg $1,000)	Nominal
1ST AV, w s, 50.10 ft s of 112th St, 50x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Jacob Cohen, (mtg $19,000)	Nominal
2D AV, e s, 68 ft s of 109th St, 32.11x100; Lillie E. Glaeser and others, heirs, to Theresa Michael and another, (R S $9.75)	100
3D AV, w s, 125 ft n of 89th St, 25.6x100; Edward D. Jones to Eda A. Carrington	1
5TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 127th St, 50x100; Thomas P. Sinnott to Amelia Ockler, all liens	1
5TH AV, 85, e s, 49x141.10x irregular; Frederick Luckerot hto Jacob D. Butler, (mtg $767,500)	1
10TH AV, e s, 74.11 ft s of 207th St, 25x100; Jackson Bell to Bertha L. Deane	Nominal
47TH ST, s s, 418 ft e of 10th Av, 27x100.5; Thomas J. Rush, referee, to Rudolph Weber and another, (R S $10)	22,500
58TH ST, 47 West, 16.8x100.5; Horace Stokes and another to Janet H. Phillips, (R S $19.50)	41,500
66TH ST, s s, 133.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.5; Francis L. Wandell, trustee, to Rudolf Schwall and wife, (R S $2.25)	6,850
71ST ST, n s, 251.8 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x102.2; Ludwig H. Giellerup to Joseph Byk, (mtg $11,000)	1
106TH ST, 62 West, 20.3x100.11; Jennie Schwab to Helen Epstein, (R S $2, mtg $20,000)	1
113TH ST, 336 to 342 East, 100x100.11; Louis Lese to Salvatore Strano, (mtg $68,000, R S $20.25)	
113TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 100x201.10 to n s of 112th St; Albert Deitsch to Louis Lese, quitclaim	Nominal
114TH ST, 22 West, 18x100.11; Alexander Spiro to Minnie Schmidt and another, all liens	1
119TH ST, s s, 390.10 ft e of Pleasant Av, 17.10x100.11; Josephine Fuss to Hugo Strauss and wife, (mtg $4,000)	Exchange
132D ST, n s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Ernest Califano to Simon Adler and another, (R S $3.50, mtg $20,000)	29,000
140TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Carrie M. Butler to Thomas J. Brady, (mtg $14,000, R S $5.75)	100
150TH ST, s s, 98 ft w of Mott Av, runs s 100x w 2x s 100x w 12x n 200 to 150th St x e 14; 129th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Aaron M. Janpole to Leon A. Liebeskind, (R S $7, mtg $14,000)	1
179TH ST, s s, 127 ft e of Valentine Av, old line, 25x99.10; Richard A. Reinisch to Joseph E. Butterworth	Nom.

Recorded Leases.

BAYARD ST, 43; Robert M. Dore to Max Wandel, 4 years	$1,400
MAIDEN LANE, 85; Rachel Rich to Joseph B. Abbott, 3 years	1,200
PARK AV, 1,741, n e corner of 121st St; Anna C. Larney to Jeremiah Healy, 4 10-12 years ....$660 to	720
PEARL ST, 396, and 4 New Bowery; Diedrich J. Benson by attorney to Eugene Mattone, 10 years....$1,000 to	1,350
SOUTHERN HALF of bulkhead between Piers 54th and 55th Sts, on North River, about 102.6 ft; the City of New York to Anchor Line, (Henderson Brothers,) 10 years	1,000
8TH AV, 513; Almira Hoyt and another to Max Borchardt, 3 years	1,920
10TH AV, 366, corner 31st St; Nathan Wellburg to Thomas J. Dann, 5 years ....$960 to	1,200
29TH ST, 544 West; Martin Kalb and another to Daniel Curry, 5 years	600
71ST ST, 140 West; Jacob Mayers to George W. Boskowitz, 5 years	2,100
113TH ST, 338 East; Louis Lese to Raffaele Nenna, 5 years	2,300
113TH ST, 336 East; Louis Lese to Raffaele Nenna, 5 years	2,300
113TH ST, 340 East; Louis Lese to Raffaele Nenna, 5 years	2,800
113TH ST, 342 East; Louis Lese to Raffaele Nenna, 5 years	2,800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

AHR, Henry, to Harlem Savings Bank; Brook Av, n w corner of 169th St, 2 months, 4½ per cent	$20,000
BARBER, Lizzie, to Max Hirshkind; Union Av, 1,143, installments	750
BARNEY, Charles T., to A. W. Hoyt; 55th St, 117 West, 3 years, 4 per cent	19,000
BARNEY, Charles T., to A. W. Hoyt; 55th St, 123 West, 3 years	16,000
BLUM, Max, and another to Isidor Leipzig; Sheriff St, 118, e s, 25x100, due Sept. 1, 1906, 6 per cent	5,000
BUTLER, Jacob D., to Frederick Luckerath; 5th Av, 85, n e corner of 16th St, due Dec. 1, 1902	39,236
CALIFANO, Ernest, to William C. Penwick and others, trustees; 132d St, 43 West, 3 years, gold	20,000
CARLEW, James, to Anita L. Bassford; 76th St, 22 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent	45,000
COHEN, Jacob, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 1st Av, w s, 50.10 ft s of 112th St, demand, 6 per cent	3,500
CRAWFORD, Alexander, and others to the Gansevoort Bank; 117th St, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, demand, 6 per cent	5,000
CURRY, Daniel, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 29th St, 544 West, demand, 6 per cent	840
DUNN, Thomas J., to George Ehret; 10th Av, 366, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent	2,500
HEALY, Jeremiah, to John F. Betz; Park Av, n e corner of 121st St, demand, 6 per cent	601
HUNTER, George L., to George E. Conley Company; 8th Av, 466, store, lease, 10 months, notes	500
KAISER, John F., to Minnie Smith; Boscobal Av, e s, 212.10 ft s of 170th St, 5 years	3,000
LESE, Louis, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 113th St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 4 mtgs, 5 years, each	17,000
LIEBESKIND, Leon A., to Aaron M. Janpole and others; 129th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent., building loan	35,000
LIEBESKIND, Leon A., to Aaron M. Janpole; 129th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent	12,000
MARGARETTEN, Ignatz, to Herman Gotthelf; 12th St, 623 East, 5 years	12,000
McINTOSH, Neil W., and wife to Elise Parker; Valentine Av, e s, 100 ft n of 179th St, 3 years	4,000
McMANUS, Eliza, to Edmond R. Smith, executor and trustee; 118th St, 264 West, 3 years	17,000
MICHAEL, Theresa, and another to American Mortgage Company; 2d Av, 2,008 and 2,010, 5 years, 4½ per cent	15,000
MILLER, Julius, to Christian Klein and wife; 5th St, 707 East, 5 years	8,000
MILLER, Julius, to Moses Mayer; 5th St, 707 East, prior mtg $8,000, installments, 6 months, 6 per cent	1,500
MOFFETT, Francis L., and others to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Bowery, 23, due July 1, 1906, 4½ per cent., gold	15,000
PHILIP, Janet H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 58th St, 47 West, due Aug. 20, 1904, 4½ per cent	27,000
REINISCH, Richard A., to Joseph E. Butterworth and another; Kelly St, e s, about 400.3 ft n of 165th St, 1 year, 6 per cent	1,200
RUTH, Samuel J., and another to Henry Wiener; 102d St, 64 East, 3 years, 4½	23,000
SCHWALL, Rudolf, and wife to Francis L. Wandell, trustee; 66th St, s s, 133.4 ft w of 1st Av, due Sept. 20, 1904, 4½ per cent	5,000
SMITH, Reuben, to Donald Robertson and another; 118th St, 36 West, 1 year	1,500
SPINELLI, Maria D., to Wilhelmine F. King; 113th St, 309 East, due Sept. 1, 1903, 6 per cent	600
STRANO, Salvatore, to Louis Lese; 113th St, 340 and 342 East, prior mtg $34,000, installments $1,000 per annum, 6 per cent	9,900
STRANO, Salvatore, to Louis Lese; 113th St, 336 and 338, prior mtg $34,000, installments $1,000 per annum	9,900
WEBER, Rudolph, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 47th St, 432 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent	15,000
WILLIAM T. KEOGH AMUSEMENT Company to Solomon Weisbecker; Lexington Av, s w corner of 107th St, 3 years, 5½ per cent	17,000
WOLF, Henry F. A., to the German Savings Bank; Cypress Av, n w corner of 141st St, 4 mtgs, 1 year, 6 per cent	57,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to the City Mortgage Company	$8,281
BUTLER, Isaac, to William R. Butler and another	3,000
CROMWELL, Sidney C., to William P. Allen, assigns two mortgages	Nom.
DONOHUE, Charles I., to Gottlob Epple and another	7,500
HAND, Elmer E., to Eleanor A. M. Hand	Nom.
LESE, Louis, to Sarah Lese	Nom.
LESE, Louis, to Sarah F. Deutsch	Nom.
OPPENHEIMER, Milton E., to the Irving Savings Institution	26,500
PURRINGTON, Sarah D., to Theodore W. Myers	Nom.
THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Bowery Savings Bank	20,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to the Savings Bank of Utica	17,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOME ST, 42 and 44; Thomas Fitzsimmons against Deutscher Spar und Credit Verein, owner; J. Henry Blohm, contractor	$185
LENOX AV, 553 to 559, and 101 and 103 138th St; Murray Hill against Alexander Haft, owner and contractor	6,241
VYSE AV, e s, 350 ft s of 172d St, 20x52; Jacob Soron against Mary Benson, owner; James J. Benson, contractor	45
WASHINGTON AV, 1,720; G. Pasquale D'Auria against John M. Blauvelt, owner and contractor	30
WEST ST, 32; Hyman Galef against Peter Shermerhorn, owner; Frank B. Wilson, owner and contractor	75
3D ST, 100 West; Thomas Fitzsimmons against Leopold Naufman, owner; J. Henry Blohm, contractor	24
3D AV, e s, 150 ft s of 174th St, 75x100; G. Pasquale D'Auria against John M. Redmond, owner and contractor	70
11TH ST, 281 and 283 West; Berry B. Simons against Daniel Rosenbaum, owner; Herman Hafker, contractor	550
47TH ST, 132 and 134 West; Thomas W. Huston against the Mohawk Realty Company, owner and contractor	4,049
47TH ST, 132 West; Pittsburg Plate Glass Company against the Mohawk Realty Company, owner and contractor	641
112TH ST, 333 to 339 East, and 330 to 342 East 113th St; Bennetto Sanberg against Louis Lese and A. Deutsch, owners; Solomon Marks, contractor	220
123D ST, 435 West; Abraham B. and David Isseks against W. H. Muhlker, owner; E. J. Schiffer, contractor	45

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

1ST AV, w s, 50.10 ft s of 112th St, 50x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager with Jacob Cohen	24,000
17TH ST, 5 East, and 6 East 18th St; Emanuel Heilner and Moses J. Wolf with George A. and Jay S. Heisler	3,828
129TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Haron M. Janpole and another with Leon A. Liebeskind	35,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,952; George McMullen against estate of G. R. Schieffelin and another, Sept. 16, 1901	$38
STANTON ST, 145; David Sachnin against Nathan Rosenberg and another, July 25, 1901, vacated	50
26TH ST, 136 East; Morton F. Kane against William S. Kane and another, July 24, 1901	40
69TH ST, 231 and 233 West; Prince & Kinkel Iron Works against Wilber M. Gaige, Sept. 13, 1901	1,027
114TH ST, 305 East; Emanuel Liguori against Bena Wolff and another, Sept. 6, 1901	200
162D ST, n s, 163 ft e of Jerome Av, 34.4x77.7; Antonio Zanini against George H. Huber and another, Aug. 1, 1901	154
162D ST, n s, 163 ft e of Jerome Av, 34.4x77.7; August Kampfner against George H. Huber and another, Aug. 29, 1901	30

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, e s, 73.4 ft s of 170th St, 24.4x100; John M. Knox, trustee, against George Stolz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Knox.

MOTT AV, e s, 200 ft n of 144th St, 109.9x151.8x irregular; Henry Korn against Jerry Altieri and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. H. Schwarz.

29TH ST, 157 to 161 West; Chauncey S. Truax against Nettie C. Hunter and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Truax & Crandall.

62D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; the Roosevelt Hospital against William Crockett and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Knox.

129TH ST, s s, 25 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x99.11; Jacob Meurer against Joseph H. Cary and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fisher & Voltz.

150TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x118.5; Ferdinand Krieger against George Stolz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, E. B. & W. J. Amend.

155TH ST, s s, 173.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Queens County Savings Bank against Lena Stolz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. D. Gould & Brother.

Real Estate.

IF YOU CAN

Save money in rent every month and eventually own your own home, WOULD YOU?

Then write the NEW YORK LAND AND WAREHOUSE CO. for catalogue. Office 167 Jackson ave. and 85 Borden ave., Borough of Queens.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
A LARGE PLOT IN BEST LOCALITY.
PRICE VERY REASONABLE.
THEO. ROGERS BRILL,
351 WEST 59TH ST.

Cheapest two-family house in Bronx; $5,000; easy terms. Case, 979 East 169th St., or 42 West 128th St.

Jerome Av. corner, 25x163, 47 feet rear; bargain, $2,500, half cash. Sonneborn, Bedford Park, City.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

NEAR THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO ALL PARKS,

In the large cities of the United States, will be found the best residential sections.

My 32 homes just completed, forming the block on both sides of Sterling Place, between Underhill and Washington Avs., are within one block of the main entrance of Prospect Park, opposite the Institute of Arts and Sciences, and in the highest section of Brooklyn. It will pay you to spend half an hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the sciences and arts of the twentieth century, for one-third the price of a home equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan. The houses are circular, octagon, and straight front, finished in the choicest hard woods, model, all tiled kitchens, electric light combination chandeliers, shower, tiled bathrooms, butler's pantry, extension dining rooms and paneled ceilings.

Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.

THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.

Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place; time, 22 minutes. Open daily, including Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

WM. H. REYNOLDS, BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

ARTISTIC HOUSES DESIRABLY LOCATED
PROSPECT PARK NEIGHBORHOOD, MIDWOOD ST., NEAR FLATBUSH AVE.
2 AND 3 STORY

New modern stone houses, 30 minutes to Park Row; superior trolley and "L" service to ferries and all points of the city; beautiful in design; finish of the very best; all modern improvements; swell and square fronts; box stoop; foyer or saloon parlors; neighborhood restricted. Prices low; terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, Owner, Corner Flatbush Av. and Midwood St.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.

Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

$2,275 buys 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Av.; dwelling, 14 rooms, 3 sets improvements; perfect order; rent coming in is $17.00 per month, with parlor floor vacant, worth $10.00 more. Finch, on premises.

$2,150 buys 9-room house, two sets improvements; unoccupied; perfect order; 1,835 Dean St., near Buffalo Av.; mortgage $2,000, recently foreclosed. Finch, on premises.

Golden Opportunity.—Flatbush section, between East 3d and 2d Sts.; beautiful detached cottages; all improvements; will sell cheap. John Perry Co., 373 Fulton St.

$1,975 buys 77 Rochester Av., near Pacific St.; for colored families; 9 rooms; two sets improvements; good repair; easy payments. Mr. Finch, on premises.

Asking $5,400.00; rental $60.00 monthly; two Greenpoint houses; title guaranteed; both rented; want offer. Stewart, H Box 147 Times.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FOR FLUSHING REAL ESTATE
WE ARE HEADQUARTERS.

Our special for this week is a house at $4,000, containing parlor, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, five bedrooms, and bath, on plot 50x100; all improvements; terms to suit. John Dayton & Co., Broadway & 14th St., Murray Hill Station, Flushing, L. I.

A good ten-room house, furnace, porcelain bath, all improvements; broad piazza; high grounds; good neighborhood; near trolley and Murray Hill Railroad station; shrubbery; lot 60x100. 253 Cypress Av., Flushing, L. I.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For Sale.—Gentleman's country seat, new Colonial villa; 12 rooms; all the latest improvements; open sanitary plumbing; large verandas; new stable, large hennery, stocked; 30 acres of land, all under cultivation; large income; running brook; fine fruits; one hour from New York; five minutes to depot; ten to open Sound; easy terms. TH. EUPHRAT, Rowayton, Conn.

Leland's Five-Day Trip for a farm, through western New Hampshire and eastern Vermont, in and near the Connecticut River valley, the garden of New England; describes over 60 farms; tells how and where to go; free upon receipt of address. P. F. Leland's Farm Agency, 113 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

For Sale.—Farm, 163 acres, well improved, fertile soil, fine buildings, large barn; located on salt water; splendid fishing and oystering; $4,500. C. A. Johnson, Lackey, York Co., Va.

Brick factory, 42x125, four stories, Nyack-on-Hudson; 50-horse steam elevator; heated; shafting; extra land. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47, New York.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city; station 10 minutes. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

All country real estate our specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Fine residence, beautiful Freeport, $5,700, near water; choice building sites; particulars. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For Sale in East Orange, Near Grove St. Station. —10-roomed house, handsomely decorated, open plumbing, hardwood trim; price, $5,500. Apply Joseph Davis, 53 South Grove St., East Orange. Reasonable terms.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Dunellen, N. J.—Large house for sale or rent; 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; one hour out; $25. Mrs. N. E. Thomas.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A FINE FACTORY PROPERTY
AT WATERLOO, N. Y.
FREE AND CLEAR.
MANHATTAN OR BROOKLYN BOROUGH
EQUITY IN EXCHANGE.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Want residence Yonkers or vicinity for vacant Webster Av. lots; $7,000; builders' opportunity. Chesterfield, 650 3d Av.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Surrogate Notices.

COOMBE, CHARLES H.—Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CHARLES H. COOMBE, late of the City of New York, in the said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the undersigned executrix of said estate, at the office of Frederick H. Denman, 5 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1901.—Dated this 14th day of June, 1901. JULIE C. TOMPKINS, Executrix.

HOLMES, EDWIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOLMES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Agar, Ely & Fulton, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated April 30th, 1901. EDWIN T. HOLMES, Executor. AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my11-law6mS

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Another Bargain—$500 and $20 monthly buys $2,000 frame house, 9 rooms, city water, piazza, big shade trees, on two lots, on macadamized avenue, electric lights, two minutes' walk from railroad station; another house, forming corner, $2,500, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; commutation 8c.; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

50c. weekly. No interest or assessments. High, dry Boulevard lots, fronting trolley. Near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont. WARRANTY CO., 115 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

No. 16 Spruce St., N. Y. City.

To lease, immediate possession, desirable STORE, with Glass-Roof Extension, basement and sub-basement, with sidewalk elevator; also first and third lofts, with electric power attachment for hoisting; suitable for wholesale leather, drugs, paper, glass, paints, or wine importer. Apply to Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St., N. Y., or Owner, J. H. Weller, Yonkers, N. Y.

Store and front basement room at 131 Waverley Place to let; no liquor or tobacco; key at Renner Bros., 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

34 West 24th St.—Stable and coach house to rent as private stable or for storage at $800. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attention!—Large, light, new corner offices; good advertising space; on line of L, B'way, 6th Av., all cars. P. S. Treacy, Building, 1,929 Broadway.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

NO. 241 WEST 76TH ST.
Four-story dwelling, 19 feet wide, butler's pantry extension, asking $1,900.
NO. 266 WEST 77TH ST.
Four-story dwelling, 18.9 feet wide, butler's pantry extension, asking $1,900.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av. 81st Street.

A.—We have only to rent in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Street, east of Third Ave.,
218 East 68th Street. Rent, $1,100.
202 and 204 East 69th St. Rent, $1,000 each.
232 East 69th Street. Rent, $900.
All are three-story high-stoop dwellings, handsomely decorated, modern plumbing. Open; can be seen at any time.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Ave., near 68th St.

HANDSOME NEW HOUSE.
630 West 147th St., 10 rooms and bath; private location; fine view of Hudson River; unexceptionable neighborhood.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Patterson,

56-58-60 West 47th St.

Between 5th and 6th Aves.

New Family Apartment Hotel. Ready for Occupancy.

FIREPROOF, STEEL CONSTRUCTION,

Most modern in its appointment.

Two rooms and bath to any size apartment.

The Patterson is designed in every particular so as to bring to the highest perfection all the benefits that architecture and science can devise. A few of the special innovations include passenger and servants' elevators. Furnished rooms for visiting friends. Single rooms for private maids. Telephone in every apartment. Mail chute on every floor, with hourly collection. Liveried attendants.

The Restaurant is for the exclusive use of guests, and will be under the direction of an experienced Chef and a corps of assistants, and maintained on the highest plan, with moderate prices. The house is open for inspection until 10 P. M.

THE TUILERIES,

BROADWAY, NORTHWEST CORNER 95TH ST.

New Fireproof Apartment House.

7 & 8 SPACIOUS LIGHT ROOMS.

Day and night elevator service; uniformed attendants; long-distance telephones, steam heat, gas, and electric light.

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT TO OUTRIVAL PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

RESIDENT MANAGER.
Rents, $1,100 and $1,350.
Apply on premises or to
GEORGE E. HOPPIE,
Telephone, 4526 Broad. 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

You Can Rent an Apartment of seven rooms and bath, equipped with all the latest improvements, including electric lights, elevator service day and night,

$800 PER ANNUM.

THE BROADWAY,
230 W. 101st St., S. W. Cor. Broadway.

They are the cheapest apartments on upper Broadway. Apply on premises or

PAUL MAYER, Agent,
211 West 116th St.
Telephone 297 Harlem.

EVELYN

101 WEST 78TH ST.,
OPPOSITE MANHATTAN SQ.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Choice Housekeeping Apartments, 7 and 9 extra-large light rooms; high ceilings, fine light and ventilation, passenger and servants' elevators.

Also Non-housekeeping Apartments, 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath; room attendance.

Restaurant on premises.

Electric Light included in rent.

Apply to Superintendent on Premises.

CENTURY,
Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to

GEO. W. EGGERS,
Builder and Owner, on Premises.

ROD A-LATHAM
Magnificent Apartment Houses,
JUST COMPLETED.
MORNINGSIDE AV.,
122d, 123d. sts., opposite Park.
FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.

Apartments of four, five, six, and seven large rooms, with marble bath, and equipped with every known modern convenience; rents $35 to $80 per month; builder and owner on premises.

THE STUART.

A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Nine rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent. Also a nine-room apartment on first floor suitable for physician.

Apply to
CHRIS. HEISER,
60 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortland.

San Marina, Morningside Heights; 5 rooms; elevator, electric light, telephone; $40; references. 509 West 112th St.

Bachelor Apartments, 11 West 28th St.; $45. William Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas and coal ranges; $11.50-$14.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Frank L. Fisher Co. Offer

The following Apartments, all of which are in the MOST MODERN NEW ELEVATOR HOUSES.

2 Rooms and Bath.	Per Year.
135 West 104th St. (doctor's)	$480
4 Rooms and Bath.	
1,867 7th Av. Drive	450
1,867 7th Av. Drive	540
5 Rooms and Bath.	
1,867 7th Av. Drive	660
1,851 7th Av. Drive	720
6 Rooms and Bath.	
135 West 104th St	720
135 West 104th St	780
320 Manhattan Av	660
320 Manhattan Av	720
1,851 7th Av. Drive	900
7 Rooms and Bath.	
135 West 104th St	900
375 Central Park West	1,000
1,845 7th Av. Drive	900
1,845 7th Av. Drive	1,200
1,851 7th Av. Drive	900
1,851 7th Av. Drive	1,200
312 Manhattan Av	900
312 Manhattan Av	960
320 Manhattan Av	720
320 Manhattan Av	900
8 Rooms and Bath.	
375 Central Park West	1,200
375 Central Park West	1,500
265 West 81st St	1,300
345 West 85th St	1,200
252 West 91st St	1,000
141 West 110th St	960
141 West 110th St	1,200
1,851 7th Av. Drive	1,500
9 Rooms and Bath.	
265 West 81st St	1,500

Larger Apartments on Application.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave., cor. 81st St.
1,855 7th Ave., cor. 113th St.

THE WESTPORT,
48 WEST 73D ST.

Corner Apartment, eight rooms and bath; passenger and servants' elevators and every improvement; all-night service.	$1,200

BROADWAY AND 76TH ST.

(The Lyonhurst).—Very attractive Apartments, seven all outside rooms and bath; hot water; hall attendance; open plumbing ONLY THREE LEFT.	$60 TO $75

ELECTRIC ELEVATOR.
ALL LIGHT CORNER APARTMENTS,
200 WEST 88TH ST.

Attractive entrance; uniformed hall boy; seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; steam heat, hot water supplied. ONLY ONE LEFT.	$45

THE RENAISSANCE.
72 WEST 88TH ST.

Very light Apartments, seven very large rooms and bath; steam heat; very attractive entrance; hall boy.	$45 TO $55

OPEN PLUMBING.
108 WEST 83D ST.,

SINGLE APARTMENT HOUSE; OPEN PLUMBING; hot water, steam heat; first and third Flats; seven rooms and bath.	$40 TO $50

THE TOWNSEND,
206 WEST 121ST ST.

Seven very large, light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water.	$40 TO $50

349 AMSTERDAM AV.

Very light Apartments, five rooms and bath; only one left.	$23

566 AMSTERDAM AV.

Attractive Apartments, six rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water. ONLY ONE LEFT.	$27

572 AMSTERDAM AV.

Five rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water.	$21 TO $22

APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
WILLIAM R. WARE,
AGENT,
451 Columbus Av., 81st St.
Full particulars will be mailed if desired.

114th St., 244 West

Elegant Flats of four rooms and bath; all the latest improvements; steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date; it will pay you to examine these Flats before hiring elsewhere; they are the best in the city for the money.

RENT $17 TO $20.

For further particulars apply to J. S. PENDERY, Agent, on Premises.

112th St., 259 West

Seven rooms, with dresser and bath; all the latest improvements.

RENT $34 TO $38.

These Flats have to be examined to be appreciated; it will pay you to look at these Flats before hiring elsewhere. Apply to JAS. H. LUKENS, Agent, on premises.

106th St., 21 West

One of the leading streets in Harlem; seven rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements.

RENT $33 TO $37.

Janitor on premises.

THE HUNTINGTON,

218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST.
NEAR 7TH AVE. DRIVE.

Harlem's Newest and Finest Apartments. 6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.

Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.

A—From October 1.

LORING,
Entrance, 202 West 74th st.
fornting Broadway, West 74th & Amsterdam Av.
SIX AND SEVEN
large, light rooms and bath; handsome arcade;
FIRST-CLASS SERVICE.
Apply on premises, or to
J. E. WHITAKER, Broadway, near W. 74th St.

TUXEDO,

Northeast cor. 118th St., Lexington Av.; five and six all-light, large rooms and bath; every improvement; elevator, steam heat; absolutely high-class; rents, $40 to $45 monthly. Superintendent, on premises.

Quiet homes for superior adult families; modern, attractive building, containing five handsome rooms; location unsurpassed; conducted by owner, on premises; $30 and $34. 342 Manhattan Av., at 114th St.; Park opposite.

THE KANEDALE,
Madison Av., Northeast Cor. 88th St.
Eight large rooms, elevator, electric lights, telephone, &c.; rents very moderate; agent on premises.

The Central, Washington Square, No. 68 South, on corner, seven light rooms and bath; ample closets, hot water, steam heat, open plumbing; $50 to $70.

90th St., 134 West.—Genteel small families; apartments of 4 large light rooms; fine house; superior location and management; cozy and quiet; $19.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Superb New Apartment House

N. E. CORNER MADISON AVE. & 90TH ST.

A Situation Directly Opposite Mr. Carnegie's Improved Property

The apartments consist of 9 large rooms and a foyer hall. Two apartments on a floor. Every conceivable convenience has been introduced, from butler's quarters to the two luxurious baths, with tiled walls and floors. Steel safes for valuables and telephones in each apartment have also been introduced.

The two electric elevators will run night and day, and the service and attendance will equal that of a first-class hotel.

If you have not the time to inspect the building send for booklet showing floor plans and information pertaining to rents.

Rents from $2,000 to $2,500.

DUFF & CONGER, Agts.,
Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St. Tel. 641-79th Street.

COR. MADISON AVE. AND 61ST ST.

PALATIAL APARTMENTS

Especially designed to meet the demands of people of means, accustomed to all the luxury and comforts that modern art and science have devised.

Each apartment contains 11 rooms and 3 bathrooms. Total floor space 50x100 feet.

A completely furnished apartment is now open for inspection.

Rents, $4,500 to $7,000 a year.

CONCERNING THE ACKERLY, 241 W. 101ST ST.

OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON AND PALISADES.

8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.

A magnificent edifice erected all by day's work, and in pleasing style of the French Renaissance.

From a broad marble stairway one ascends to the foyer of the entrance hall ornately adorned by large wrought-iron lamps. From the foyer we come to the entrance hall proper, a magnificent corridor lined with costly and variegated marbles, the halls of which corridor are hung in rare old Italian brocades, framed by gold laurel leaves bound. The ceilings are glazed in gold toned into rich green effects to harmonize with the marbles.

The reception room will be handsomely decorated and furnished in the style of the building.

On mosaic floors will be scattered costly Oriental rugs, and a few pieces of rich empire furniture will rest in the halls and reception rooms, imparting to the whole scheme of decoration a dignity and beauty rarely equaled in west side apartment houses.

The parlors will be in the style of Louis XVI. The dining rooms are large and magnificent rooms, trimmed in massive antique oak.

Stained glass windows of soft hues will give this room an added beauty and richness.

The building is 60 feet wide. There are only two apartments to a floor, consequently, in size the apartments equal a private dwelling 25 feet wide, with the added advantages of electric lights, warmer in butler's pantry, separate bath for servants, extra rooms for servants, private storerooms, all night elevator service, accommodation for automobiles nearby, liveried attendants, private houses front and rear. No expense has been spared to make this building as nearly perfect as modern ingenuity and builder's creative genius will permit.

The absolute truthfulness of the advantages claimed for this house is amply exemplified in the fact that 4 apartments only are unrented.

Rents, $1,100 to $1,600.

Henry Acker, Owner and Builder. CLIFFORD N. SHURMAN, Agent.
2,649 BROADWAY, 100TH AND 101ST ST.

"THE LAURISTON"

89th St. and Madison Ave.

A few choice apartments still for rent.

These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths. Perfect in every detail. Ready for occupancy October 1st.

Booklets are ready and may be had of the Superintendent on premises or through any broker.

David Rothschild,
Owner and Builder.

THE BINGHAM.

New Family and Bachelor Apartment House.

Broadway and 94th St., (S. E. Cor.)

The suites consist of one, two and three rooms and bath, complete in every detail, including long-distance telephone in every apartment.

THE LOCATION—Between Central Park and Riverside Drive, commanding a beautiful outlook in all directions.

CONVENIENCES—New subway station at 95th St. and Broadway, elevated station 93d St and Columbus Ave.; electric surface cars pass the door, which connect with all lines. Large dining room on main floor. Kitchen separate from house.

Every effort will be made to maintain the highest standard of service and cuisine in the dining room.

RENTS FROM $400 TO $1,200.

Application can be made at the office in the building, or to
A. E. M. A. BINGHAM, Owner, on premises.
Tel. 3426 Riverside.

THE WHARFEDALE,

604 AND 606 WEST 115TH ST.

New Elevator Apartment Houses.

Magnificent view of the Hudson River and Palisades. One block from Columbia College. They are suites of seven rooms and bath on first floors. Eight rooms and baths on all upper floors, with every modern improvement. Rents from $700 to $960 per annum. For further particulars apply to Builder on premises.

WILLIAM BROADBELT.

THE JEROME,

215 West 116th St., near 7th Ave.

Just completed 4 and 5 large light room apartments. Elevator, electric lights, telephone, hall service, and all modern improvements. Open for inspection. Apply John Bannen, Builder and Owner, on premises, or

HALL J. HOW & CO., Agents,
240 West 116th Street.

INVESTIGATE THESE BEFORE RENTING ELSEWHERE.—117th St., 360-366 West, near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient trolley and L elevator station; reference, $24.00-$27.00.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

504 West 22d St.—First floor and basement, private house. Rent, $25.00. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

The Penataquit, 128th St., 40 West.—Seven rooms and bath; elevator; all improvements. Janitor.

The Hillcrest

on Cathedral Heights, 116TH ST.,

near Columbia University.

Apartments of 9, 10 and 11 large Sunny Rooms and Baths.

All Modern Conveniences.

A beautiful light foyer, with a handsome fireplace, is at the entrance of each apartment. The parlors, libraries, and dining rooms can be thrown into one suite, thus affording an amount of room for the entertainment of guests hardly equaled by the average private house. No dark or narrow halls.

The parlors and libraries are elaborately finished in rich mahogany, with parquet floors, Louis XV. mantels, and have large bay windows.

The dining rooms are finished in dark quartered oak, with oak floors and beamed ceilings. In the wainscoting large tapestry pictures are inserted, which, with the massive mantels and leaded glass casement windows, make the rooms unsurpassed in rich, harmonious effects.

The main bedrooms are large, sunny corner rooms. They are finished in American walnut and have open fireplaces, large closets, and abundant mirrors.

An especially attractive feature is the bathrooms, which are completely equipped in solid porcelain, all the fixtures and plumbing being of the most modern type.

The servants' rooms, baths, and toilets are larger and better than in the average residence.

Amsterdam Av. cars pass within a few feet of the building. Rents, $1,400 to $2,200.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
284 Columbus Av.
Representative on Premises.

THE BLYTHEBURN AND THE LORRAINE,

Southeast Cor. 99th St. & Madison Ave., Facing Central Park.
RENT FROM $450 TO $750.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY SEPT. 15.

Seven-story high-class elevator apartment houses, consisting of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; shower bath, steam heat, hot water supply, hardwood floors, dining rooms; Dutch shelved-in dining rooms on the European style; cabinet trim throughout; handsome colonial style mantel; A. B. C. elevators; large handsomely decorated halls, with electric light and telephone; hall attendants in uniform; convenient to all surface cars and "L." For further particulars apply to C. M. SILVERMAN, Builder and Owner, on premises. Telephone 1754—79.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Beautiful Columbia Heights.

417 AND 419 WEST 118TH ST.

A few choice apartments left, half block from Columbia College and Morningside Park. Elevator; every improvement. Restaurant in house. Rents moderate. Inquire on premises.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, (118th St.)—Beautiful single flat; steam heated; 7 light rooms, bath; cheapest fine flat in city; hot water supply. Bellamy, owner, 3d Av., 61st St.

THE HAMPTONS,

117th St., 7th and St. Nicholas Avs., facing the Park; seven and eight rooms and bath, with all improvements. Inquire on premises.

8 AND 14 WEST 102D ST.

Choice six and seven rooms and bath; heat, hot water; all improvements; nice entrance; reference required.

124th St., 231 West.—Single third flat, 7 large, light rooms and bath, newly painted, $22-$24. Janitor, basement, or Allan Williams, second floor.

Floor of six rooms to let at 46 Hudson St. Apply to housekeeper. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

131st St., 38 and 40 West.—Modern flats, 6 rooms, bath; all improvements. Inquire on premises.

137th St., 123 West.—Attractive up-to-date apartments; five large light rooms; tiled bath; $22-$25.

Helena, 102 East 31st St.—Apartments, all improvements, $50. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

39½ Washington Square.—Attractive flat overlooking Square; 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; $65, $55.

Six large rooms, bath, $20; five rooms, $17; small families; inducements. Lowell, 107 West 98th St.

Corner flat, suitable for light business; six rooms, 12 windows. 178 East 77th St.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large, light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Brooklyn Apartments Wanted.

Wanted—An apartment or floor in house with owner, suitable for housekeeping by a married couple; refined surroundings. X., Box 215 Times.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS.
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.

Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year begins Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD
260 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

The Barnard School for Girls
151 CONVENT AVENUE.
College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year begins Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Head Master.

STEVENS SCHOOL,
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

THE Wilson & Lyon School
622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopens Sept. 30th.

Friends' Seminary 220 to 228 East 16th Street New York
41st Year begins September 17, 1901.
Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also **Brooklyn School** under same management.
EDWARD B. RAWSON,
ELIZABETH STOVER,
Principals.

MISS KELLER'S DAY SCHOOLS.
Main School for Girls, 25 West 55th St.
Boys' College Preparatory School, 674 Madison Av., (near 61st St.) Headmaster, J. W. Ganson, (Harvard,) '91.
Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Winter course, October to June.
Schools offer complete course, (Kindergarten to College,) combined with manual training.
For enrollment apply 25 W. 55th St.
MISS ELEANOR I. KELLER, Pd. M., Principal.

138TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Gymnasium. Grounds for athletics.
Mr. Campbell, the Headmaster, will confer with parents, 9 to 4 o'clock, at the school.

The Loyola School,
65 East 83d St., corner Park Avenue.
PREPARATORY COLLEGIATE DAY SCHOOL, under direction of Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Each class limited to ten pupils. Building new; equipments modern. Gymnasium. **Reopens Monday, Oct. 7.** For circular apply to Vice-Principal.
N. N. McKINNON, S. J., Principal.
W. J. ENNIS, S. J., Vice Principal.

New York University Law School Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. **Day Classes** with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) **Evening Classes,** sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. **Tuition, $100.** For circulars address
L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar,
Washington Square, N. Y. City.

Irving School, (Boys.) Dr. L. D. Ray.
New Building, 35 West 84th Street.
Reopens Sept. 26th.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers. Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.
Mr. Ray is now at school mornings.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL,
Reopens September 30th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.
Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
9 East 49th St.,
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils.
Students Prepared for all Colleges.
Circulars on application.
Reopens Monday, September 30th.
Individual attention combined with class discipline.

THE DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM
and N. Y. Normal School of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
NOW OPEN.
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual, or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS.
308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

THE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
OPENS OCT. 1, 1901.
For ANNOUNCEMENT containing all information send postal to "Registrar of the University, Washington Square, New York City."

Collegiate School
241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.,
Boys prepared for the Colleges and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium.
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 30.
L. C. MYGATT, Head Master.

HEFFLEY SCHOOL,
243-245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn; bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, preparatory, high school, regents, civil engineering, law for admission to bar, and commercial law; day and evening. Begin any time.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL
423 MADISON AVE.,
Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

THE MISSES ELY'S
Boarding and Day School
Reopens Wednesday, September 25th.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

IRVING INSTITUTE,
Non-Military.
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. One hour from New York. Only forty boys received. Terms, $500. JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Prin.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,
West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

MR. YOUNG PLACES
every pupil and fits each one for shorthand work in 3 months. A good English education necessary to enter the School. Terms $100 to $300. 148 Montague St., (19 years,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE MISSES WREAKS,
12 East 73d St., New York. Thoroughly graded School for Girls. Oct. 3. College preparatory class. Special students. Resident pupils.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL,
253 West 93d St., New York.
College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

Elocution, Public Speaking, Reciting.—Thorough, rapid instruction; (day and evening lessons.) Write for booklet. Grenville Kleiser Studio, 28 West 23d St.

Absolutely individual instruction mainly to meet the exacting conditions of college requirements; fourteenth year; ordinary school rates. T. E. SUTCLIFFE, (Harvard,) 9 East 59th St.

Kyle Military Institute, Flushing, L. I.; German-American boarding school for boys; no Summer vacation; admission at any time; pupils always under supervision; German mastered within a year.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL, 66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK. Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children opens Oct. 2d. 303 West 106th St. and Annex.

ALLEN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
509 Fifth Avenue.
Primary and college preparatory. Opens Sept. 30.

A. Everett Stone, (Yale,) 316 West 56th St., private tutor for all colleges; eighteen years' experience.

Bright Hall. Home School for Girls under fifteen years. Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y. One hour New York. Mrs. Salisbury, Prin.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

EASTMAN,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the
NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE
The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always **secure situations** for graduates of complete Commercial Course, which includes
BOOKKEEPING,
Arithmetic, Banking, Commercial Law, Business Practice, Office Methods, Penmanship.
STENOGRAPHY,
Typewriting and English. Day and Evening sessions. Experienced teachers. New students received every week. Call or write for free catalogue. Address
CLEMENT C. GAINES, M. A., B. L., Pres.
81 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1901.
Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.
Arrangements for Girls as Boarding Pupils in the Family of a Teacher of Long Experience Can Be Made Through the Principal.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
109 West 77th Street, New York.
Instruction at Dr. Julius Sachs's Collegiate Institute, School for Girls, 116 West 59th Street, New York.

Instruction for the Deaf.
This is the only private school in the world for pupils with defective hearing which is equipped and conducted on the same scale as the finest private schools of New York. Instruction is wholly oral. Preparation for any college or for business. Lip-reading taught to adults. Hearing developed by scientific treatment. While adults are received, it is greatly to the advantage of children to begin their study before reaching the age of six.
THE WRIGHT-HUMASON SCHOOL,
42 West 76th Street, New York.

PRINCETON
Preparatory School
Improvements and new buildings give doubled capacity. A limited number of boys, 15 years old and upward prepared for Princeton or any college or scientific school. Excellence in athletics. Thoroughness in scholarship. High standards in conduct. Catalogue. Opens Sept. 25th.
JOHN B. FINE, Head Master, Princeton, N. J.

Hudson River Military Academy
Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y. 25 miles from N. Y. via Erie R. R. Superb location, magnificent buildings. Lawn to river bank, dock, boating, bathing, athletics. Infantry, cavalry, artillery, English, Classical, Scientific, Commercial. Instructors all college men. Advisory Board composed of most distinguished war officers. Rates $400 to $500.
Capt. J. WILSON, U. S. V., A. M., Supt.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
435 Madison Avenue.
J. CLARK READ, WILLIAM H. CHURCH } Headmasters.
22d year begins October 1st. One of the headmasters will be at the school daily during September.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY
Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
435 Madison Avenue.

Senftner School,
13 Astor Place, Tel. 1143 Spring.
Reopens September 30th.
The Senftner School offers to prospective students of its Academic Department **an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere.**
H. F. Senftner, A. B., M. D., Principal.
G. W. Senftner, A. B., LL. B., Secretary.

LONG ISLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE
147 to 151 South 8th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS
Will reopen in all of its departments Monday, September 9. This institution is noted throughout the city for its thorough work in training young people for business positions. Send for prospectus.
HENRY C. WRIGHT, Principal.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.)
Preparation for College and University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
REOPENS OCTOBER 1ST.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL
NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse daily.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
71 West 85th Street, New York.
Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

Association Business Institute
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4TH.
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.
TWENTY-THIRD STREET YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Catalogue. 52 East 23d St.

WOOD'S SCHOOL,
5TH AND 7TH AV. ON 125TH ST.
BUSINESS AND STENOGRAPHY.
AMERICA'S GREATEST SCHOOL.
21 Teachers. New Buildings. Day and Evening Sessions. Telephone 1300 Harlem. Call or write.

THE HORACE MANN SCHOOLS for all grades, under the auspices of Teachers College, Columbia University, will reopen MONDAY, SEPT. 23D. New and superbly equipped building, Boulevard and 120th St.
SAMUEL T. DUTTON, A. M., Superintendent.

MISS MURPHY,
117 AND 160 WEST 85TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,
18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

The Misses Rayson
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Advanced courses in Literature and Languages. Small classes. College Preparation.
Reopens Oct. 3, 176-178-180 West 75th St.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL { Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 West 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in two years; LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Misses McFee's School,
306 West 72nd Street.
College preparation, Art Studio, Gymnasium, Boys' Primary.

148 MADISON AVENUE.
Miss ROBERTS, (successor to Miss Walker,) School for Girls. Reopens Oct. 2d. Classes for boys. College preparation. Resident students.
Miss BARTLETT, Vice Principal.

Mrs. Finch's Classes and Boarding School for Girls.
735 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St.
REOPENS OCTOBER 2.

Home Boarding and Day School for Girls,
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

Miss Le Baron Drumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day school for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens October 4th.

INSTITUT TISNE,
533 West End Av.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
October 1st. 53 West 45th Street.

College Preparatory School for Girls.
MRS. ALEXANDER KOHUT, Principal.
Primary classes and kindergarten, 44 W. 58th St.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

New York University.

University College and School of Applied Science opens Wednesday, September 25th, at 10 A. M.

Entrance Examinations will be held in Language Hall, University Heights, Monday to Thursday, inclusive, September 23rd to 26th, at 10 A. M.

The LAW SCHOOL opens Tuesday, October 1st, at 3:30 P. M., Washington Square.

The SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY opens Saturday, September 28th, at 10:30 A. M., Washington Square.

The MEDICAL COLLEGE opens Tuesday, October 1st, 26th Street and First Avenue.

The GRADUATE SCHOOL opens for registration October 1st, Washington Square.

The VETERINARY COLLEGE opens Tuesday, October 1st, at 8 P. M., 141 West 54th St.

The SCHOOL OF COMMERCE opens Tuesday, October 1st, at 8 P. M., Washington Square.

GERLACH ACADEMY
The discipline at "Gerlach Academy" is life long in its influence on the character of its pupils. It is firm, but kind. It brings out the manly, moral traits that tell in after life. It provides for the full physical development that will enable the student to go to college or enter at once in business life with sound body and active brain. "Gerlach Academy" prepares for Universities and business careers. Full course in civil and electrical engineering. All departments in charge of specialists. School located in one of the prettiest, most healthful spots in New Jersey. For catalog address
President GERLACH ACADEMY, BRIELLE, N. J.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY
[CO-EDUCATIONAL.]
Pennington, N. J. Bound Brook R. R.
A location chosen for the healthfulness of country life and easy access of the greater Eastern cities. Liberally equipped for training young women for the duties of home life, social life, business life. "Nobility of character our constant aim"—by precept, example and association—college and home combined. Finely equipped department for Natural Sciences and Chemistry; business college course for Bookkeeping and Technical Education. Sanitary arrangements; pure mountain spring water; electric lights; two gymnasiums; new buildings and furniture. Terms reasonable. Catalogue free.
THOMAS O'HANLON, D.D., LL.D., President.

PRATT INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EVENING COURSES IN
Steam and the Steam Engine, Applied Electricity, Physics, Chemistry and Mechanical Drawing; also Carpentry, Machine-Working, Plumbing, Sign and Fresco Work.
FALL TERM OPENS SEPT. 25TH.
Write for Catalogue and Particulars.

Brooklyn Young Women's School of Stenography, Typewriting—Bookkeeping
Full day session; individual instruction; applicants admitted at any time, beginning September 9th. Evening Classes September 23d. Cost very moderate. Prospectus mailed on request.
BROOKLYN Y. W. C. A.,
Schermerhorn Street and Flatbush Avenue.

The Davidson Collegiate Institute,
57 EAST 61ST ST., NEW YORK.
REOPENS SEPT. 25TH.
High-class Day and Boarding School FOR BOYS.
Thorough preparation for all leading COLLEGES.
Complete Course in Commercial Branches.
Write for Catalogue.

ELOCUTION AND ORATORY.
The speaking voice thoroughly and practically trained and developed. All defects of speech arising from inadequate breathing, wrong production of sound, or defective utterance corrected. Oratorical instruction for the lawyer, minister, and public speaker in general. Send for circular.
EDWIN GORDON LAWRENCE, 106 West 42d St.

DWIGHT SCHOOL
15 West 43d Street, New York City.
22nd Year opens Sept. 25th.
High-class private school for boys from 7 to 20 years of age. Individual attention given boys whose education has been irregular. Large faculty. Laboratories. Gymnasium. Athletics.
Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A.

160 W. 79th Street.
MISS JACOBI'S SCHOOL.
SIXTH YEAR.—Will reopen on October 2. Boys and Girls. A Kindergarten, under experienced management, is connected with the School. Circulars on application.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.
Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Brother August, Westchester, N. Y.

THE MISSES GRAHAM
(Successors to the Misses Green.)
Boarding and Day School for Girls
(Established 1816.)
Reopens Oct. 2. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL,
417 Madison Avenue.
20th year begins Monday, Sept. 30.

MISS ANNE BROWN,
Boarding and Day School for Girls,
711-713-715-717 Fifth Avenue.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
School House, 310 West 88th St.
Residence, 282 West 85th St., corner West End Av.

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
Kindergarten, Elementary and High School.
Kindergarten Normal Department.
J. F. REIGART, Supt., 109 West 54th St.
Percival Chubb, Prin. High School, 48 E. 58th St.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, EPISCOPAL,
6 and 8 East 46th St., New York.
Day and Boarding School for girls.
Reopens October 1st. Address Sister Superior.

THE CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
2,042 Fifth Avenue.
Boarding and day school. Regular and special studies. HELEN M. SCOVILLE.

Arithmetic, bookkeeping, penmanship, grammar, reading, correspondence; private or class instruction. Benjamin F. Kelley, 112 West 40th.

Instruction—Evening Classes.

EVENING CLASSES,
ELEMENTARY AND ADVANCED
Business, Language, Literary, Technical, Music.
37 different classes, 9 Educational Clubs.
Expert Instructors. Catalogue free.
WEST SIDE YMCA { 318 West 57th St., Cor. 8th Av. } **N.Y.C.**

Musical.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
128-130 EAST 58TH ST.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT......Director
Private instruction in piano, singing, violin, 'cello, and organ, and all branches of music to beginners and advanced students.
Terms from 15 Doll. upward per quarter.
Students received daily.

CAROLINE MABEN,
TEACHER OF PIANO, HARMONY and VIRGIL clavier; graduate of Scharwenka's, Berlin; references best New York families. Terms to suit. Send for circular. Studio, 81 CARNEGIE HALL.

THE FROELICH SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 136 West 94th St. Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c. Fall season begins September 16.

MISS KUEFFNER, TEACHER OF PIANO, zither, mandolin, and banjo.—Competent; thorough. 235 East 22d St., 1st floor, 2d bell.

L. Frank Dettinger, Violinist—Thorough tuition in French and German methods; pupils taught at home or in studio, 301 East 87th St.

Charles Frank, Bass-Barytone.—Vocal instruction; opera, concert, and oratorio; free trial. Studio, 226 East 69th St.

Free Voice Trial.—Piano, singing; church, stage; terms moderate. Mrs. B. F. Kelley, 112 West 40th St.

Piano, systematic instruction from beginning to perfection. Prof. Durege, 504 Carnegie Hall, Write for terms.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.

REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS
HARMONY PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
IRVING PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
BURNHAM PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
MAYERS PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS
$155.
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 16TH STREET.
Handsome upright $115, another $135, squares $20 upward; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy terms; pianos exchanged; new pianos rented.

PIANO BARGAINS.
$175 Beautiful Upright Pianos, slightly used, but in good condition and fully guaranteed. PAYMENTS ONLY $6 MONTHLY.
TWAY PIANO CO., 94 5TH AVE., N. Y.

Steinway, Weber, Gabler, and other high-grade piano bargains; new pianos, $150 upward, exchanged and rented; rent allowed if purchased; easy payments. O. W. Wuertz, 1,518 3d Av., near 86th St.; open evenings.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" Wise. STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125; Steinway bargain; Squares, $20, Winteroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

$75 —BEAUTIFUL upright, Steinway, great sacrifice; rents $3. BIDDLE'S, 7 E. 14th St

Fine upright piano, $170, $6 monthly; rent, $3. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

Dresscutting, making, finishing of millinery and corsets; big money in it; patterns cut. McDowell's, 310-318 6th Av. Evening school Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Wanted to Purchase.

Single books and complete libraries bought at highest prices. Davis' Bookstore, 35 West 42d.

Surrogate Notices.

KORNARENS, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. KORNARENS, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Grasmuck & Ostrander, her attorneys, Room 408, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1901. META M. KORNARENS, Executrix.
GRASMUCK & OSTRANDER, Attys. for Executrix, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

TRITTLER, HERMAN.—Supplemental Citation.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to HEINRICH or HENRY TRITTLER, WILHELM or WILLIAM TRITTLER, the heirs and next of kin of Herman Trittler, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Minna Trittler of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 20th day of August, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Herman Trittler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 31st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
JOHN POTH, Attorney for Petitioner, 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.
s7-1aw6wS

SURROGATES' COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—In the matter of the application for letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of SYLVESTER M. O'DONOHUE, deceased.

To the creditors of said Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased:

Please take notice that John B. O'Donohue, a brother of the above-named Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, as petitioner upon his consent and upon the consent of Charles A. O'Donohue, Mary Theresa O'Donohue, Charlotte Wigand, Peter J. O'Donohue, Thomas A. O'Donohue, and Joseph E. O'Donohue, being the only next of kin of said Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, acknowledged and filed with the Surrogate of the County of New York, intends to apply to the said Surrogate for Letters of Administration to be issued to him as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of said Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, with a limited and modified bond pursuant to the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of New York.

And you and each of you are hereby notified and required, under and by virtue of the aforesaid section of said code, and in pursuance of an order of publication made for that purpose by the said Surrogate, dated the 6th day of August, 1901, to present any and all claims that you may have against the estate of the aforesaid Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, to the Surrogates of the County of New York, at their office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the second day of October, 1901, at or after which time the penalty of the bond to be given by the person to whom letters of administration herein shall be granted is to be fixed by said Surrogate.
Dated Aug. 30th, 1901.
JOHN B. DONOHUE, Petitioner.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Petitioner, 135 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
Au31-2aw4wS&W.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

DEPARTMENT STORE WANTS CAPITAL. Three young men, with $100,000 cash capital and excellent credit, having extended experience running department stores, are negotiating for a site in a large city. They need $50,000 to $100,000 backing or silent or active partner. Agents will not be answered. Address for interview, W. Cosby, P. O. Sub-Station 16, New York City.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES. — Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeitfuss, 60 Fulton St.

Poultry Plant—Ship birds to all parts of the world; $12,000 business; see engraving and details in New England Illustrated, postpaid. George H. Chapin, publisher, Boston.

Incorporated magazine; unencumbered; 30,000 circulation, wants capable, interested business manager. Address Ellis, 22 West 32d St.

Business places, every description; real estate sold, city or country; capital procured. Irving Rosenthal, 212 East 32d St.

Money grows when safely invested; prospectus mailed; shares, one dollar. Pineoil Remedy Company, Rahway, New Jersey.

Money loaned on all securities. Columbia Loan Co., 116 Nassau Street, Room 506. Lowest rates. Confidential.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Printing, noteheads, envelopes, $1.00 per thousand; cards, 50 cts. up. Yale Printing Co., 59 3d Av.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton Sts., Room 303.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Sewing Machine sale; special bargains; second hand, $3 to $9; guaranteed two years; new, $9 to $30 cash, $20 to $35 at $2 down and 50c weekly. Machines exchanged and repaired. Everything at cut prices; bottle of oil, 5c.; needles, 20c. dozen; belts, 9c. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Buy direct from us and save canvassers' commission. Write, salesman will call. WESTERN UNION S. M. CO., 173 3d Av., between 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone, 4,020—18th St.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

CREDIT Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. GLOBE CREDIT WATCH CO., World Bldg., 144. Evenings: Up-Town Branch, 16 E. 125th St.

Lace Curtains.—Retailing at wholesale prices, Irish Points, Renaissance, Nottingham, Bobbinet and Muslin Ruffled. Sample room, 396 Broadway, New York Curtain Co.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

$20 TO $35—REMINGTON'S, SMITH'S, OTHERS; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry on weekly payments; lowest prices. Crown Watch and Jewelry Company, 9 Maiden Lane.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

At Spencer's, 344 6th Av., opposite Adams's, umbrellas, parasols, canes made, recovered, repaired. Telephone 4229—18th.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

D. Theodore, 61 Ann St., dealer in all kinds of old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Desks.

DESKS.
Great Variety of style and price.
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
FALL SEASON, 1901.
THE LAUREL HOUSE
Reopens October First.
SEASONABLE PLEASURES AND AMUSEMENTS.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
A. J. Murphy, Ass't Mgr.

PRINCETON INN,
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY.
An ideal Fall and Winter resort; opens for its ninth season under entirely new management. Picturesque and historic surroundings. Located in park of seven acres. New golf links near by. For terms and particulars address
EDWIN H. LEE, Manager,
Princeton Inn, Princeton, N. J.

Summer Resorts.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 PARK PL. Tourists' information gratis.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mt. Pocono.

POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
MOUNT POCONO.
Trout fishing, private ponds and brooks; pine-laden air; pure water; grand scenery; shady walks and drives; cuisine high class; long-distance 'phone. Booklet. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

European Hotels.

Munich. The Continental Hotel.
High patronage; latest comfort; finest situation.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

By virtue of several chattel mortgages, Louis Levy, auctioneer, office 280 Broadway, will sell this day, at 8:45 o'clock, Number 511 11th Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, fixtures of a saloon; also one pool table. By order of Mortgagees' Attorneys.

George Rudolph, auctioneer, will sell to-day, 9 A. M., public auction, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, fixtures and furniture of saloon, 1 James Slip. By order of mortgagees.

Mortgage Sale.—M. Seliger, auctioneer, sells at public auction, to-day, (Saturday,) 9 A. M., at 2,076 8th Avenue, near 112th St., confectionery fixtures; by order of attorney for mortgagee.

Dentistry.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
Expression of mouth restored; the highest award for artificial teeth at World's Fair was granted Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th; continuous gum, gold and rubber plates; bridge work.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

HOTEL EARLINGTON
New and Absolutely Fireproof.
ORCHESTRA. EUROPEAN PLAN. PALM ROOM.
27TH STREET, WEST,
NEAR BROADWAY,
centre of shopping and amusement district. The most central and accessible location in the city, combined with quiet and refined surroundings.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

Sherman Square Hotel,
BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

Sevillia Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St.
Three apartments of one to four rooms. $500 to $1,100. Absolutely fire-proof. No wooden floors. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply. First-class restaurant service.

WHERE to DINE 3 Park Pl. 25 UnionSq
A. [illegible] T. [illegible] D. Dinner. L. [illegible]

Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.

Rector's 44TH ST. AND BROADWAY. Service A La Carte.

Hotel Flouret 5 Av. & 18th St. Table d'Hote de Luxe $1.25. Orch. Alc. all hours.

Hotel Victoria, Service Alc. Shoppers' and Bus. Men's Lunch'n. Music Evs

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Tdh., Alc. Hungarian Orchestra.

Dun Bld'g, Rest. Café. { Business Men's Lunch DinnerAlc. B'way&ReadeSt.

Dorlon's OYSTER HOUSE. 6 & 7 E. 23d St. Open for Breakfast at 8 o'clock.

Hartmann's Business Men's Lunch. 1 B'way, Mills Building, 45 B'way.

Hotel Richelieu, Fifth Ave. & 114th St. Table d'Hote & A la Carte.

"Hugot's" Table d'Hote Dinner and Lunch. Café. St. George, Staten Island.

Ardin & Chaberty, 121-3 W. 26th St. Tdh. 50c.

Au Chat Noir, 92 5th Av. Tdh. Lch. 25c. Din. 50c.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

7th Av., 2,134, (126th St.)—Handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite; good location; table boarders; moderate.

11th St., 142 West.—Desirable large and small rooms; superior table; table boarders accommodated; references.

16th St., 129 East.—Large and small rooms; well heated; convenient locality for business; with board.

21st St., 23 West, near 5th Ave.—Superior accommodations, with excellent table, for permanent parties; table guests.

32d St., 22 West.—Bachelor quarters and physicians' offices; modern conveniences; electric light; first floor; large, elegant.

47th St., 14 East.—Handsomely furnished rooms; modern conveniences; parlor dining room; service, appointments, first-class; references.

69th St., 236 East.—Large, well-furnished room, with board; also back parlor; reasonable; references.

84TH, 31 WEST.—ELEGANT ROOMS; CHOICE BOARD; REFINED GERMAN FAMILY.

95th St., 66 West.—Superior accommodations; pleasant, sunny rooms; excellent table; table guests; references.

96th St., 101 West.—Private family; room and board for lady or gentlemen employed during day. Freeman.

127th St., 117 West.—Private family, having one large or two small rooms, home cooking, will rent reasonable.

129th St., 108 West.—Two connecting or single rooms; good board; private house; references; all conveniences.

130th St., 161 West.—Convenient to "L;" second story large rooms; also smaller rooms, with board; references.

130th St., 214 West.—Two large, pleasant rooms; private family; excellent table; convenient to elevated.

Gentleman or a couple; fine, superior accommodations; 76th St., Central Park; private family. R., 290 Columbus Av.

$4.50 weekly; educated people. Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av., near 135th St.; country branch.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

7th Av., 2,148, Near 128th St.—Cheerful front room, neatly kept, in single apartment, with private American family; gentleman only; reference. Dunn.

16th St., 106 East, Near Union Square—Large front room for gentleman, with a private family.

17th St., 55 West.—Attractive, newly furnished parlor, suitable physician, dentist, or refined family; references; telephone.

17th St., 303 West.—Large, light rooms, cor. 8th Av.; private house; gentlemen.

18th St., 141 East.—Desirable rooms, single or double; running water; all conveniences; quiet locality; gentlemen only.

29th St., 12 East.—Back parlor, private bath; reasonable rent; physician or bachelor; other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished, good sized rooms; prefer permanent parties; references required.

55th St., 364 West.—Large rooms; two windows; heated; good location; gentlemen; $4 to $5.

81st St., 164 West.—In elegantly furnished house, good service; special office for doctor.

83d St., 17 West.—Handsomely furnished double, second, third floor rooms; brass bedsteads; modern conveniences; hotel accommodations.

83d St., 17 West.—Handsomely furnished double, second, third floor rooms; brass bedsteads; modern conveniences; hotel accommodations.

83d St., 148 East.—Parlor and bedroom; very private; every convenience; fine location; references exchanged. Bahrs.

96th St., 147 West.—Gentleman can have large room; bath connecting; breakfast optional. Reppke.

96th St., 113 West.—Nice comfortable, light, clean, well-kept bedroom; use bath. Donahue.

121st St., 300 West.—Cheerful room for one or two; everything new; all convenience; one flight, front. Benmer.

128th St., 204 West.—Large, nicely furnished room; heated, running water; suitable college men; hall room; private house.

136th St., 226 West.—One or two gentlemen can have refined accommodations reasonable, in handsome private house.

Central Park West, 442, near 104th St.—Single or connecting rooms; gentlemen only. M. Laughlin.

Convent Av., 154, Near 148th St.—Select, private neighborhood; handsomely furnished, large, front room; every convenience and comfort; suitable for one or two gentlemen; references.

Brooklyn.

Bushwick Av., 1,124, Brooklyn.—Furnished front room to let, $1; good location.

Pan-American Board.

Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family; large, airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c.; references. F. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Country Board.

The Ingleside, Napanoch, N. Y.—Delightful location; spacious grounds; fresh milk, butter, eggs, reduced rates. H. Humiston.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES;
CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN;
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES;
CITY OR COUNTRY USE;
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Stamps.—Pan-Americans, 4, 5, 8, 10c., mixed, wanted; 1½c. each paid. Tausig, 9 E. 108th.

Quick cash for stocks of merchandise; city or country. Address Z., Box 116 Times.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Wanted—Energetic woman for special position; $900 yearly. Inclose self-addressed envelope to X., Box 217 Times Office.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Agents Wanted—Life of McKinley, five hundred page large book; handsomely illustrated; outfit free; now ready; 75% discount to agents; freight paid; credit given. Henry Neil, 323 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Canvassers wanted for "Life and Distinguished Services of William McKinley," by Murat Halsted, Chauncey Depew, C. H. Grosvenor, A. J. Munson, and others. Big book; 600 pages. Profusely illustrated. Art memorial edition. Only $1.00. Lowest price. Best seller. Biggest commissions. Enclose 5 two-cent stamps for postage on free outfit. Standard Pub. House, Dept. D, Chicago.

Cattlemen on live stock steamers principal European ports; also return passage. Shipping Office, 95 1st St.

Jewelry—Journeyman for work on fine jewelry. Geoffroy & Co., 161 West 29th St.

Jewelry.—Gold chain maker, accustomed to work on fine gold chains. Geoffroy & Co., 161 West 29th St.

Stenographer (beginner) wishing experience under court reporter; permanent position when expert. F. Lusk, 32 Broadway.

Wanted—Druggist, New York Post-Graduate Hospital; young, single man; registered as first assistant; salary, $48 month, with board. H., Box 187 Times.

Wanted—Energetic man for special position; $900 yearly. Inclose self-addressed envelope to H., Box 188 Times Office.

Wanted—Assistant manager for our New Haven store; no communications answered. Lambert, 39 Cortlandt St.

Wanted—First-class hat salesman for our New Haven store; no communications answered. Lambert, 39 Cortlandt St.

Professional Situations Wanted.

Addresser desires work home; 75 cents per 1,000. Miss B., 650 3d Av., near 42d St.

Hairdressing and Manicuring.—Given at ladies' residences; terms moderate. M. B., 300 West 121st St.

Secretary, &c.—By a young lady, quick, accurate writer, as secretary or correspondent; speaks French and German fluently. Accurate, 1,360 3d Av.

Typewriter.—Desires work home; thoroughly experienced. Miss A., 650 3d Av., near 42d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

5c a line—3 times, 12c; 7 times, 21c. Display double

Chambermaids.

Chambermaid—Colored girl as chambermaid in ladies' boarding house; steady, obliging. Lillie, 1,620 Broadway.

Day's Work.

Day's Work.—By respectable woman to work by the day; nine years' personal reference. Call two days at 230 East 30th St., ground floor.

Respectable colored woman for cleaning mornings; by day or week. Call afternoons, Jane, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Dressmakers.

Dressmaker.—By reliable good dressmaker; takes work home; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, misses' and children's dresses; very reasonable. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Dressmaker.—French; competent; out by day, week, or month. Amelie, 476 Lexington Av.

Houseworkers.

Housework.—By respectable woman to do any kind of housework by the day, week, or month; can furnish best reference. Owens, 244 West 32d St.

Houseworker.—Young colored; excellent plain cook; obliging; small family; go home nights. L. W., 220 West 47th St.

Housework.—Two colored girls; general houseworkers; one as lady's maid; good reference. W., 118 West 47th St.

Nurses.

Caretaker for invalid lady; quick, kind, painstaking, trustworthy; moderate expectations; excellent references. Nurse, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Seamstresses.

Seamstress.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; takes work home or by day; curtains, cushions, family sewing, by hand and machine; repairing dresses. Huth, 186 West 101st St.

Seamstress.—Hand, machine, mending, $1.25 daily; neat, quick, painstaking, handy; unexceptionable recommendations. Margaretha, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Miscellaneous.

Upholstress.—Curtains, slip covers, many other useful articles nicely done; city, country; best reference. Mme. Thiercel, 274 West 143d St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

5c a line—3 times, 12c; 7 times, 21c. Display double

Bookkeepers.

Bookkeeper—Useful Man.—Middle-aged; fair commercial education; active, sober, industrious. X., Box 219 Times Office.

Butlers.

Butler. — Thoroughly experienced; Englishman; first-class references; strictly temperate; courteous, trustworthy, obliging. Walker, 206 West 67th St.

Coachmen.

Coachman. — Thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable personal recommendations; temperate, trustworthy, industrious, painstaking. Williamson, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone, 2,155 Columbus.

Coachman or any suitable job; wife as house or parlormaid; one child, boy, aged 12; not long from England; good references. H. Upward, George St., Coburg, Ontario.

Coachman.—Thoroughly experienced private family coachman; unexceptionable personal recommendations prominent families; economical manager. William, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Single; Englishman; thoroughly competent; strictly temperate; industrious, painstaking, trustworthy; moderate expectations; anywhere. Harrison, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman. — Thoroughly experienced caretaker horses, cows, garden, lawn; married; strictly temperate; excellent references. Obliging, 1,620 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ACCOUNTANT AND BOOKKEEPER DESIRES TEMPORARY WORK; EXPERT IN ANY LINE OF BUSINESS; TERMS MODERATE.
C. J. H., BOX 186 TIMES OFFICE.

Bell or hall boy, elevator runner, errand boy; willing worker; anything; obliging; excellent references. Sicruts, 1,620 Broadway.

Companion to old gentleman or invalid; thoroughly experienced, temperate, painstaking, trustworthy; moderate expectations. James, 1,620 Broadway.

Gentleman would appreciate opportunity exercising horses during owner's absence, insuring proper condition. Lover Horses, 1,620 Broadway.

Janitor.—Scotch; married; A1 reference from good buildings; competent to take charge of offices, studios, or bachelor apartment. Irvin, 2,182 Broadway.

Manager restaurant, lunchroom, or small hotel; thoroughly experienced; superior cook; capable manager help. Courteous, 1,620 Broadway.

Mason Foreman.—By a hustler; heavy work and flats; good references. Mason, Drug Store, Fulton and Crescent Sts., Brooklyn.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2136 Cortlandt.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Judgments, notes, claims, foreign estates traced and collect on percentage. Lawyer, Box 128 Times.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

Gasoline Engines, Marine and Automobile purposes; prices exceptionally reasonable. Call or write, Arthur Mosier, 270 West St.

For Sale or Exchange.—36-foot open electric yacht. W. T. C., Room 19, 229 Broadway.

Carpet Cleaning.

Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 184th St., Marion Av.; all kinds carpets cleaned, 3c yard; cartage free.

DEVERY ON DUTY AGAIN

The Deputy Police Commissioner Says He Will Not Resign.

COL. MURPHY'S STATEMENTS

District Attorney Philbin Believes Mr. Devery Should Not Be Suspended Under Present Circumstances.

After an absence of several days, and for the first time since his arrest on charges of oppression and neglect, Deputy Commissioner of Police William S. Devery returned to his office at Police Headquarters yesterday morning. He looked over his mail, and then started for Col. Murphy's office. Just as he was about to enter he was confronted by a number of reporters and asked if the reports that he had resigned his office were true.

Mr. Devery replied with emphasis that he had no intention of resigning.

"Resigned?" he said. "No, I haven't resigned. And, what is more, I'm not going to, either. Why should I resign?"

He was asked if it were true that he had been suspended.

"No, I have not been," he replied. "There is no truth in the reports that I have been suspended. No, I haven't read the stories in the papers, but I have read the headlines, and can tell you that there is no truth in them whatsoever. I can't account for what they say. I don't know where they get it. Why, these papers are encouraging anarchy. They're teaching anarchy all the time. I'm here, and I am going to stay here and protect the public against thugs and criminals and Anarchists. I'm a-doin' my duty. Why don't they keep still? What's all this row about? I won't resign. I don't intend to."

Later Commissioner Murphy was asked about the report that the Deputy Commissioner was going to resign. He replied:

"Devery is not going to resign. There is no truth in the stories printed in the newspapers that he is going to get out and that a man has been selected to fill his place."

"But will Mr. Devery resign?" the Commissioner was asked directly.

"Absolutely, no," rejoined Mr. Murphy. "I have received no papers of any kind from the Deputy Commissioner."

The Commissioner was then asked about Mr. Devery's absence from Police Headquarters since last Saturday.

"He might have been sick for all that I know," replied Mr. Murphy. "I don't know where he was, and I don't know why he has not been around."

Col. Murphy was then informed that the general impression was that he, and not his deputy, Mr. Devery, would in future preside at the police trials.

"That is all wrong," he said. "I have come to no such decision. Circumstances will regulate that whenever it comes to it. You must not expect me to look into the future."

Henry De Forest Baldwin of the law firm of Lord, Day & Lord, the counsel for Patrolman O'Neill, on whose complaint the charges of oppression have been brought against Deputy Commissioner Devery, and Assistant District Attorneys Gans and Sandford were still busily engaged examining their witnesses in the case yesterday.

District Attorney Philbin was asked if he thought that it was the duty of Commissioner Murphy to suspend Mr. Devery. Mr. Philbin replied that in his opinion the Deputy Commissioner ought not to be suspended, as the case against him had only reached a preliminary examination and might be thrown out by the courts or the Grand Jury.

Mr. Philbin was also questioned concerning the statement of Commissioner Murphy that he could take no action on Deputy Commissioner Devery's arrest for the reason that he had not been officially notified that criminal proceedings had been brought against his deputy. The District Attorney replied:

"Deputy Commissioner Devery was arrested simply on the complaint of a citizen, on whose accusation a warrant was issued. If Justice Jerome decides to hold him at the hearing on Monday that is a different thing."

It is said in the District Attorney's office that the charges against Deputy Commissioner Devery will not be presented to the Grand Jury until after the hearing before Justice Jerome unless his counsel opposes the progress of the case by interposing dilatory pleas and motions.

Commissioner Murphy yesterday overruled several of the rulings of Mr. Devery as Judge at the trials at Police Headquarters. In the cases of Roundsmen Finley and Keane, formerly of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, who were brought up before the Deputy Commissioner on Aug. 8, charged with fighting in their station house and dismissed, Finley was fined thirty days' pay and the charge against Keane was dismissed by the Commissioner. Sergt. Hulbert, who was arraigned before the Deputy Commissioner for failing to make proper entries in the station house blotter, was fined twenty days' pay by Commissioner Murphy. Mr. Devery had promised the Sergeant that he would "break" him for delinquency.

The fact that few complaints against patrolmen have been handed into Police Headquarters during the past week is said to be due to an order from a high official source to the Captains and Sergeants to make as few complaints against their men as possible.

HORSE AT A SALOON BAR.

Entered Uninvited and Wouldn't Leave Until He Had Had a Drink of Beer.

Emil Cuny, who keeps a saloon at Central Avenue and Graham Street, Jersey City, went into the yard yesterday to stop a fight between his favorite dog and cat. He left the front door open, and when he returned he found a horse standing in the middle of the room gazing placidly at the bar. He recognized the animal as one owned by James Hopkins, a contractor, which had been left to graze in a neighboring lot. Cuny tried to lead the horse to the street, but the animal refused to move. Then he called in Policeman Heck, who was equally unsuccessful in his efforts to induce the horse to vacate the premises.

"Give him a drink," said a small boy who was watching the scene from the street.

Cuny thought the suggestion worth trying, and as he had no water vessel of sufficient size he brought out a drip pan partly filled with drainings of the beer taps. The horse put his nose into the pan and drained it to the bottom. Then he shook his head, and, walking out of the saloon, returned to his pasture. When Hopkins was told of the affair he said he had often given the horse beer and the animal, in his opinion, preferred beer to water.

SUES HER AGED HUSBAND.

Wife of Florist Peter Roemer, Alleging Cruelty, Seeks a Separation.

Peter Roemer, the Woodlawn florist, is being sued for absolute separation by his wife, Mrs. Matilda Roemer. He is about eighty years old, she thirty-five. Their home is at Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Viroe Avenue. Her complaint, sworn to before the Commissioner of Deeds on Aug. 23, states that they were married in this city on Jan. 11, 1883, and that he has property in the city valued at $40,000, outside of a business worth about $10,000 a year.

She claims that he has been so cruel toward her for years that she thinks it unsafe for her to live with him any longer. The complaint states that last month he tried to kill her. On this occasion, it is charged, he placed a loaded pistol beside her head and pulled the trigger, but the pistol did not go off because some neighbors, having suspected that it would be used for such a purpose, had so twisted some part of the mechanism that it could not be fired.

It is charged that Mr. Roemer has a habit of arising at midnight and so arranging all the clocks in the house that they strike the midnight hour simultaneously. When they begin striking, his wife says, he dances and yells and performs other antics, indicating great joy at the bedlam of sounds. She says, too, that he has not given her any money with which to buy a new dress in ten years, and that he has for a long time failed to provide adequate support or clothing for herself and their two children, Eva, aged seventeen, and Peter, twelve years old. Mr. Roemer has another son, William.

The attorney for the defendant is Joseph D. Creeden, a son of Police Captain Creeden, and Mrs. Roemer's counsel is ex-Judge Langbein.

SOLD BAD CONDENSED MILK.

Manufacturers and Dealers Charged with the Offense to be Prosecuted.

Senator Samuel S. Slater has been designated by the State Attorney General to prosecute the cases of condensed milk dealers and manufacturers who are charged with transgressing the law in allowing harmful milk to be sold. It is claimed that much sour milk and milk that is otherwise injurious, especially to young babies, has been sold of late.

Under the State laws dealers and makers are forbidden to dispose of cans that are hermetically sealed, unless each has upon it a label showing both the name of the maker and the brand of the milk. The charge is that some of the supposedly first-class companies, although they do not sell bad milk directly to consumers, dispose of it to minor dealers, who in turn either get rid of it in unlabeled cans or in receptacles on which they have placed new labels of their own.

The reason the bad milk is made at all is that the manufacturer cannot tell whether it is of good quality until after it has stood for a while. It has to be "seasoned." If it does not "season" properly, it is unfit for use. One large concern has stated in consequence of the suits, that they never sold bad milk to any one except bakers, and that this was done at the desire of the bakers, who preferred that sort of milk to the good quality.

Suits have been entered by Mr. Slater against several companies, and different Justices have granted injunctions prohibiting these concerns from selling milk during the pending suits. The evidence in all the cases was collected originally by Henry H. Kracke, agent of the State Commissioner of Agriculture.

DIES IN JERSEY CITY JAIL.

"Baldy Sours" Rarely Had Been Out of It for the Last Thirty Years.

Charles Middleton, alias "Baldy Sours," died yesterday in the Hudson County Jail at Jersey City. He came of a respectable New York family, who allowed him a monthly stipend. He was seventy-three years old, and for the last thirty years he has not been out of the county jail a month at a time. He called it his home, and he was known as the star boarder because the allowance made by his relatives enabled him to provide his own meals during the greater part of his imprisonment.

A man of more than ordinary ability, drink was his besetting sin. He was never arrested for anything but drunkenness. He was known to every Justice in Jersey City, and whenever he was arraigned he was at once sent to what he called his "home." On one occasion he was arrested in Hoboken, where he was a stranger, and was sentenced to thirty days in the penitentiary.

"That's wrong," said Middleton. "I belong to the county jail. Make it ninety days there instead."

A county court officer who was present explained matters to Frank McDonough, who was then Recorder, and the sentence was changed in accordance with Middleton's suggestion. He was employed in light work about the jail, and one day was sent to trim some flowers in the jail yard. He walked off. The next day he returned. Charles Birdsall, the Warden, refused to admit him.

"You can't help yourself," said Middleton. "I was sentenced for thirty days, and I have only served twenty."

"You violated your parole," said Birdsall, "and I won't take you in."

The matter was finally compromised by Middleton's subscribing to an affidavit that he would never run away again. As the address of his relatives is not known, Middleton's funeral expenses will be borne by Sheriff Carl Ruempler.

BANKER'S NOVEL STATEROOM.

Mr. Holden Secured Passage from Europe by Engaging the Fuerst Bismarck's Barber Shop.

"Much of a crowd this time?" asked the newspaper men of Purser Schmidt of the Hamburg-American liner Fürst Bismarck when that vessel berthed in Hoboken at noon yesterday.

"Much of a crowd!" gasped the purser. "Why, we have even got a man in the barber shop."

Investigation showed that in the barber shop there had come across a New York banker who, in view of his absolute inability to secure other and better accommodations, had taken the barber shop as his stateroom, and to get it he had to pay a handsome premium.

E. R. Holden of the banking firm of E. R. Holden & Co., 20 Broad Street, was the occupant of the tonsorial apartment. He said he considered himself fortunate in being able to come across as he did, and that there were about two thousand other Americans on the other side who would have been only too glad to take his place had he for any reason been unable to leave at the appointed time.

Mr. Holden has been in London for several months, promoting an oil concern, and expects to return there Thursday in the Fürst Bismarck. He had to come home to attend to some pressing business, and after vainly trying to secure passage on several transatlantic liners, thought of the barber shop on the Fürst Bismarck, and forthwith applied for permission to make his journey home in it.

The agent of the line in London thought a while, and finally told him that if he would sign a paper agreeing to retire not earlier than 11 o'clock, and further agreeing to arise at or before 5:30 A. M., he might have the apartment. The paper was signed, and the banker lost no time in packing his luggage. He went to Southampton and boarded the liner there.

On the way over the passengers each morning would ask Mr. Holden facetious questions—such as whether he had dreamed that his throat was cut or his hair falling out, or if he had been drowned in a flood of shampoo mixture.

Speaking of his sensations while trying to snatch a little sleep each night in the limited time allotted him by the company, Mr. Holden said that had it not been for the noise that resulted from the operation of a dough mixer in the ship's bakery which adjoined his quarters, he would have fared as well as he could have wished. This machine, said he, made a noise that outdid the heaviest rock-crushing machine in existence. Toward the end of the voyage the ship's officers took compassion on him and had the bakers operate the mixer before the contract time for Mr. Holden to retire.

Mr. Holden said the barber shop was a very cool and roomy apartment, and was far better in some respects than many staterooms.

ARRESTED FOR SHOPLIFTING.

A Young Couple from Virginia Caught Stealing in an Apartment Store.

A young couple, who said they were man and wife, and that they came from Virginia, were locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night charged with shoplifting. They have been staying at the Putnam House, Twenty-eighth Street and Fourth Avenue, for the last four days. They describe themselves as William Johnson, twenty-five years old, an engineer, and Mrs. Elsie Johnson, nineteen years old. They were well dressed.

George Bernard, a detective in a Sixth Avenue department store, arrested the couple in the store, and accused them of stealing an umbrella, four necklaces, a pair of corsets, a belt, a pin, some buckles, and a ladies' ring, all valued at $7.60. When he told them they were under arrest they kissed each other and consented to go to the station house.

In the West Thirtieth Street Station Johnson said he did not want his wife locked up, and that he was willing to assume all the blame, as he was really the guilty one. The detective said, however, that the woman had done the stealing, and then had passed the property over to the man. Both were locked up. Detective Bernard says that on the way to the station the man pleaded with him for an opportunity to buy morphine.

Why Mr. Ching Changed His Name.

Henry Thomas Ching, an Englishman, living in Brooklyn, yesterday was granted permission to assume the name of Arthur Berry by Judge Hurd in the Kings County Court. Ching informed the Court that since he came to this country eleven years ago he had been much annoyed on account of his surname, Ching, being regarded as the name of a Chinaman.

If "so fortunate" as to have to get up and out in the early morning; or if you pleasure or business travel by early train, boat or open trolley, haven't you found it necessary to get the camphor balls out of your old light weight overcoat.

Perhaps you haven't any old coat.

Plenty of new ones here; good ones, long ones, short ones, light ones, dark ones.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE SAFE, DECLARES MR. PHILBIN

Reply to Alarming Reports About Experts' Conclusions.

District Attorney Fears No Present Undue Strain—To Make the Bridge Modern Would Cost, Perhaps, a Million.

"The Brooklyn Bridge is safe. At least until next August, by which time a protracted hot spell and the resulting expansion may have gotten in their work in the weakening of the great structure. It is as safe as it was the day it was opened to the public."

This was the statement made by District Attorney Philbin last night. It is his reply to alarming reports published in a Brooklyn newspaper. In these it was said that Engineers Duryea and Meyer, acting for the District Attorney, had found the bridge in a dangerous condition. According to this newspaper the following are among the conclusions of the engineers:

"A few more tons of freight massed at one point would make the structure dangerous," and "the bridge is now loaded to the limit." The newspaper also said: "Philbin's experts recommend a new outside truss and repairs to cost nearly $1,000,000."

"All this speculation about the safety of the bridge," said Mr. Philbin, "is harmful and wrong and ought to be stopped, for it disquiets thousands who daily are obliged to make use of the bridge to and from their business places. The repairs recommended for the bridge foot to a sum which depends upon the extent of the repairs desired. If it is advisable to put the bridge in condition so that it is in every respect modern throughout the sum required would amount to between $750,000 and $1,000,000. On the other hand, the amount required to make the structure simply safe—as safe under all conditions as it should be—would be something like $20,000."

"When will you be ready to give out the engineers' report in full?" was asked.

"I cannot tell as yet. I meant at first to hand it out Sunday, but fear now that will be impossible. At present the report is in the hands of Mr. William Barclay Parsons, the engineer of the subway, who volunteered purely from a sense of public spirit to look over the opinions of the two engineers appointed. Mr. Parsons, when he has finished, will recommend another engineer, for it is my intention, as I have already stated on another occasion, to get many expert opinions on the subject, so that in case action is taken we will have many experts to testify, giving overwhelming evidence."

"Is it true that it has been reported that a few more tons of weight massed in any one spot would cause a break at that point?"

"That I suppose is true of any bridge. What the margin of safety is I will not say until the report comes out. It is enough to say that the bridge is safe and that it is wrong to arouse ungrounded fears in the minds of those exposed in case a danger did exist."

"Is the margin of safety in fact a small one?"

"Small compared to the vast strain which the bridge can support. But it is ample and perfectly safe, and I would like you to be emphatic about saying that for me."

C. C. Martin, the chief engineer of the bridge, was seen at his home, 194 Berkely Place, Brooklyn, and was informed of the statements of Mr. Philbin. Mr. Martin said:

"I have not seen the report of the experts engaged by the District Attorney, but I am delighted to hear that he really admits that the bridge is perfectly safe. It is the same report which I myself made to the Commissioner on the last occasion, and it is the same report which I would make to-morrow if I had to make another examination. So far I have seen nothing whatever from any authentic source accusing that negligence existed.

"Here and there I have seen in newspapers and have learned of reporters' fragmentary bits of news which one or the other official is supposed to have given out. But not once has any one in authority came forward and said 'this or that is true and I myself say so.' I suppose in time the report will reach those most concerned, and then I shall study it, and, if ordered by Commissioner Shea, will make an answer.

"I have read the story which was published in a local paper this evening. It is untrue that anywhere a defect exists which is not known to us. When I say that I have examined the bridge I mean that I have examined every strand and bolt and truss and floor beam and every other detail of the structure. I can only repeat what I said all along—the bridge is safe.

"There is a lot of talk about the negligence which has 'ruined' the bridge. It seems to me that the bridge now has been in operation for eighteen years. During that time it was closed just thirty-six hours. The repairs necessary were made at a cost of $150. Does it seem unreasonable in the face of those figures to say that there was no negligence?"

Mr. Martin declined to discuss hypothetical questions that were almost sure to be involved in the report. When the time came, he said, he would answer everything, if ordered to do so by Commissioner Shea, and before then he could only say that the bridge was in good working order. Mr. Martin refused to say what was the last "margin of safety" which he mentioned in his report.

JERSEY CITY WOMEN'S ACTION.

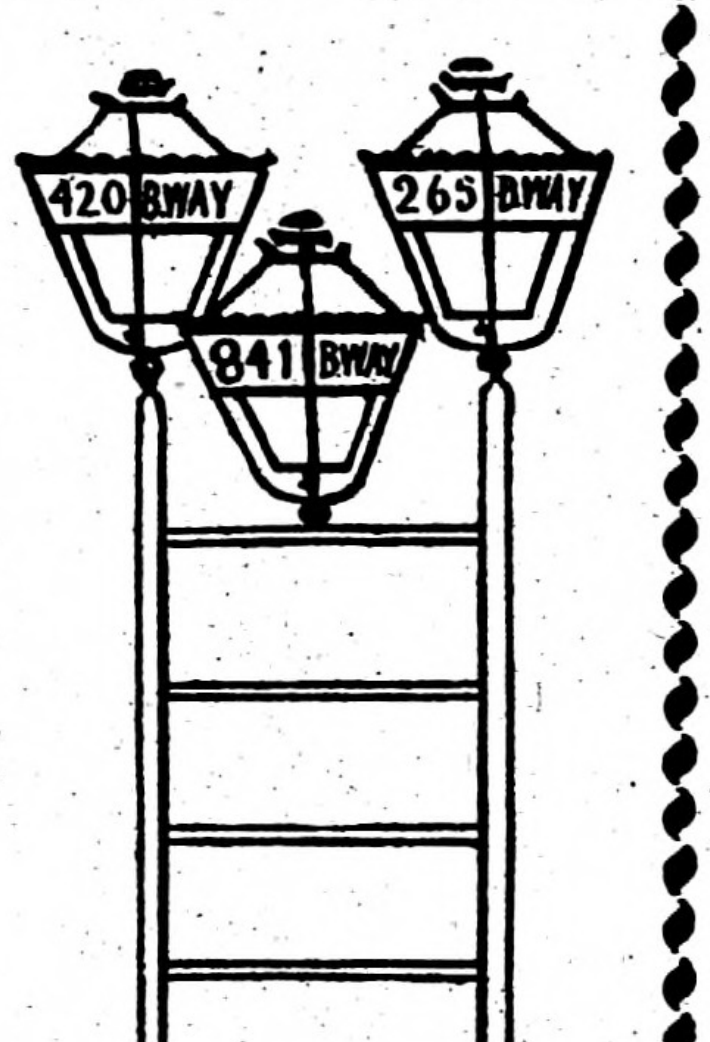
Protest Against Reopening of School Building Declared Unsafe.

Seventeen women, several of whom are property owners, attended a meeting of the Jersey City Board of Education last night to protest against the reopening of School No. 2 in Erie Street. The building is considered unsafe, but a committee appointed to inspect it refused to condemn it and advised its repair. The women who made the protest also filed a remonstrance signed by 700 residents of the district, saying that they would not send their children to the school.

The matter was referred to the Board of Finance without whose sanction a new school cannot be erected.

Thirty-five Years a Chief of Police.

Chief of Police Charles A. Donovan of Hoboken completed thirty-five years of active service as a Chief of Police yesterday. He is the oldest Chief in point of service in this country.



On The Top Rung

of quality and style is where you expect to find the Hackett-Carhart Clothing, and there'll be no disappointment this fall.

Drop in on your way down town this morning and take a glance at our $20 & $25 Sack Suits and Top-Coats. We'll miss our guess if you're not tempted.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Stores Open This Evening.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

AUTUMN WEDDINGS ON THE HORIZON

We have made many artistic gift bits. TEA-TABLES—exquisite little ones in mahogany for $7.00 are decorative shrines for the "cup that cheers"; quaintly shaped, with graceful curved legs. Those of two-tiers in Queen Anne style are just right for the tea-tray.

Our tea-trays in mahogany for $7.00 are fit companions for the most elegant tables—others with rich inlays and filigree rims; trays with brass handles, and the long coffee trays. Muffin-stands in mahogany for $10.50.

Beauty, durability, and economy in every piece that you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

JAMES J. CORBETT IN COURT.

In Supplementary Proceedings Says He Can't Remember How He Spent Such a Small Sum as $25,000.

After having escaped examination in supplementary proceedings only a week ago by paying a bill of $700, James J. Corbett, the pugilist, was compelled to submit to the ordeal yesterday before Justice Truax in the Supreme Court, Part II., Special Term. The hearing arose from a judgment of $528 obtained against him by John Q. A. Henry, President of the Anti-Saloon League, which secured the revocation of Corbett's license to sell liquor, and the judgment was for costs incurred in breaking up his business.

"Ain't this tough?" was Corbett's comment to his friends in court. "This is the nerviest thing I ever heard of. These people put me out of business, and now they want to make me pay the cost of doing it. Why—and this is no lie—I was held up for $100 by an agent of one of these societies just before these proceedings."

Lawyer Frank J. Mayhan conducted the examination, the pugilist being represented by ex-Assistant District Attorney Daniel O'Reilly.

Corbett said he had no home, as he traveled most of the time and stopped at hotels. He declared that when the saloon in his name opposite Greeley Square was sold out under foreclosure shortly before the building was torn down, he realized not a cent from the sale, and that the stock had been nearly all disposed of before this. He said that he did not own the license for the place, but that it stood in the name of Frank Phillips, an old friend. "I was proprietor of the place until May 1," he said, "and then they broke my license." The ex-champion said he owned no personal property except the clothes he wore, and that all the diamonds he had received as gifts he had given to his wife. "It's vulgar to wear them," he said. In proof of his statement that he had lost his watch six months ago he showed a small penknife at the end of his watch chain. He said he received about $25,000 from the sale of some real estate at High Bridge Road and Jerome Avenue about two years ago, but he could not remember just how he had spent the money.

"I live at a very fast clip," he explained. "I gamble a little, play a little, and live like a King. It does not take me long to go through a bunch of $25,000. I have gone through four times that in a year. Why, that sum is so small I don't remember anything about it. Why, it is a mere bagatelle. Had it been $100,000, I might be able to tell something about it."

Corbett said he paid his hotel bills out of his wife's money, but did not know whether she would be able to meet the next one. Asked who owed him money, he could only recall the name of John Boyle of California, to whom he had loaned $3,000.

"I got about 1,000 bum checks while I was in business," he said. "Why, I saw a well-known lawyer in this building this morning who gave me a bad check for $25. Why don't I try to collect them? What's the use? A man who will give you a phony check will never make good."

WOMAN TRAPS AN INTRUDER.

Locks Him In and Guards the Door with a Revolver Till a Policeman Comes.

Bernard King of 318 Bowery, alleged to be a burglar, owes his imprisonment in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station to the presence of mind and courage of Miss Helen May Shaw, a young woman just returned from the country and living at 303 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

Miss Shaw is the niece of John McNichol, a produce merchant. Mr. McNichol, his wife, and Miss Shaw spent the Summer in Liberty, N. Y. Yesterday Miss Shaw and Mary Berg, the servant, returned to the city to prepare the apartment for the return of the family in a day or two. As they went into the building Miss Shaw sent the servant on an errand. She went on up to the second floor and unlocked the door of the apartment.

When the young woman stepped inside she saw that the flat had been entered. Drawers were open, clothing was strewn about, and everything was in disorder. Then she heard a noise. Stepping cautiously inside, Miss Shaw saw in the dim light the figure of a man. She hastily stepped out into the hallway and locked the door from the outside. Then she called the janitor and sent him for a policeman, first borrowing his revolver. She took a chair and sat down to guard the door until the janitor should return.

About this time the servant came back. When she saw Miss Shaw sitting at the door with a pistol in her hand she fainted. Then the janitor and Policeman Higgins appeared. All this time the man inside had been making vigorous efforts to get out. But no heed was paid to his shouts or his hammering on the doors. Policeman Higgins opened the door and went into the flat. King made a dash for liberty, but was caught by the policeman and the janitor. He made a hard fight, but was soon overpowered.

At the station house a bunch of skeleton keys was found in his possession, with a dagger, pawn tickets representing about $500 worth of goods, and several articles of jewelry belonging to Mr. and Mrs. McNichol. He also wore when arrested Mr. McNichol's overcoat.

FUNERAL OF HEMAN BURR.

Simple Services Held at His Late Home—Many Friends Present.

The funeral services of Heman Burr, one of the oldest and best known advertising men in this country, who died on Wednesday last, were held at his late home, 31 West Forty-sixth Street, at 8 o'clock last night. A large gathering of Mr. Burr's friends and business associates was present. The simple Episcopal burial service was used. The Rev. John H. Watson of Trinity Chapel officiated. Many floral offerings surrounded the bier.

Mr. Burr was at the time of his death seventy-nine years of age. He was a minister of the Universalist Church until his voice failed. Later he became a Custom House Inspector, and then entered the newspaper advertising business, in which he was very successful.

The interment will take place this morning at Woodlawn Cemetery.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées To-day & Wed., 2:15. JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées To-day & Wed. CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES with ETHEL BARRYMORE.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées To-day & Wed. WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway and 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée To-day at 2:15. The Rogers Brothers in Washington.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. To-night, 8:30. Mat. To-day. Mr. E. H. SOTHERN in the New Play, RICHARD LOVELACE. RICHARD LOVELACE.

SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. and Broadway. ENTIRELY NEW. Opens Under the Management of CHARLES FROHMAN TO-NIGHT AT 8:20. RICH & HARRIS PRESENT LOUIS MANN — CLARA LIPMAN in a New Play Entitled THE RED KLOOF BY PAUL M. POTTER.

LYCEUM 4th Ave. & 23d......At 8:15 Matinée Saturday only at 2. BERTHA GALLAND "Decided Success." THE FOREST LOVERS

DALY'S B'WAY & 30TH ST. AT 8:10. Daniel Frohman, Mgr. Matinées To-day & Wed. 2. Another Brilliant Gaiety Theatre Success. NIXON & ZIMMERMAN'S Elaborate Production of THE MESSENGER BOY. With MR. JAMES T. POWERS

PROCTOR'S Best Comedy and Vaudeville Stock, Complete Plays—Low Prices
23d St. "Forbidden Fruit"—All Laughs, Marvelous Florenz Troupe, 15, 25, 50c.
5th Ave. "A Fair Rebel," Great Military Drama Jaques Inaudi, The Hanlons, Continuous
125th St. "Incog,"—the Laughing Hit, 15, 25, 50c Werner & Reider, Other Vaudeville.
58th St. "The Jilt," Aft. 15, 25c. Eve. 15, 25, 50c. Great Vaudeville. Roars of Laughter.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. | MAT. TO-DAY. ANDREW MACK Third Week of Success. "TOM MOORE."

NEW YORK B'way, 44-45 Sts. Ev. 8:15. Matinée to-day, 2:15. HIT! MOST EMPHATIC, THE KING'S CARNIVAL Also "Supper at Sherry's" and special features.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. This Season's Greatest Success, ARIZONA Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. T'dy & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:15.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Mat. T'dy. 2:15. To-night at 8:15. FLORODORA

Manhattan Theatre, Broadway and 33d St. MRS. FISKE TUES., SEPT. 24. MIRANDA OF THE BALCONY. Sale Now Open.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30th. Mats. Tue., Sat PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:10 SHARP. HOITY-TOITY & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. CASTLE SQUARE OPERA COMPANY. Mat. T'dy, 2:15. Last time of AIDA To-night, 8:15 Last time of LA BOHEME Prices 25 to 1.00. Next W'k—Il Trovatore-Martha.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. VICTORIA BURLESQUERS. To-morrow Night, Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

SOUSA Soloists at Farewell Concert, Metropolitan Opera House, TO-MORROW Evening. Popular Programme. Seats Now on Sale.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., Just West of B'way. Com. Next Monday Evg. Seats now on sale. J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush.

WALLACK'S. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. TO-DAY 2:15. TO-NIGHT 8:30. JAMES K. HACKETT in DON CÆSAR'S RETURN Cast includes Wilton Lackaye & Theodore Roberts

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. —The Great— CINQUEVALLI, 30—Other Acts—30. PRICES, 25c. & 50c.

BIJOU B'way & 30 St. Mon., Sept. 23. David Belasco presents DAVID WARFIELD in The Auctioneer.

EDEN MUSÉE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Pres. McKinley Lying in State.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. An Enemy to the King.

GRAND Mat. To-day. ROSE COGHLAN PEG WOFFINGTON Next Week BRIXTON Burglary.

Harlem Opera House. Ev'gs, 8:15. Matinée To-day, 2:15. Francis Wilson in "The Strollers." NEXT WEEK—"SAN TOY."

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WEDNESDAY MAT., 25c. & 50c. No Higher. GREAT SUCCESS of UP YORK STATE.

3rd Av. THEA. Mat. To-day. HOTTEST COON IN DIXIE

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA Mats. Daily Except Mon., 25c Evenings..........25c., 35c., & 50c. An Enemy to the King. Next Week. SHENANDOAH

The Turf.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races. Six Races To-day at 2:15 P. M.

Outdoor Recreation League Warning.

Charles B. Stover, President of the Out-Door Recreation League, warns the public against a woman who, it appears, is soliciting contributions in down-town office buildings in the name of the league. Mr. Stover says that only printed appeals are sent out, in which it is invariably stated that contributions should be forwarded to the league's Treasurer, J. G. Phelps Stokes, 17 Cedar Street.

For general debility, want of appetite, sick headache, and fever, little doses of Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE are usually very efficacious. Jayne's Alterative is the surest of Blood Purifiers.—Advertisement.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

3,000 Pair Corsets
At 1/3 and 1/2 Off Regular Prices

It is customary with most manufacturers to select such Corsets as have the slightest defect of stitching, or perhaps a slight oil spot, and stamp them "Seconds"...... In every particular of make, cut and finish they are absolutely right, yet the slipped stitch or slight soil prevents them being sold as strictly perfect...... Having made some very large purchases of these "Seconds" at prices far less than the regular goods are sold for, we are enabled to offer, as result, these

EXTRAORDINARY CORSET VALUES.

1,000 PAIR CORSETS
Straight fronts, Long lengths, Girdles and other kinds that will be readily recognized as regular 75 cent and Dollar corsets.........49

COUTILLE AND SATEEN CORSETS
White, drab and black—French shapes, Long waist, Straight front, Girdles, etc.—Eight styles—perfect prices, 1.00 and 1.25.........69

500 PAIR CORSETS
A half dozen prominent makes—when you see the goods you'll see the names—styles to suit all figures—regularly 1.50 and 1.75.........98

FINE COUTILLE CORSETS
Close boned for Stout figures—sizes 24 to 30—also an Imported make in long waist effect that regularly sells at $2.00.........1.39

FANCY FIG'D CORSETS
Fine Silk figured French Cloth—Pink and cream—deep lace and satin ribbon run—extreme straight front—sizes 18 to 23—usually 3.25...1.98

Z. Z. CORSETS
We cleared up all the Importer had of certain numbers, and while the lot lasts offer
3.25 grades....2.49 | 2.00 grades....1.39
2.75 grades....1.98 | 1.75 grades.... .98
Stout, Slim and Medium Styles.

POINTS TO REMEMBER ABOUT OUR CORSET DEPARTMENNT:—
Largest in New York—styles for everybody—latest fads and old favorites—no particular make exploited.
Of Corsets alone, 257 styles, besides leading makes of Corset Waists—All goods as represented, whether in advertisement or at the store—No exaggerations—the truth is good enough—Prices ALWAYS Lowest.

Boys' Clothing

A wonderfully popular department.
Goods of quality at pricee that make business.
No inferior goods at any price.

Do you appreciate great variety and the satisfaction of knowing that you are paying less than same qualities can be elsewhere found? Visit department...... There is no other like it—it stands alone in size, assortments and values.

Knee Pants—4 to 16 yrs. . . .49
Corduroys—best shades;
Navy Blue Cheviots;
All-Wool Checks.
All-Wool Mixtures.
Many with double seat and knees. Even at 75 cents, qualities and fit are not equaled elsewhere.

Boys' Laundered Shirts 49
Elsewhere 69 and 79 cents—All our styles are absolutely new this Fall.

Boys' Percale Waists 49
Laundered—best styles—Sixty-nine cents seems to be the "Bargain" price elsewhere.

Boys' Cloth Caps 49
Cadets, Tams, Yachts, Golf-Yachts, Navies and Golfs;
Cloth, Serge, Velvet, Cheviot and Worsted.
Satin or Silk Serge lining, gold or silk emb'd emblems.
No mistake about their value—such qualities at such a price are a striking illustration of the way we meet the fancy of the boy, at a price that pleases parents.

Double Breast Suits . . . 2.98
We have made this a famous price for reliable Suits of all wool fabrics and offer
SATURDAY—500 SUITS AS FOLLOWS:—Olive, Sage, Myrtle, Oxford, Brown, Gray and Tan; invisible and decided stripes, broken plaids, checks and mixtures, besides a fine assortment of the ever popular Navy Blues in Thibets, Cheviots and Serges of absolutely fast dyes. All fabrics strictly all wool—Style and make right up to date—Cut full double breast; Ages 7 to 16 years—Price..........2.98

Extra Fine Suits 3.98
Double Breast—7 to 16 years—Large assortment of Navy Blue wide wales, Worsteds and hard finish serges; also Rough Cheviots, Tweeds and Cassimeres in new Green and Brown tints—stylish, durable and dressy—made from our own Special patterns—fit unequaled.

"Foxy Grandpa" Clothing
for boys 3 to 10 years.
Foxy Grandpa Vest Suits....2.98 to 5.98
Foxy Grandpa Norfolk Suits..3.98 to .
Foxy Grandpa Sailor Suits..2.98 to 5.98
Solid colors and Mixtures.
Just where "Foxy Grandpa" comes in, is the secret......It always pleases when it's known—boys are delighted with the idea.
Here only, in New York.

Smart Styles in Fall Garments for Misses

This department is noted for superiority of qualities and for the moderate prices at which they are sold...... Every garment in the stock has a distinctive touch of style and shows by its workmanship that no poorly made or finished garment is tolerated here...... We please the most particular, in style as well as in price.

Tailor-made Juvenile Suits—fine Venetian Cloth and Pebble Cheviot—Blue, Brown, Castor and Red—trimmed in three styles, with folds and stitched satin bands; double breast Eton or new blouse front—12 to 16 yrs.....9.98

Sailor Suits—red, navy and brown—silk emb'd shield—full braid trim—4 to 14 years; worth 3.25.........1.98

Misses' Golf Capes—rich colors—handsome plaid combinations—hood or double cape; worth 7.00.......4.98

Misses' Dress Skirts—fine tailor finish—stitched taffeta or satin bands—black and colors.........3.98

Misses' Dress Skirts—Navy and Black Cheviot—stitched seams.........2.98

Misses' Walking Skirts—Invisible Stripe effects in Oxford, Gray and Black—stitched flare flounce—perfect cut....3.98

Children's "Sample" Walking Coats—natty little box back coats of colored cloth—deep capes and trim of velvet, lace and fur—lined and interlined—5.98 values.........3.98

Ladies' New Waists

Enough new styles to make a long talk about, but with so much to tell about for To-day, space permits but mention of following:—

Stripe and Plain Flannel Waists—plain and tuck fronts—Rose, Blue, Green, Red, Royal and Black—entirely new in every way....1.79

Black Peau de Soie Waists—tucked in yoke effect—strap front—clusters of crochet buttons—French tucked back—tucked sleeves—new cuffs.........3.98

Taffeta Silk Waists—Black and fancy shades—front of pin tucks—tucked back—fancy bow finish.........3.98

Dress Waists of Black and Col'd Taffeta—elaborately tucked—open front or back—with or without straps and buttons—value $7.00 and $8.00....5.00

Black Brilliantine Waists—cluster or spaced tucks or box pleats—full lined—all sizes to 46.........1.98

Babies' Wear

Half a dozen items that mean a decided saving in price...... Don't delay if you have a need—such values go quickly.

Cashmere Shirts—all wool—long sleeves—sizes to 3 years—value .69.......49

Cashmere Shirts—half wool—long sleeves—sizes to 3 yrs.—value .49.......29

Cashmere Shirts—part wool—long sleeves—sizes to 3 yrs.—value .35....... .18

Silk Bonnets—a dozen styles—newest shapes—all colors......... .98

Emb'd Silk and Faille Caps—newest ruches—warm lined—value .49. . .29

Short Coats of All Wool Bedford Cord—handsome trim'gs of emb'y, lace or braid—warm lined—6 mos. to 3 yrs... 3.98

New Hats for Autumn

Our popular Millinery Department makes another bid for early favor with thousands of the latest novelties in READY TO WEAR HATS at prices that are unmatchable for the qualities.

SPECIAL NO. 1.
Plain, Zibeline and Stitched Felt Alpines—Black, Gray, Castor, Brown and Navy—medium and wide brims. .98

SPECIAL NO. 2.
Felt Short Backs and Alpines, with fancy Silk Scarfs—large buckles....1.49

SPECIAL NO. 3.
Misses' trimmed Felts—with full rosettes and quill or heavy silk cords—all colors—value .98.........69

SPECIAL NO. 4.
Stitched Felt Sailors—full silk scarf and long breast or pompons.......2.25

SEPT
1901

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Copyright, 1901.
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1901. 16 PAGES.

CONTENTS

Education and Success. Page.
I. Education an Important Factor as Shown in the New Edition of "Who's Who in America"—II. Mrs. Sherwood Writes of Millionaires and What They Do and Ought to Do for Learning—III. Men Who Have Succeeded.......653-654
Richard Whiteing.
A Visit to the London Home of the Author of "No. 5 John Street".......655
London Letter.
By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.......668
Tenements.
Mr. Gilman's Book Dealing with the Problem of Improving the Condition of the Poor.......664
The Alabama.
Her Story Told by Her Executive Officer, Capt. John M. Kell.......667
Negro Authors.
Three Hundred Books by Them on Exhibition in Buffalo.......662
Our London Cable.
News About Authors and Publishers by E. A. D.. 661
Newest Novels.......656-659
"The Right of Way."
"Our Lady Vanity."
"Lazarre."
"The Serious Wooing."
"The Black Tortoise."
"The Supreme Surrender."
"The Bears of Blue River."
"A Thoroughbred Mongrel."
"The Great God Success."
"The Million."
"Tangled Trinities."
"Prince Harold."
"When Love Flies Out of the Window."
"The Night Hawk."
"Lest We Forget."
"A Lily of France."
"Casting of Nets."
Other Books Reviewed.
"History for Ready Reference".......659
"Wall and Water Gardens".......667
"Colin Clout's Calendar".......667
"Elizabeth, Empress of Austria".......667
Mr. Roosevelt, the Writer.......660
Education and Success.......660
Specialists in Collecting.......660
Engraving and Process.......660
Serials.......660
The Short Story Test.......661
Topics of the Week.......653
Stevenson's Reminiscences of His Childhood.. 661
Books and Men.......665
Notes and News.......666
From Readers.......662
Queries.......663
Books Received.......664

New York Times Saturday Review,

One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

HOW far we were behind the times was only brought home to us with this week's English mail. Owing to the scattering tributes that have been appearing for the last month or so in regard to the writings of Anthony Trollope we had merely predicted that a new edition of this writer's works would shortly make its appearance from some quiet publisher. We were mistaken. There is a genuine revival on foot that will be heralded in with no less than three editions. Mr. Leslie Stephen sounds the trumpet in the columns of The National by predicting a revival, but a writer in The Pall Mall Gazette re-echoes his words and adds on his own account that the revival has even begun and that it "is no more than due reward to his [Trollope's] thorough and conscientious work." Why will not Mr. Howells, who is said to read entirely through every year the novels of Anthony Trollope, tell the readers of Harper's Magazine or The North American Review what fascinates him? Impressions and opinions coming from such a source might go far to cause a revival of Trollope in America that would outrival the one in England.

We are glad to see that Garrett P. Serviss, who has done so much to popularize the study of astronomy and kindred sciences, will bring out another book this month which deals with a subject, the possibilities of which are as varied and extensive as they are fascinating. The book will be called "Other Worlds." Assisted by helpful illustrations, the writer states just what is actually known about the planets Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and speculates upon the probability of their being inhabited. As is clearly shown by this author's "Astronomy with an Opera Glass" and "Pleasures of the Telescope," Mr. Serviss never leaves the reader to guess whether he is dealing with fact or fancy.

An examination of Mr. Oscar Fay Adams's convenient "Dictionary of American Authors," or any similar volume, will reveal the fact that many successful writers of fiction have at least one book of poems to their credit. In most cases these volumes are of youth, youthful. In others they serve their writers well by keeping their names before the public in a way which lends a certain dignity to their later effusions. In this respect they resemble the paper-covered novels which certain well-known publishers produce at regular intervals—they are mediums through which more important books may be brought to the reader's attention. But it is rare that a writer of successful fiction abandons the field in which he is best known to write verse. This is what Mr. Hardy has done, for in place of a novel he will give us this Fall a book of poems, which is considered so important that it will be brought out in America in a copyright edition.

People who have had the opportunity to admire Mr. Jeremiah Curtin's taste in translating the novels of Sienkiewicz will soon be required to sit in judgment as to his taste in selection. He believes that he has discovered a new Polish novelist, Mme. Eliza Orzeszko, whom he will shortly introduce to American readers through a story called "The Argonauts." Unlike some stories recently translated from the Polish, this one deals with modern life; the hero, a great financier, promoter, and commercial leader, seems to have all the attributes of power, but he is powerless to control the things which chiefly affect his own happiness. Owing to the fact that we know so little about the Poland of to-day, the forthcoming book should go far toward enlightening those who believe that Warsaw is a tinderbox of rebellion, only awaiting the application of the match to set Central Europe in flames.

We learn that a fairly complete collection of Cowper's letters is to be published under the editorship of Thomas Wright in the Spring of next year. As a forerunner of this book Mr Wright contributes to The British Weekly an article on "The Unpublished Letters of William Cowper," which includes the poet's opinion of Sterne, of Burns, and of his friend Hayley, the latter the first biographer of Cowper and a contemporary versifier who was often in his own day compared to Dryden and to Pope. It is amusing at this late day to find Hayley agitated as to whether he or Cowper be the greater. The following is a characteristic passage from a reply to an interrogation:

> Whether you or I have the most genius, I know not, nor care a fig. God gives to every man as He pleases, and I should make Him a very unsuitable return for the little He has given me did I allow myself to repine that He has given others more. And now that I have once called you my friend, I defy even you to shine at such a rate as to excite in me any other sentiments than those of pleasure and congratulation.

What should be a useful volume has begun to appear in monthly parts under the title of "The Living Rulers of Mankind." It is written by the Rev. H. N. Hutchinson, and contains a biographical account of all the living Kings, Emperors, and Queens, reigning Princes, Presidents of republics, Sultans, Amirs, Beys, and ruling Rajahs, together with portraits and pictures of palaces, castles, gardens, &c., the majority of which have been specially photographed for the work. The first number deals with Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Beloochistan, and Belgium, introduced by an essay descriptive of the scope of the work by Mr. Hutchinson.

We have just received four volumes, the first to appear in a series called The Pocket Balzac, being the translations by Katharine Prescott Wormeley, which have already appeared in an elaborately made edition. Each has a photogravure frontispiece, is printed in large type, and measures only 4½ by 6¾ inches. The series will include thirty volumes, which will appear at the rate of four a month. We are glad to see Miss Wormeley's work in this form, not only because the volumes will be found convenient for the pocket, but because her interpretation of the "father of realism" which stands to-day quite unsurpassed, may now be enjoyed by persons of slender purse.

A new translation of Tolstoi's "Anna Karenina" is ready for early publication. This is announced as the first translation made from the original Russian, all other English versions having been made from the French. Mrs. Garnett, the new translator, is well known through her English interpretation of Turgenief.

There is going to be an American Elizabeth in our literature. A prominent New York society woman, whose identity "is kept in darkness," has written "The Ordeal of Elizabeth," which will be published in a few weeks. The book is said to be a graphic picture of society life in New York.

"The Lady from Philadelphia" is to come to life. All of us who remember Mrs. Hale's inimitable "Peterkin" papers will recall "The Lady from Philadelphia," who was always called in to solve the domestic perplexities of the Peterkins. Now "The Lady" will have another, and even a wider, sphere of usefulness. Her title will serve as the title of a new etiquette department to begin in The Ladies' Home Journal, and all the girls of America will be asked to let "The Lady from Philadelphia" solve their problems of social usage and deportment. Who will impersonate "The Lady" is not revealed, although she is privately known to be one of the best-informed authorities on etiquette in the country.

EDUCATION AND SUCCESS.

I.

That Education Is An Important Factor Is Shown in the New Edition of "Who's Who in America."*

SEVERAL men who have risen from the ranks to places of importance in the world of commerce and finance have recently expressed opinions to the effect that success in life is not dependent on higher education, and their remarks have evoked wide comment.

The new edition of "Who's Who" presents some interesting facts in connection with this subject. It is a much larger volume than the first edition, containing as it does 11,551 names as against 8,602 names in the first. It may be assumed that these 11,551 names embrace practically all persons in this country who have been successful. Success, of course, is a relative term, and it differs as widely in quality as it does in degree; but it may be affirmed that no compilation of names could more accurately embrace the men and women in this country who have achieved some kind of real distinction. The mere fact that they are included in this volume implies that their careers have been important enough to be of interest to the public. In the communities where they live they have become the men and women who are notable because of something they have done.

The editor of "Who's Who," Mr. John W. Leonard, has prefixed to his biographical sketches an article entitled "Educational Statistics," in which he gives a table showing how many persons included in the volume have been educated. He classified the results according to the degree or quality of the education these persons received.

Some of these, however, could not be said to have received what we call higher education, 808 of them for example, having been taught only in the common or public schools, but his table is sufficiently explicit to make it possible to deduce from it a striking total of persons whose education has been of the higher kinds. Restricting the total to those who have received collegiate education, and education abroad, or in normal, in medical, legal, theological, naval, military, and other technical schools, we find there are 8,599 persons out of the 11,551 included in the sketches, or more than three-fourths of them who have received higher education.

Some of the items in the total he points out are obvious duplicates, but as an offset to them he cites the fact that in many cases no information was at hand as to the education received, although it was clear from the occupations of such persons that they had received better education than the ordinary. Mr. Leonard's article is so interesting that we give it in its entirety:

> Among the preliminary discussions in the original edition of "Who's Who in America" was an article which was inserted with a view to analyzing as accurately as possible the educational advantages enjoyed by the people biographically mentioned in the volume.
>
> The statistics there presented, with the deductions made from them, attracted wide and interested attention, and very many requests have been made for a similar presentation of educational statistics in the present edition. In addition to these requests, the extended current discussion as to the value of the higher education as a factor in success, has seemed to make the compilation of such statistics in this edition timely, as well as useful. Some writers have maintained that the higher education is a detriment rather than an aid to success, while others have stoutly defended the advantages of a college education. Of course the strength of the argument either way depends very largely upon the individual definition of the word "success."
>
> Of the 11,551 persons whose brief biographies appear in the present edition, 9,760 have furnished educational data more or less complete concerning their general or special education. These are persons who have, in some line of effort, become sufficiently well known away from home to make the publication of biographical facts about them seem desirable. Many of them are successful persons from any definition, although not all are successful in the same way.
>
> Of course, the value of these statistics depends primarily upon the accuracy of the information upon which they are based; and secondly, upon the manner in which that information is statistically used.
>
> In preparing the following figures the data furnished in regard to education of each subject has been examined. It has been necessary to eliminate from consideration of all post-graduate work, in view of the fact that so large a proportion of post-graduate degrees are honorary that their value for statistical purposes is not ascertainable with even approximate accuracy. Therefore the highest point in education to which these statistics reach is the baccalaureate degree, and for the purpose of this inquiry the degree of each collegiate institution must be taken as representing a general average of education. In the items relating to general education there have been no duplications, so that where the subject has attended one or more colleges, academies, public schools, &c., there has

---

*WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA: A Biographical Dictionary of Notable Living Men and Women of the United States. Edited by John W. [illegible] Pp. xvi.-1,[illegible] Chicago: A. N. Marquis & [illegible]

SEPT

been only one entry, and the higher includes the lower. Following are the figures:

4,521 are graduates of universities and colleges conferring baccalaureate degrees in letters, science, or philosophy.
985 others attended like institutions, but were not graduated.
889 closed their scholastic career in academies, seminaries, and other institutions of secondary grade.
117 finished in normal schools.
239 have a high school education only.
808 have merely common or public school education.
282 were privately educated
31 were self-taught.
366 were educated in foreign institutions.
1,791 furnish no educational data.
717 were graduated in medicine.
327 were graduated from technical schools as engineers, architects, chemists, agriculturists, &c.
949 are theological graduates.
521 were graduated from law schools.
121 were graduated from the United States Naval Academy.
14 naval officers were not graduated as such.
168 were graduated from the United States Military Academy.
33 military officers were not graduated as such.

In the foregoing there are about a thousand duplications which represent those who have furnished facts concerning their technical or professional as well as their general education. Many, however, particularly lawyers and physicians, have given the details of their professional training, but have omitted all other reference to their general education. The 1,791 who furnish no educational data include a certain number of persons about whom there are only a few identifying words, because further information could not be obtained. Others have simply omitted to furnish details of their education. Yet the absence of such details by no means implies lack of education, because many of them are engaged in pursuits that make sound scholastic training imperative. It is probable that if these had all supplied the information desired the relative numbers in each classification would have been practically the same.

For the purpose of the present comparison these and the 366 educated in foreign institutions may be eliminated, and the inquiry may be confined to the first eight items, with the addition of the naval and military graduates, or to 8,141 out of the total of 11,551 names in the book. Of these 5,486 are collegians, or, if the naval and military academies are accorded collegiate rank, the number is 5,775. Only 313—282 privately educated and 31 self-taught—did not attend school,—and of the remaining 7,828 only 808 stopped with the instruction received in the common schools. It should be remembered, however, that by far the larger number of those who went higher received their early training in the public schools. The most noteworthy fact is that of the 8,141 who furnished full data in regard to their general education, 5,775 are collegians and 4,521 (or 4,810 if West Point and Annapolis graduations are considered equivalent) have been graduated from colleges.

In regard to professional training, lack of time has prevented careful comparison, but it may safely be said that less than one half of the lawyers have recorded themselves as having attended law schools, and less than one-half of the clergymen are graduates of theological schools. Most of the members of both professions have pursued their professional studies in other ways. The artists, sculptors, musicians, and actors have for the most part gained their preparatory studies under private direction.

Considering the character of the people concerning whom the foregoing figures and deductions have been compiled, the latter may be of some value for the purpose of illumining the current discussion of education as a factor in success. Another fact that may be worth emphasis as indicating the value of the deductions here made, is that a comparison between the figures given here and those presented in the first edition, on precisely the same basis, show close similarity in results, the ratios being very nearly the same between the different items, notwithstanding the increased number of names in the present volume.

II.

Mrs. Sherwood Writes of Millionaires and What They Do and Ought to Do for Learning.

AIX-LES-BAINES, Sept. 10.—The fact that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has given 50,000 francs to the hospital here moved a literary gentleman who was talking with me to an eloquent and perhaps amusing comparison between American wealth and American literature. He thought both gigantic, and the latter nobly paid. He is a literary man himself, and says he is satisfied if, with the most persistent industry, he makes 5,000 francs a year! When he hears what a literary man can make in America he is awed. This French author lives in a quiet Savoyard city, and comes to Aix to see the world go by.

The study of the American millionaire has now become a part of literature. I find him in every French, Italian, and English novel. Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Pierpont Morgan take the place which Francesco di Rimini once held. They are now the remplacants of Coningsby and Lothair, of Edgar of Ravenswood, and of Waverley. If we could only get up a poet like Browning and like Tennyson we might have them pose as Enoch Arden or the hero of Locksley Hall. But there is a dearth of poets.

There it was a question in every quiet home as to how a millionaire really looked. They were heralded like Barnum's show. The French are more polite, and content themselves with pocketing their ample fees. It is no wonder that they prefer their quiet vacation in the Alps to being looked at as if they were a new departure of the human race, zebras of another stripe, as if an American millionaire looked unlike Mr. Baring or the Duke of Westminster or a Rothschild. No wonder the Chamber of Commerce regarded all this with a species of horror and a determination to abandon the profession of being a millionaire. No modest man likes to be stared at as a curio or an elephant.

It was this disdain of such publicity which caused one very rich man to declare in the papers that he was "not a Rockefeller, a Vanderbilt, or a Carnegie." When and how much "spot cash" it requires to make a man a millionaire in these days is an arithmetical problem which I shall not attempt to answer. I know that the visitors from the Chamber of Commerce, who were entertained by the King and Queen, represented a very handsome slice of our city's and country's prosperity, and that the only thing which could astonish one at home about them would have been to hear that "any one of them was poor or had ever done a dishonest thing," but to the average Britisher they had a different color, a different set of stripes from other people, and they were probably to them the color of old gold, and were floating in the auriferous haze of a regulation gold dust, and certain it was they were expected to exude great blocks of the precious metal and folio volumes of English banknotes.

They had upset the rates of exchange, and the delighted traveler found that American greenbacks were above par, and at the Louvre in Paris the purchaser of tippets and gloves found that her money was far better than French gold. What a change was all this from the Black Friday of 1869, when every American dollar of exchange cost $2.50 in French gold, and in the subsequent days of a hazy uncertainty no wonder that the Montezumas of the period, who came over bringing their money bags with them, should be objects of an open-mouthed wonderment!

The modest gentleman did not like to be looked at or quoted as anything out of the common, but no wonder that the question was asked, How did they get it all? That was often asked, as the papers announced that a little Scotchman had made so much in America out of steel and iron that he gave $10,000,000 to the Scotch universities, and was hungry and thirsty to give more. The great story of the Standard Oil, the Pacific Railroads, the Sugar Trust, the enormous holdings of the Astors in real estate, and the endless and ever increasing fortunes of the Vanderbilts could be sketched in a few graphic phrases; but how account for the waves of millionaires who came rolling in after these Leviathans?

"Let me look out of the window and see them go by!" exclaimed an invalid lady. In society people would look about for some specimen goldfish, and could only find a quiet gentleman in a Prince Albert frock coat seeking to efface himself. They were rather disappointed, because a very rich man looks often like a very poor man. He has no auriferous dust on the outside of his coat, or he dusts it off if he has. He is not the color of old gold, unless he is on his way to Carlsbad, where the American politicians go. Then he may look yellow.

The opportunity for soliloquizing on the dangers and temptations of wealth was never more contradictory to the copy book morality than this spectacle of modest men, almost all of them workers, many who had started as poor boys, and many who had inherited great fortunes, who had also inherited the habits of thrift, which makes the fortune stay in the family. Most of these men have reached the indulgence of an elegant and cultivated taste. They can buy jewels, and bijous, and pictures, as did Beckford of "Vathek," without having their usefulness end as did his, in simple personal gratification. They are American delitantes, have become the founders of libraries and museums, the philanthropists of a century, the friends of science, and the most patriotic of citizens. They have proved that the possession of great wealth need not paralyze the highest energy of the intellect; nor need it lead them to neglect the less noble kinds of activity.

A refined self-indulgence was all that Beckford gave back after that one gleaming star of genius, his one book, for the tremendous fortunes for which a thousand craftsmen in England worked and for which a "thousand slaves toiled beyond the sea." This favored individual, whom Reynolds painted and Mozart instructed, knew the poets of seven literatures, "culling their flower-like jewels in seven different gardens." He, to whom the palaces of knowledge opened their gates, even in his earliest youth, who was granted fourscore years and ten, what has he left but reminisences of a vague splendor? Whilst the American millionaire has already given away to innumerable art students, poor boys and girls, education and hope, he has benefited his race with the money he has earned himself. "I have worked eighteen hours a day for thirty-two years," said one of them, "and now I want to give some of the money I have earned to those who have not been so fortunate as I have been."

Wealth carries pleasure in her left hand, while she carries honor and power in her right. American yachts dot the seas from Russia to the tropics, American pleasure-seekers show the keen appetite for sport, the resistance to low forms of voluptuousness which the better class of Englishmen have shown for a century in the healthy outpouring of out-of-door sports, and the old Greek training of the youthful strength "They are a fine-looking body of men, those American millionaires," said an Englishman to me. "I had an idea that they would be stooping, poor creatures from so much bending over desks."

He had evidently Ralph Nickleby in his imagination. The making of money out of England or France seemed to him to be typified by Balzac's miser. He forgot that race of striding, healthy giants, who go down to Wall Street every day, that magnificent dynasty of stalwart railroad kings. King Midas, we must confess, has in America a very straight-backed, noble-looking set of subjects. They have bald heads, most of them. They have risen above the level of perpetual hair, but they do not look like crouching slaves. The shortest of them is Andrew Carnegie, and he is of their own fighting blood. Perhaps they do not live as long as their English cousins. They work too hard and drop off too suddenly, but they look very well.

To some Americans their wealth is an incumbrance, like too many coats in a hot Summer. As George Pullman said: "I cannot eat but three meals a day now, nor wear but one suit of clothes at a time, and that I could always do." He found his great fortune a heavy weight of care until he began to give it away.

At any rate, they reverse the copybook morality of the danger of riches. Other dangers lie in the region of poverty, the strikers, the Anarchists, the mistaken trades unionists, the men who disorganize instead of organize. It is to the pacification of these dangerous classes that the American millionaire should devote himself, and to the lifting of the burden off the tired back of the professional student.

If it be difficult for the rich man to enter into the kingdom of heaven, it is impossible for him to secure that freedom from interruption which is necessary to fit him for entrance into the kingdom of intellectual felicity. Many a man who loved literature threw down his class books to enter into the hard work of making money, and who now looks back upon those flowery paths with an indefinite longing. He can no longer get absorbed in books, nor give himself up to any great study. Those delicate fibres of the mind die young, and cannot stretch out the filliments of fancy. But he can help his poor classmate, who chose the ministry or a professorship, and he can help the student. He can extend to such men the needed competency which enables the original mind to work at investigation and discovery, and to raise him above the toil and want which has spoiled many a thoughtful worker.

The library and the laboratory are more valuable, each in its way, to a great nation than the shop where millions are turned out. Think of the original investigation which makes the worker on an ocean steamer the most useful man of a thousand, excepting Edison, the father of light! The lives of the thinkers should be powerfully encouraged by the workers.

The intellectual life, in its fruitful perfection, does not require the complete abandonment of the world, but it assuredly requires free and frequent solitude and room for contemplation. We have no such word as patronage in our happy land. We do not, like the English Duke, turn from the complicated and expensive machinery of stately lives to political and other wrangles, or the pleasures and purposes of society. Game is to be shot, hunters are to be exercised, or the great house is to be filled by a well-assorted party of guests. Help to the poor student, a tutorship, or a living in the Church—that is patronage.

But the American millionaire may by his generosity save many years of a noble life and permit a man of exceptional endowment and exceptional industry to pursue investigations for which no other human being is so well qualified, but which are entirely incompatible with the labor of earning daily bread. Perhaps a little of such timely help might have saved the life of John Fiske; a mind was lost to his country and the world. That peace which is incompatible with narrow means may be bought by the millionaire and presented to the poor schoolmaster or the clergyman, whose hearts are breaking after twenty years of struggle.

Therefore, one rich man might serve the world immensely by an exercise of what in England is called patronage, but which the noble and the unpretending American man would only call an added pleasure. Such men possess their gold and are not possessed by it. They have no time for the exercise of their own higher powers. Let them help those less robust but more cultured than themselves to lead the higher life, that august cultivation of thought, from which has sprung much of the material prosperity which has made the clever American a millionaire.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

III.

Men Who Have Succeeded.*

Orison Swett Marden, the editor of Success, having secured for his magazine a series of "Life Stories of Successful Men Told by Themselves," has been sufficiently encouraged by their reception to issue them in collected form. Many of the sketches included have been revised or rewritten, while several are here given for the first time.

The successful careers outlined for us include all sorts and conditions of both men and women—business men, inventors, philanthropists, lecturers, college Presidents, singers, musicians, writers, sculptors, and designers—all alike in that they are prominent and successful in their chosen careers. With but few exceptions the ends attained were reached after supreme effort and by struggling against and overcoming serious obstacles:

> They all contain the elements that made men and women successful, and they are intended to show that character, energy, and an indomitable ambition will succeed in the world, and that in this and, where all men are born equal and have an equal chance in life, there is no reason for despair. I believe that the ideal book for youth should deal with concrete examples; for that which is taken from real life is far more effective than that which is culled from fancy. Character building, its uplifting, energizing force, has been made the basic principle of this work.

The book may be said to be absolutely destitute of literary merit, and it is questionable how far a reading of its life stories would serve to influence the young people to whom it is offered as a guide to success. Then, too, it must be remembered that the word "success" does not always convey exactly the same meaning. A successful career, in Mr. Marden's use of the term, implies an unusual prominence in the attainment of one's chosen end and aim, which carries with it an equal financial success. On the other hand, it has been said that "success is in the silences," and many a career has failed to attain "success" because of very faithfulness to an ideal. Therefore it is certain the book will appeal with varying force to different temperaments.

Mr. Marden's book, however, is readable, although one would be hardly disposed to read it through at a sitting or to take it up for a second reading. Whether it has any real practical value is a question for readers to decide. That nearly all of the life studies included teach valuable lessons it is impossible to deny. As has been said, most of the successful careers herein outlined have resulted from the humblest beginnings and the consequent triumph over the most adverse circumstances.

These sketches may be divided into two classes, the first being the results of a series of interviews, embodying the answers to direct questions, while the second class consists of semi-autobiographical sketches. Naturally the latter have decidedly the greatest interest, and where the teller of the tale possesses literary ability, as in the case of William Dean Howells, the story becomes decidedly worth reading.

All through the book will be found facts of importance, as, for instance, when we find that Andrew Carnegie's interest in and benefactions to libraries grew out of the fact that Col. Anderson of Allegheny City, where Mr. Carnegie lived as a boy—a man well-to-do and philanthropic—announced that he would be in his library at home every Saturday ready and willing to lend books to workingmen and boys. This library contained only about 400 volumes, but Mr. Carnegie says that only those who have longed for Saturday to come as did he and the other boys can realize what Col. Anderson's kindness did for them. Not a few of these boys have risen to eminence, and Mr. Carnegie feels sure their rise is traceable to the golden opportunity offered by Col. Anderson.

Mr. Marshall Field insists upon the necessity for honesty, energy, frugality, and integrity, believing that a college education is a poor preparation for a business career. Mr. Bell of telephone fame believes fully in concentration of purpose, environment, and heredity, thinking it much easier to attain success here than in Europe. Mr. Philip D. Armour outlines his ideas as to the qualities going to make successful careers, and adds his belief that the American boy of to-day has perhaps even better chances of success than the men of his own time, because the affairs of life are larger and the world affords greater opportunities. Push and persistence are the chief factors in a successful career, according to John Wanamaker; or, as he says in another place, he attributes his attainments to "thinking, toiling, trying, and trusting in God."

Another lesson taught by these lives is the necessity for belief in one's own powers. F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, the well-known sculptor, studied art against the wishes of his family and friends, giving up an assured position in business carrying with it a salary of $5,000 a year, to follow his chosen bent, unaided and entirely without encouragement.

Mme. Nordica's early trials and triumphs are of course interesting, as are Theodore Thomas's ideas as to the popularization of music: "The right course is to begin at the bottom instead of the top, and make the cultivation of symphonic music a popular movement."

Herbert Vreland's story is one of the most pleasing ones in the volume; the careers of James Whitcomb Riley, Amelia E. Barr, John Burroughs, William Dean Howells, and Gen. Lew Wallace being those of persons most familiar to us. The story of the achievements of the Herreshoffs and of Thomas Edison is of unusual interest, the chief characteristic of the latter being his loss of interest in any problem or invention he has once solved or perfected. It is the working out and perfecting of an idea, and not the financial gain or the fame attaching to an important invention, which interest this great scientist, who is said to have taken out 600 patents, and to have made application for half as many more.

Whatever may be the real value and lasting effect of the reading of a book such as Mr. Marden here offers us, it is certain that practically the same factors have brought success to all. Concentration, energy, the recognition of and seizing of opportunities, economy, absence of false pride, the living well within an income, no matter how small, and the power to impress others with confidence in one's ability and skill, seem to have been common to all.

"A Crazy Angel," by Annette Lucile Noble, author of "Uncle Jack's Executors," which will be published in a few days by G. P. Putnam's Sons, describes the career of the heroine from youth up, and is strongly suggestive of such writers as J. M. Barrie and Kenneth Grahame.

---

*HOW THEY SUCCEEDED: LIFE STORIES OF SUCCESSFUL MEN TOLD BY THEMSELVES. By Orison Swett Marden, editor of "Success" and author of "Winning Out," &c. Illustrations. Pp. 365. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. 1901. $1.50.

1901

RICHARD WHITEING.

A Visit to the London Home of the Author of "No. 5 John Street."

Physically, the author of "No. 5 John Street" is tall and large, with strongly marked, regular features, brown eyes, and grayish hair and pointed beard. To give an impression of Mr. Whiteing's personality from other points of view is by no means so easy. One thing, however, becomes patent in conversing with him; he belongs to that rare order of human beings, doubly rare in England, who really take pleasure in smoothing the path of other weary wayfarers either by word or deed, or by both. It is, of course, not so much a question of what a man says as of the way in which he says it; Mr. Whiteing's way is large and tolerant and kindly.

"One should not feel put out by the great success of the writers of the third and fourth class of whom you speak," he said, in the course of a conversation that had started in the forgotten generalities of initial remarks; "remember they all do their part in working for what we may call the glory of literature; they fill a need and educate the taste of their readers up to better things. Theirs is still one of the labors of civilization. One doesn't start with trying to make the red Indian desire carpets and tapestries and such things; the first point is to instill into him a respect for and appreciation of the primitive decencies of life. And that is just the part played in the literary field by the writers who appeal to readers of a certain stamp; they don't vitiate the tastes of those who naturally belong to the reading classes; they simply create a class of readers who did not previously exist at all and who would not now exist save for them. And so gradually these readers, who would otherwise be unlettered boors, come to see that there is a world beyond and outside themselves, and they thus acquire new desires and aspirations."

"Ah, but it isn't those writers," I interrupted, "to whose success I object; it is the class of writers who take themselves seriously and who are, moreover, taken seriously by a large portion of the community."

Mr. Whiteing smiled enigmatically and took position before the open fire, although the day was warm. As illustrative of the laborious, self-conscious manner in which "Marcella" was written, I repeated to my host the remark of the authoress to a mutual friend during the period of gestation that she was going down into the country to "study" the country people for her book.

"That is not the spirit in which one sees things," said Mr. Whiteing; "in that way one does not properly see even a good healthy cabbage, let alone human beings. Observation is really a very subtle process, I am convinced. It is the very things that we do not consciously go out to see that we see the best. That's the reason that for literary purposes we get so much from our childhood, for as children our observation was purely objective and impersonal. And, likewise, that's why I suddenly discover, perhaps, that my old uncle or my dog, whom I have known intimately for years, is a literary character. To get the best out of nature one must set about looking at her very differently from the pure scientist, who simply goes out with the purpose of enumerating her peculiarities and outward manifestations."

Mecklenburg Square, in which Mr. Whiteing lives, is an old-fashioned, so-called three-sided square, whose fourth side is made impossible by the grounds of a foundling hospital. Like so many things in London, this square serves to bind the present to the tenacious past. For in England the past is tenacious; it clings to the skirts of the present and pleads with it to move slowly.

"Yes, this is a very nice, quiet neighborhood," said the author as he escorted me to the street door on leaving. "As you see, there is no traffic past the house, as the street leads nowhere except into the fence; it is very nice, but there is just one drawback to these old houses—they will keep falling to pieces in parts."

This was said regretfully, sympathetically, as one might speak of the increasing feebleness of a faithful horse or dog, from whom, of course, it would be out of the question to part. Similarly, no one in London would change his residence simply because the house was falling to pieces in parts.

There was much in Mr. Whiteing's conversation that recalls the past, with its picturesqueness and quaintness and charm. To those who appreciate getting away from the bustle of everyday existence into the Mecklenburg Squares of life, nothing is to be more warmly recommended than a visit up three flights of stairs to the workshop of the author of "No. 5 John Street."

"I am often struck," he said, after we had discussed journalism for a few minutes, "by the difference in method of modern literary workers and of those of previous times. I remember the last of what one might call London bohemians, men and women who lived and did their work, and good work it was, too, in many instances, in absolute disregard of the world's standards and regulations. Most of them perished miserably, to be sure, but it is a question which method is the best for literature as a whole—the old vagabond method or the present-day regulated, 'range' method.

"The trouble is, we don't know enough about the conditions under which all the masterpieces were produced to give an answer to this question. For instance, what do we know about the writing of the 'Iliad'? It may have been produced in peaceful surroundings or under conditions of tumult. But just think of the manner in which Goldsmith wrote 'The Deserted Village' and so many other beautiful poems, wandering aimlessly through France and literally living from the fruits of the country. See what the outcome of that journey was. To-day Goldsmith would be under contract to his publisher to have his poem finished by a certain time, and he would travel 'first class' to the spot about which he was to write and put up at the best hotel.

"Without meaning to disparage the literature of the day, it is nevertheless true that it is absolutely commercialized; writing is nowadays just as much a business as any other line of work. But the astonishing part is that under such a cut-and-dried system so much good stuff is produced. Indeed, it is that way in every line nowadays. For instance, a man is informed that he will be expected to speak at a dinner on such and such a night, and when the time comes he turns up knowing that he is expected to make the audience laugh or cry, or do both, and what is more, he generally does what he is expected to do. The machine has got to be so big that it could not be run except in this regulated, well-ordered manner. To my mind, what is accomplished in these lines is just as wonderful as anything that the Edisons or Rockefellers do, this giving out of the spirit of spontaneity to order.

"Journalism is, I believe, mainly responsible for the change in methods of work in literature, for, despite all that is said against journalism, it is absolutely pitiless in its exactions as regards regularity; I may write like an angel, as Goldsmith was said to have done, but unless I get my article in before the paper goes to press it is absolutely worthless."

"What you say about modern methods of work," I said, "is undoubtedly true, but I still believe it is very much a matter of temperament, and that although most writers conform of necessity to modern requirements, there are still just as many bohemians in desire. At all events, one thing is true; nowadays authors are paid better than in former times. That is one consolation."

Mr. Whiteing laughed, and agreed that in this matter, at least, present day writers were better situated than their predecessors. It was at this point that the conversation turned upon the unfair remuneration of writers of the semi-trashy order, whom Mr. Whiteing charitably took under his protection, notably Harrison Ainsworth, for the sole reason that this author fascinated him in youth and still exercises a reminiscent attraction for him.

Mr. Whiteing was himself a journalist—"for many years," he said, "perhaps too long"—having begun by representing several London papers in Paris and then becoming leader writer for The Daily News. It was while in this latter position that he wrote the book that made him famous, "No. 5 John Street," on which he worked during hours which should have been devoted to rest. The consequence of thus burning the candle at both ends was an illness which has seriously interfered with his work until recently.

"The idea for 'John Street,'" he said in answer to a question, "came originally from a story I had heard of a visit of Rossetti to the slums and of his being fascinated by the wildness and fierceness of some terrible creature whom he encountered there and who was the terror of the neighborhood. I had often heard this anecdote and it rather took hold of my mind, and I asked myself what would be the result were a man of a high intellectual order to be mated to such a woman, whether he would elevate her or she drag him down. That was the idea with which I started out, but the book turned out before I finished it to be a study of different classes of society. After it was complete I found that it was necessary to rewrite a great portion of it entirely."

"That was discouraging, wasn't it?" I said.

"Oh, no, not at all; indeed, quite the reverse. If your heart's in a piece of work and you see that you have not made the most out of it, of course you cannot be happy until you have done the best with it of which you are capable."

The Caradoc Press.

This unique private press is the property of H. D. & H. G. Webb of Bedford Park, Chiswick, England, by whom all the work is done; the borders and initials being designed and cut on the wood, the type set, and the book printed on a hand-press, bound and published without outside help. The paper used is hand-made, from the celebrated mills at Little Chart, who were papermakers to William Morris and the Kelmscott Press. The Caradoc Press has just completed its most important work, a book of over 100 pages, containing "The Collects from the Book of Common Prayer," printed on a page 5¼ by 4½ inches square; each collect being printed in bold type on a separate page, commencing with a fine initial letter designed and cut on wood specially for this issue.

Some of these initials are rubricated and some black and white; in the latter case the subject of the collect, printed in red, being on the inside margin. The volume is limited to 300 copies on Kelmscott paper at seven shillings and sixpence net. There are also eighteen copies on vellum at 30 shillings each, and five copies on vellum hand-illuminated throughout. The press also has in preparation for issue about Oct. 1, "Quia Amore Langueo," a fifteenth century English poem, of which 250 copies will be on paper and twenty on vellum. The Caradoc Kalendar No. III., for 1902; "A Little Book of Time and Verse," the latter being by H. D. Webb, is also in preparation; previous issues of these calendars having gone rapidly out of print.

Published To-day.

Bluegrass & Rhododendron

Outdoor Life in Kentucky.

By JOHN FOX, Jr., Author of "Crittenden," etc. With illustrations by F. C Yohn, Louis Loeb, Jules Guerin, W. A Rogers, Max E. Klepper and C. M. Ashe. $1.75 *net.* Postpaid, $1.89.

This book of most captivating title, by an author who has been growing greatly in public favor, may be classed in character with the outdoor sketches of Henry van Dyke, which it resembles in distinction and beauty. It contains many homely Kentucky sketches of the sort that brought Mr. Fox his first literary reputation, including lively sporting scenes, glimpses of fox, coon and rabbit hunting, etc.

Lem: A New England Village Boy, His Adventures and Mishaps

By NOAH BROOKS, author of "The Boy Emigrants," etc. With illustrations by Harry C. Edwards. $1.00 *net.* Postpaid, $1.13.

Boy life in a New England village forty or fifty years ago has never been more faithfully or more vividly portrayed.

Introducing a new and vigorous writer of juvenile literature.

The Outlaws of Horseshoe Hole

A STORY OF THE MONTANA VIGILANTES.

By FRANCIS HILL. With illustrations by Rufus S. Zogbaum. $1.00 *net.* Postpaid, $1.13.

A stirring book for boys and men by a new painter of Western life. A lively story, capitally illustrated.

Three New Books by G. A. Henty

Each fully illustrated, 12mo. $1.25 *net.* Each, postpaid, $1.41.

With Roberts to Pretoria; A TALE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR. Illustrations by William Rainey.

At the Point of the Bayonet; A TALE OF THE MAHARATTA WAR. Illustrations by Wal Paget.

To Herat and Cabul; A STORY OF THE FIRST AFGHAN WAR. Illustrations by Charles M. Sheldon.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

Ready in Early October

Mr. Cable's most dramatic novel, to be published without previous serial publication.

THE CAVALIER

By GEORGE W. CABLE

Author of "Old Creole Days," Etc.

With eight full-page drawings
by Howard Chandler Christy.

There has never been a story of the Civil War like this one, and the dramatic crises of the tale will give fullest satisfaction to that body of novel-readers to whom "the story" is the chief thing. In addition, the art of a fiction-writer, of which Mr. Cable has been for so many years master, is used at its fullest development to tell the most powerful tale that Mr. Cable has ever devised. "*The Cavalier*" will take its place as one of the greatest novels of the South in the Civil War, as well as one of the most intensely interesting stories of its accomplished author. $1.50

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

TRUTH DEXTER

An American Novel

Finds New Readers and Admirers Every Day

Second in six best selling books in September, and the sale is constantly increasing.

30th THOUSAND JUST READY

AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

"A book well worth readi [redacted]

"Essentially American. The aristocrat bs; not even for the fraction of a second." Ch e.

A Drone an

A D mer

By NELSON LLOYD, Auth hronic Loafer."

Illustrated. Cloth, $1.50. *Everywhere.*

J. F. Taylor & C EW YORK

SEPT

NEWEST NOVELS.

Gilbert Parker's "The Right of Way."*

It will be remembered that in "The Lane That Had No Turning" Mr. Parker stated, to the regret of his readers, that he should write no more tales about French Canada. So bad a promise is better broken than kept, and we should gladly accept "The Right of Way" as a token of repentance for the rash vow, did not Mr. Parker inform us that it was finished before the writing of "The Lane That Had No Turning."

As in that collection of short stories, so in this novel, the characters of the French Canadians are drawn with great sympathy and power. The type is emphasized, and yet individuals are distinctly differentiated. Mr. Parker turns for us a new and interesting leaf of humanity.

The plot is dramatic. "Things happen" right along, from the first page to the last. Those who care most for the unfolding of character will find that they happen almost too much. The constant succession of surprises becomes by and by rather a disturbing element to those who, like Tennyson, love "the great, still books," but the larger public, who prefer perpetual briskness of action, will be well pleased with the movement, the suspenses, the crises of "The Right of Way."

Charley Steele, the leading character, is one of unusual complexity, not to say contradictions. Admitting the strange mixture of good and evil in this poor humanity of ours, it is still to be doubted whether such opposing qualities as are illustrated in Charley Steele are capable of coexistence in a real man. There is something Tolstoyan in his change from the cold-blooded lawyer, the fop and man of fashion to the contented village tailor of Chaudière. The story of Rosalie Evanturel is, alas, natural enough, but, under all the circumstances, the fatal weakness of so high-souled and saintly a character strikes a discordant note. She was made to be always "the woman who exalts."

The author is evidently in sympathy with the brave agnosticism of his hero, who, however, seems at the last, for the sake of the people he loves, to palter with the truth as he sees it.

When an author pins his characters to their peculiarities the result is always irritating to the reader's nerves—witness Grizel's "crooked smile" and "rocking arms." The iteration of Charley Steele's monocle and "I beg your pardon, have I ever been introduced to you?" becomes very exasperating, and in the closing scene is simply ghastly; while the old priest's response, meant to be impressive, wears instead an air of jaunty readiness, jarring to one's moved sensibilities.

Jo Portugais is the really appealing figure of the story, elemental in his crime, doglike in his faithfulness and devotion. The simplicity of the woodsman's thought and action comes out in fine contrast to the complexities of Steele's—the child of our "higher civilization."

To point out the trend of the story, or the significance of its title, would be an injustice to the book, which must not be cheated of telling its own tale. Nor should the reader be robbed of his thrills and his surprises.

We confess we lay down the volume with something of a confused and inchoate impression, which might not exist had we read it as a serial, and which might vanish upon a second or a third reading. Mr. Parker's canvas is a large one, and we are not sure that we always get his point of view.

We are left with the mental image of a vivid, dramatic picture, painted in a masterly fashion. It seems somewhat to lack verisimilitude, to say nothing of repose. We read about half the story with an absorbed interest, and then had a sudden sense of weariness and collapse. The book would have gained by compression. But Mr. Parker is an artist, and it is more than probable that successive readings would prove him justified of all his pages.

At all events, he is to be thanked for a story of unusual freshness, power, and "visualization."

The Victim of Society.*

That porridge which Mr. Ezra B. Kidder, in Helen Olney Kirk's "Our Lady Vanity," calls "so-ci-e-ty" has been boiled and parboiled so often that supposably all the world knows something about what is its particular savor. Somehow it is an inexhaustible theme, for in "Our Lady Vanity" the author has given to a certain social set not so much novel attributes as treatment, and as a whole has managed it with a great deal of skill. Perhaps, after all, Miss Flora Lobb, who indites those wonderful columns in The Asmodeus, has the unique gift of appreciating what is society. The material side of wealth is what Miss Lobb is so clever about. Have you not read with halting breath her "Palace of the Sleeping Princess"? What delight it is to get the precise idea of what is a Buhl [illegible] the bulge of a Louis XIV. chiffonnier. The writer of the romance under notice has all the nice taste of the fashionable decorator. When Kidder, the father of the young Arden Kidder, furnishes a house for his daughter-in-law, who was Miss Joan [illegible], money is of no consequence. All that the old man lives for is to see his son happy. Ezra has made his money honorably, and his great wealth has come from saving.

In Joan there are centred the very worst characteristics. All the bad traits of those families who call themselves the Duows, Thachers, Bayleys are concentrated in the beautiful young woman. She lives for adulation and would have the world at her feet. She enjoys the great advantage of having a managing mother. Joan has for younger sister Gwen, and the contrast between the two is striking. Gwen certainly loves Arden, but gives place to Joan. Long ago Joan had been in love, (that is, so far as a girl so constituted as she is can love,) the object of her liking being the good-for-nothing Frank Bailey. He is too poor to marry the worldly Joan. He may have been bought off. Anyhow, he goes to Honolulu. To add to the imbroglio Gwen has a decided liking for Arden. It is so managed that Arden is made to overlook the younger sister and finally marries Joan.

Evidently it is for the sake of a sumptuous establishment that Joan has taken a husband, but Arden is no purse-proud man; he is highly educated and has a native dignity. He adores his beautiful wife, who may care for him one moment and may be indifferent to him the next. Finally a child is born and Joan neglects it. What is worse, Frank Bailey, having returned from Honolulu, she carries on an intrigue with him. This escapade her father-in-law discovers, and is furious. For the first time in her life Joan is made to understand that she is a responsible human being. Before that she had fancied that she might do as she pleased. Certainly the shock is too great for Joan. She languishes and dies. Your sympathy for the woman is of the slightest. With a coarser hand than has the author, Joan would have killed herself or have been killed. Perhaps, with all his fine traits, Arden Kidder is rather too much of a marié complaisant. In "Our Lady Vanity" there is shown a nice discrimination. Diffuse it is, but how otherwise could have been shown that most complex thing known as "so-ci-e-ty"?

Mrs. Catherwood's "Lazarre."*

Although Mrs. Catherwood has made some departures from the romantic novel now and then, yet it is conceded that she is at her best when dealing with this form of fiction. As Mr. Francis Parkman pointed out in a preface to one of her earlier books, she loves to write of heroes—the heroes of the past. And it is with deft and skillful touches that she fetches the past back to us, rich with much scenic attractiveness. Whether it is with the glittering, polished French capital she has to do, or the blue Canadian distances of New France, with the panorama of lakes, mountains, and rapids; or the early Middle West, when buffalo herds go flying before the fleet hunter—the setting is always engaging, and the very spirit of the place seems to breathe out from her pages. "Lazarre," Mrs. Catherwood's latest novel, covers the first two decades of the last century, and the scenes shift between England, France, and America; though, for the most part, it is with the Lake George vicinity that she concerns herself.

The story is founded on one of the vague legends that the much-tortured son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette did not die in the Temple prison. A dying child was substituted for the young Dauphin, and Louis was smuggled out and carried to America. Bellenger was the agent employed. The Dauphin, having been reduced to imbecility when removed from the Temple, believes himself to be the son of a Christianized Indian chief, who calls him Eleazer. It is the transformation of this name by the French emigrés of the Lake George region that gives the book its title. Presently the Bourbon in Louis is recognized by exiled French royalists, and strange hints are dropped into the ears of the tall, handsome lad. (The free, wild life of the woods has made the sickly boy a stalwart youth, it appears, and has likewise redeemed him from an apparently hopeless idiocy.) He begins to long for "an oval-faced mother," and desires his rank; but still he loves his adopted people, the Iroquois. It goes without saying that love enters into the tale. Eagle de Ferrier is a young Marquise of France, who, having been despoiled of her estates, has emigrated to America. She has in her possession an illuminated missal which had been treasured in her family because it had been the gift of Marie Antoinette. One day Lazarre finds her reading it, and the sensation the illuminated pages fetch to him he describes in these words:

"Something parted in me. I saw my mother as I had seen her in some past life—not Marianne the Mohawk, but a fair, oval-faced mother with arched brows. I saw even her pointed waist and puffed skirts and the lace around her open neck. She held that book in her hands and read to me from it. * * * Nebulous memories twisted all around me. I raged for what had been mine—for some high estate out of which I had fallen into degradation." At last: "'Give me my mother's book!' I strangled out of the depths of my throat. 'Give me my mother's book!' * * * She blanched so white that her lips looked seared, and instead of disputing my claim [previously the Marquise had noticed his Bourbon lobeless ears and his scars, and had marveled a little] or inquiring about my mother, she was up on her feet. Taking her dress in her finger tips and settling back almost to the ground in the most beautiful obeisance I ever saw, she said: 'Sire!'"

Ultimately, when the Abbé Edgeworth is sent to America in the Bourbon cause, asking Louis to "take his rightful place on the throne and rid his people of the usurper who had chased Louis XVIII. from power and was grinding France and Europe into the blood-stained earth"—when the Abbé is sent with this message, Louis replies:

"Monsieur, in this new world no man can say to me 'Come' or 'Go.' I am as free as the Indian. But the pretender to the throne of France, the puppet of Russia, of England, of the enemies of my country—a slave to policy and intrigue—a chained wanderer about Europe—O my God! to be such a pretender—gasping for air, for light—as I gasped in Ste. Pelagie!—oh! I will be a free man—a free man!"

Mrs. Catherwood has done finer work, as in "Old Kaskaskia"; she has done stronger work, as in "The Romance of Dollard." But perhaps none of her previous books has been so immediately attractive as this.

By John Oliver Hobbes.*

John Oliver Hobbes, as one of England's women writers chooses to call herself, has put forth a new novel, entitled "The Serious Wooing." Whether it is intended to be a problem novel or not is not easy to decide. There really does not seem to be much problem about the story. If it teaches anything it teaches that when a woman loves a man she ought not to let such little considerations as an insane husband, from whom she is separated, or a sane one who loves her, stand in her way. As an utter defiance of the conventions nothing could be bolder than the conduct of the young woman who figures as the heroine of this book.

She is a girl of good birth, who has been married at a very early age to a broken-down nobleman. Of course, she never loved him, and his insanity and incarceration in an asylum are a relief to her. Then along comes Lyn Luttrel, a strong man of advanced democratic views, and with this person she falls head over ears in love. Let it be said in her defense and his that the love is a grand passion, one of those of which poets have sung. He urges her to leave her home, abandon her friends, and go to live openly with him, taking his name. As she is about to do this the insane husband dies, and her relatives, knowing that this will throw her into the arms of her lover, keep the news from her. The result is that she goes to her lover, believing herself still a married woman, and sends home a letter signed "Rosabel Luttrel."

Just at this juncture Luttrel, who is a Socialist, is sent on a mission by the superior powers of his organization. The heroine's relatives keep his letter and telegrams from her and hers from him, and so make each think that the other has been guilty of recreancy. The heroine is finally persuaded to be married to her cousin, a noble Lord, who really loves her, and is willing to take her in spite of what has happened. But in the end the lover returns, the truth is revealed, and the heroine leaves husband No. 2 to go to her beloved one. We are informed that these two, living together, look like angels.

Such is the story of "The Serious Wooing." It is not a pretty story, but it certainly is a bold one, and it will undoubtedly be widely read. It must be confessed, however, that it claims no high position as a piece of literary art, being written in a smart, superficial style, and frequently falling into the commonplace.

Maurice Low's Novel.*

This book is probably intended for a political novel. At all events, the hero is a Senator and the background is Washington. The reader is treated to a considerable amount of information concerning the powers that govern our interesting country, and this information is based upon unimpeachable authority. For example, the Secretary of the Treasury pleasantly explains to the President the true nature of the Senate. He says:

> "It is the most remarkable body in the world; it is an Ishmaelite clan, and the hand of every Senator is turned against the new-comer, especially if he is heralded by reputation. The new Senator must be made to feel that reputation counts for nothing unless it has been made in the Senate; he is treated with as much supercilious contempt as an officer in the regular army treats a militia Captain. The new Senator must serve his novitiate, he must sit at the feet of his elders, he must listen to wisdom with proper humility."

The Secretary of State also enlightens the British Ambassador, quite informally, regarding republican methods. He remarks in the simple language adapted to the understanding of a diplomat:

> "In our system of government there is no recognized Parliamentary leader like there is in Europe. The Cabinet, politically, is a cipher. The men who preside over the departments, and who are supposed to be responsible for the Government, have no power. The real Cabinet is the Senate—the half dozen men to whom the President must turn before he can do anything, and whom he must always consult."

In describing a speech in the Senate Chamber the author hits upon a happy device to bring it properly within the scope of romance. The Senator commences his speech in semi-obscurity, owing to the fact that the electric lighting apparatus is slightly out of order. After speaking for more than two hours, he is moved to declare that war puts back the hands of civilization and envelopes the Nation in utter darkness. At this point, with admirable tact, the lights go entirely out. We are not told whether the hands of the clock reverse with equal presence of mind. A less

---

*THE RIGHT OF WAY. By Gilbert Parker. Author of "The Seats of the Mighty," &c. Illustrated by [illegible]. In one volume. Pp. 419. 12mo., cloth. New York: Harper & Brothers.

*OUR LADY VANITY. By Helen Olney Kirk. 8vo. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. [illegible]. Boston and New York: Houghton, [illegible] & Co. $1.50.

*LAZARRE. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. With illustrations by André Castaigne. 12mo. Pp. 436. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

*THE SERIOUS WOOING. A Heart's History. By John Oliver Hobbes. Pp. 270. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

*THE SUPREME SURRENDER. A Novel. By A. Maurice Low. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. iii.-330. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1901. $1.50.

SPECIAL LIMITED EDITION
Mr. Brown's Letters
TO A YOUNG MAN ABOUT TOWN
By THACKERAY

PRINTED singly in book form for the first time. Designed by Bruce Rogers and printed at The Riverside Press, Cambridge. The style of typography is that of fifty years ago, the period at which these letters appeared in "Punch." The title-page bears a vignette of Stothard, and the cover is of boards, cloth back, and hand-made marbled paper, giving a quaint effect. Limited to 500 numbered copies.
Price, $3.00, net.

Send for Descriptive Circular to
HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY
4 Park St., Boston; 85 Fifth Ave., New York.

MALKAN Book Store for Everybody
CUT PRICE BOOKMAN.
HANOVER SQ.
No. 1 WILLIAM ST.
and 67 STONE ST.
TEL 5121 Broad.
Mail Orders a Specialty
Special Discounts to Libraries

SPECIAL BARGAIN.
We are selling R. H. Russell's THE CUP RACES, now being generally sold for $5.00, for $1.35, or by express or mail for $1.50. This is a standard work, containing a collection of thirty-five wash drawings showing the most interesting features of the Races. Printed on heavy plate paper, attractively bound in blue boards.

GERMAN BOOKS AT BRENTANOS
UNION SQUARE

IN 1883 FOUR MANUSCRIPT NOTE-books or commonplace books of Thomas Moore, the famous poet, were brought to this country by Mr. J. W. Bouton of New York, and sold by him not long after. As I am writing a book which deals largely with the life and writings of Moore, I should deem it a high favor if the present owner or custodian of any or all of these note-books would communicate to me a description of their contents, with a view to allowing me to make some extracts for my work. I should be glad to learn of any Mooreiana.
J. C. L. CLARK, Lancaster, Mass.

MSS. PLACED
MSS. REVISED
Professional Criticism and Advice
Conducted by FRANK LEE FARNELL, experienced Editor and Literary Expert.
Highest References. Send for Leaflet C
UNITED LITERARY PRESS,
127 Fifth Ave., New York.

BY GEORGE MOORE $1.50
SISTER TERESA
The Story of the Private Life of a Beautiful Woman.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO.

THE ETERNAL CITY
BY HALL CAINE
12MO. CLOTH, $1.50.
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY
PUBLISHERS :: :: NEW YORK

JUST PUBLISHED
MY HOST THE ENEMY
AND OTHER TALES OF PERILOUS ADVENTURES IN THE WEST.
By Franklin Welles Calkins.
12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. $1.50.
Fleming H. Revell Company, Publishers

MANUSCRIPTS TYPEWRITTEN AND CORRECTED. MRS. NORTHROP, 257 West 133d St.

Books bought in Davis' Bookstore, 85 W. 42d St. Write for Catalogue.

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME.
Sample Copies on Application.
The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
DAILY, per Month.................$0.50
DAILY, per Year..................6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year..7.50
SUNDAY, with 24-page Magazine Supplement, per Year..............1.50
MONDAY, with Weekly Financial Review Supplement, per Year......1.00

accomplished orator might not have known what to do next, but Senator Laughton is nothing if not resourceful.

He ended his speech with the hope that a light might shine which would show the Nation the path of justice and honor, and as he sat down his audience found relief for their feelings in applause, which, while a violation of the rigid rules of the Senate, the Vice President took no means to suppress, and the lights once more blazed forth in all their brilliancy.

The love story is entirely worthy of its environment. The heroine is a modern young woman with the courage of her convictions, misunderstood by her people, fascinating, cynical, witty. At times she is philosophical and analytic, with results of which the following quotation gives a just idea:

> The child talks of love, the schoolgirl talks of love, men and women talk of love, and the child knows as much about it as the man. There are some people, the majority, who never know what love means. They think they love, and yet they are as ignorant of its meaning as the man is of nature who looks upon rocks solely as the background for advertisements of liver pills. Love cannot be cultivated. It either exists in a person, like the genius to write or do, or it has been left out of one's composition. Some men have cultivated the art of writing verses and made themselves believe that they are poets, but their poetry has never touched the world's heart. It is the same with love. Cultivate it, play with it, think you know what it is; but it is the sham thing unless you really have it, and so few people have it.

It is not to be supposed, however, that her conversation is wholly of this abstruse quality. She descends to the frivolous, usually when she is declining an offer of marriage, and with one, and one only, she is artlessly affectionate: "What a foolish man it is!" "I won't call you 'dear,' I'm too 'mad.'" are examples of her style in this sort. We are asked to assume that this is a representative American novel, as it belongs to the American Novel Series. We decline the responsibility.

"The Black Tortoise."*

A diamond, a detective, a photograph, a romance—Mr. Viller has ingeniously woven these together into a very pretty mystery, with a very cleverly contrived clue. It is safe to say that no reader will lay aside the story until the dénouement is reached, for its interest is continuous and cumulative. It is heightened, moreover, by the excellence of the translation, which has the rare merit of moving so easily that it does not seem to be a translation at all.

Detective stories are numerous, but one does not often meet one wherein the detective fails, needing a woman's subtle wit to help him unravel the tangled skein. Wilkie Collins's "The Law and the Lady" is the only such case that we recall at the moment. In "The Black Tortoise," not only does the woman's penetration come to the rescue, but there is a cleverly contrived cause for the triumph of the untrained feminine over the trained masculine discernment. One suspects Mr. Viller of a "Clara" of his own, collaborating in the invention of the weak spot in the chain of circumstantial evidence.

But we must lay our finger upon our lips lest we should tell too much and so cheat the reader of the pleasure of giving Mr. Viller's excellently constructed mystery its full complement of responsive thrills and of solving for himself a delightfully complex problem.

Next to murders, detective stories love to deal with jewels; and will soon furnish the reader of such tales with a perfect jewel case of memories. In this, between the jewels feloniously acquired by the "Dangerous Catspaw," and that wonderful gem, "The Cardinal's Rose," he will surely place old Frick's diamond, "The Black Tortoise."

Charles Major's New Book.*

It will be remembered that when Stevenson wrote "Treasure Island" he had "a boy at hand to be a touchstone." Mr. Major must have had a like touchstone as he wrote "The Bears of Blue River," and inadequate, indeed, will be the critic who shall attempt to review it without first trying it on the "boy at hand"—there always is one. The boy wastes no words of analysis nor even of admiration. The older critic may be privately skeptical of the amazing prowess of Balser and Tom, of the presence of mind of Liney, of the possibility of so many hair-breadth escapes. According to every law of probability, the bears must have had the best of it sometimes, and now and then must have eaten up an adventurous child. But that would have been unpardonable realism; Mr. Major does well to avoid it. The boy questions nothing, doubts nothing; his critique is compressed into poor little Oliver's one word, "More." And the indulgent elder, pretending that his motive is to please the boy, yields with a readiness too spontaneous to be altogether altruistic

"The Bears of Blue River," with a delightful wolf episode thrown in, cannot fail to fascinate boys of every age, but it will reserve the very essence of its charm for those hovering around the age of the doughty Balser, thirteen or thereabout. Fresh, wholesome, stirring, touched with a tender bit of childish romance, thoroughly "woodsy" in its flavor, it answers that fearful Christmas question: "What shall we give the boy?" We are sure that on every boy's bookshelf there is an aching void just crying out for "The Bears of Blue River," and much to be envied is he for whom the cry shall be answered by the book. Only those who cater to the tastes of the "hobbledehoy age" know how hard it is to find just the right book—clean, manly, not too complex; avoiding alike the apotheosis of crime and that insistence upon virtue which, somehow, the shy and perverse soul of the average boy finds so nauseous.

"The Bears of Blue River" cannot fail to find a place upon the too brief list of thoroughly satisfactory boys' books. Type, paper, and illustrations add to the charm of the text. Perplexed parents will do well to alleviate their Christmas cares by making a note of it now; and if they not only give it, but read it aloud to the boy, they will make themselves a Christmas gift, albeit a fleeting one, of the very spirit of boyhood.

A Dog's Tale.*

Jean Ingelow somewhere says that dogs live in the presence of their gods, and that their love for us and fealty to us make it impossible for them to be faithful to one another. Mr. Townsend's story, told by the dog herself, takes a different view, that of a sort of tolerant, patronizing affection for humans, who in a dog's eyes "have their good points and their bad points, (some of them have no points at all,) but they mean well, and are the most intelligent animals we have."

What thoughts and opinions, as well as sagacities and affections, are wrapped up in the canine skin, is a mystery every dog lover yearns to penetrate. It is giving high praise to Mr. Townsend's story to say that he really seems to have wrapped himself in "Hett's" woolly covering and to have gone behind the impassable barrier of genus and species. Certainly he has written a very charming tale, full of light touches of gentle satire on the ways of humans, of delicate humor, and of pathos as well. Without a single trace of the didactic, the story of poor Drunken Billy, the gin-stunted dog, is one of the most powerful of temperance lectures, wonderfully clever in its subtle suggestions. Fine scorn is hurled at the so-called "sport" of "shattering to pieces bewildered pigeons as they escape from the cramped confinement of airless traps to fly out into the open vault of the heavens," or of "shooting down by thousands the wild birds of the sea, as they float 'twixt the blue of the sky and ocean, leaving them lifeless, to rot on the surface of the waves, or after days of untold suffering to be cast up as so much sensitive refuse on the shore." Would that all "sportsmen" might read!

There is a delightful bit of sarcasm resulting in the dictum that "a month's hard labor ought to be part of every lady and gentleman's education," and there is a fearful nightmare of vivisection, too eloquently awful to be read. Was not he right who said that "it is more than doubtful whether all that vivisection claims to have done for humanity justifies the torture of a single animal"? And there are such neat bits as this, to a young relative urged to make a highly disagreeable disclosure to his aunt:

> What is the difference between friends and relatives? Friends are the people one consorts with who are not relations, and relations are the people one consorts with who are not friends. If Mrs. Bennett hears that you have something to tell her, she will instinctively know that it is unpleasant. The fact of your speaking would be a preparation in itself.

This book, so unusual in its sympathetic quality and in its charm, leaves with us the question of the universe, voiced by the devoted dog: "When I go forth into the great unknown, shall I ever see my dear master again, the kind sister at the hospital, the few friends I have loved, but whom I have loved so well?"

A tender, graceful, sunny little story is "A Thoroughbred Mongrel," with an undertone of serious thought and of deep feeling.

A Newspaper Story.*

Whoever John Graham, the author of "The Great God Success," may be—the name is a new one among the recent manufacturers of novels, and hints the pseudonym—he has offered an uncommonly good story as his contribution to this already crowded department of the world's literature. It is a newspaper story, inasmuch as during its progress the hero's character is elucidated as he rises from the rank of a green reporter to that of proprietor of an imaginary New York journal, and the reader gets many glimpses, direct or oblique, into the ways and methods of a newspaper office, always a matter of some curiosity to the uninitiated. It would be by no means absurd to hint that the author is some well-known journalist concealed under the non-committal name of John Graham, though there is perhaps some slight objection to such a theory in the fact that some of the statements that he makes in regard to his News-Record are more in accordance with the general public's vague and erroneous ideas about newspapers and their makers than with the plain, everyday facts as newspaper men know them.

However, outside of these minor points, which will very likely be noted by journalists alone "The Great God Success" will undoubtedly seem to its readers a mov-

(Continued on Page 658.)

---

*THE BLACK TORTOISE. Being the Strange Story of Old Frick's Diamond. By Fredrick Viller. Authorized translation from the Norwegian by Gertrude Hughes Brackstad. 12mo. Pp. 282. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

*THE BEARS OF BLUE RIVER. By Charles Major, author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," &c. Pp. 277. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, McClure & Co. $1.25.

*A THOROUGHBRED MONGREL. The Tale of a Dog Told by a Dog to Lovers of Dogs. By Stephen Townesend, F. R. C. S. With an introduction by Frances Hodgson Burnett. Illustrated by J. A. Shepherd. 12mo. Pp. 175. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

*THE GREAT GOD SUCCESS. A Novel. By John Graham. Pp. 288. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO

PUBLISH TODAY

MISS JEWETT'S NEW NOVEL

THE TORY LOVER

By SARAH ORNE JEWETT, author of the "Country of the Pointed Firs," "Deephaven," etc. Illustrated by Mr. and Mrs. C. H. WOODBURY. Crown 8vo, $1.50.

This is the longest and strongest book that Miss Jewett has yet written. It is love story in the historical setting of the Revolution, and the stirring scenes and powerful passions of the time give it a highly dramatic character. The Tory lover, Roger Wallingford, is traditionally loyal to the King, but sails on the Ranger as lieutenant with Paul Jones, from partial conviction of the justice of the cause and entire conviction of the loveliness of Mary Hamilton, who is one of the most attractive heroines in modern fiction. The scenes include Portsmouth and Berwick, with glimpses of France and England. There is a beautiful frontispiece portrait of Mary Hamilton.

OUR HOUSEBOAT ON THE NILE

By LEE BACON. With a colored frontispiece and twelve full-page Illustrations by HENRY BACON, and an attractive Holiday cover. Crown 8vo, $1.75 *net;* postpaid, $1 90.

Most tourists get their impressions of the Nile under the all-too-rapid guidance of the omnipresent "Man from Cook's," but Mr. and Mrs. Bacon spent six weeks houseboating in a dahabeyah back and forth between the first and second cataracts. Mrs. Bacon describes the difficulties of hiring and fitting the boat, the sights along the shores, explorations of old temple, the natives as she saw them, etc. Mr. Bacon's illustrati ns are attractive in subject and admirable in treatment; and these, with Mrs. Bacon's description of the voyage, make a book of much interest.

Jaconetta: Her Loves

By MRS. M. E. M. DAVIS, author of "Under the Man-Fig," "The Wire-Cutters," "The Queen's Garden," etc. With Illustrations. Square 12mo. 85 cents, *net;* postpaid, 95 cents.

Jaconetta was a little girl living on a plantation in one of the Gulf States just before the Civil War. Her affections were first enlisted for a blacksmith, then for a succession of men and boys; and had a frank charm and innocence which shine in Mrs. Davis's narrative.

The Teachings of Dante

By REV. CHARLES A. DINSMORE. With Photogravure of Portrait of Dante by D. G. Rossetti, and a reproduction of the "Figura Universale." Crown 8vo, $1.50, *net;* postpaid, $1.65.

Mr. Dinsmore has long been a student of Dante, and here approaches him from the modern religious point of view. He finds in Dante a corrective to some present tendencies in religious thought and a source of permanent inspiration to faith.

Sold by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, by

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston

85 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

"When I took up this book I found it so 'worth while' that I spent an evening finishing it at a sitting," writes one of the most distinguished authors in the United States. "The story is a genuine outcome of American soil, speech, talent, and I hope it will be 'found out' by the press and public."

The ROAD to RIDGEBY'S

"One cannot read this book without being caught by its charm, its earnestness, and its truthfulness. It is unquestionably one of the best novels of the year, and an addition to American literature that will live."—*Town and Country* (N.Y.)

. At all bookstores, or send $1.50 to the publishers

SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY

BOSTON

A Thrilling Romance of an Intensely Dramatic Flavor

TOUCHING ON THE MOST INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN THE LIVES OF

Aaron Burr
Alexander Hamilton
Theodosia Burr
Harman Blennerhassett
and his wife Margaret, and
Thomas Jefferson

Blue Silk Cloth, Gilt Top, 12 Full-Page Illustrations, $1.50

By CHARLES FELTON PIDGIN.

Author of

Quincy Adams Sawyer

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

IN PREPARATION

MISS PETTICOATS

SEPT

NEWEST NOVELS.

(Continued from Page 657.)

ing and entirely realistic picture of the bit of modern life which it aims to present; for Mr. Graham is manifestly writing out of his experience rather than his imagination, and his characters are interesting, all of them, and drawn with a skill approaching within sight of genius. There is a life likeness to them that makes one almost willing to place them alongside that appallingly realistic creation, Selma, in "Unleavened Bread," while they certainly have the advantage over her in being much more pleasing and savory persons to admit to one's acquaintance.

The most striking achievement of Mr. Graham's ability, as shown in this story, is the power and consistency with which he has developed the double progression of his hero's character, and made him at once a brilliant success and a dismal failure. Howard, the hero, whose other name, by some strange whim, Mr. Graham totally conceals, is a thoroughly live, intelligible man from start to finish. He begins his newspaper career with some exalted, youthful notions, which the reader knows from experience will soon be laid aside for the "business principles" that insist upon prevailing in the business world as at present constituted, but the more subtle elements that entail Howard's ultimate moral downfall are revealed here and there in the story's progress, even when he is at his best, with admirable ability on the part of the author. One feels, with really painful insistency, the deterioration going on in this fine young fellow's inner fibre, even while he is steadily mounting the ladder of success and power.

The two women of the story are rather more unusual specimens than is the hero. There is an undoubted artistic necessity in the first amorous episode in Howard's life, as an explanation and prophecy of his later downfall, but it does not reveal him in a very attractive light, since he has not even the saving grace of sincerity for the time being. Its "moral lesson," however, is sufficiently clear to excuse its wickedness, even to the nicely fastidious.

The socially brilliant but mentally deficient young woman who finally becomes Mrs. Howard is as vigorously drawn as her husband, and her probable attitude toward him when the crisis in his life shall arrive becomes a matter of absorbing interest to the reader. Whether there could be an even fairly intelligent woman in these days who really would find it an utter impossibility to read a daily newspaper either for love or interest is a matter about which there might be some controversy with the author. He says that Marian Howard could not read a paper for any consecutive number of days, even under the powerful incentive of wishing to please her husband, as well as identify herself with his life and work.

The so-called "yellow journals" will find many shafts well pointed with truth and contumely aimed in their direction from the pages of this book, and there is certainly every proof that in what he says on this subject Mr. Graham is confining himself to newspaper knowledge at first hand. Mr. Stokely and Mr. Coulter, or their counterparts, own newspapers here and elsewhere, and the "coal conspiracy" is not new under the sun.

A Romace of Galicia.*

All Lyczyn is excited and there is reason for it. Lyczyn, a little Galician town, is too unimportant to have a newspaper, and so the Wernowice News supplies the information. Thomasz Morawek, the notary of Lyczyn has given 1,000,000 florins for "the foundation of an orphanage in his native town for the education of motherless girls." Then there is gabble. Was there ever a million florins? Was it possible that Thomasz was as rich as that? Why, he had never left the place. At first the news was doubted. Even provided it was true, what about the notary's daughter? Dorothea Gerard, now Mme. de Longgarde, with this "million" reaches as it were the apex of her story, and then in the rest of her romance constructs the foundations for it.

Thomasz Morawek sees in money the only means of success. He is hard-hearted. The little place in which he lives and toils he despises. When he has acquired his million, it is his intention to remove to Vienna, and there he will play the part of the grand seigneur. He might practice the most rigid economy in Lyczyn and fight over the expenditure of a copper, but in Vienna he will be willing to spend thousands, and without a second thought. He has been married, and has a beautiful daughter Romana. The girl is just sixteen. The father scoffs at religion, and Romana follows her father's skepticism. She has shown so far no indications of what will be her disposition. The father dreams of a brilliant match for her. Of what use would be his million if Romana married a commoner when there were so many titled and impecunious nobles floating round?

Matters are dead-dull in Lyczyn, when Herr Felix Weber, a young and handsome engineer, comes to the little place and enlivens it. He proposes that the young ladies and the lads of the town shall hold a May festival. Romana attends and is chosen Queen. Now for the first time she is conscious of her beauty, and tastes the pleasure of commanding. She falls in love with Fritz, and their passion is mutual. Only this, that Fritz and another girl named Aniela have interchanged ideas and it looks as if Fritz cared for Aniela. Romana's presence, however, throws Aniela quite in the shade. Romana has also a suitor, and that is Michal, Aniela's brother. The crisis comes, and Romana writes two notes. One is accepting Fritz's advances, the other declining Michal. Romana's father gets hold of the two notes. The one Fritz receives the bad father has so altered that the lover believes that the girl jilts him.

Romana waits and waits for Fritz, and as he does not come, she is broken hearted at first, and next, becoming incensed, she meditates revenge. Romana leaves town, and soon after as a presumptive heiress she marries the silly Count Wiktor Sobolewska. He is the son of a dissolute father, and Wiktor follows in his sire's footsteps. Romana has married with her father's approval, but without any love for her noble husband. The Count is handsome and elegant, but his wife is indifferent to him. There is a Dr. Logrinow, whose character and physical conditions are at once explained. He is a Don Juan with the heart disease. Ligrinow makes love to Romana. She barely listens to him. Becoming unhappy with her surroundings, Romana visits her native home. She finds out that Aniela has married Fritz, and that she is the mother of a beautiful boy. But she discovers more than that. She learns from her father himself how her letters had been tampered with, and now she holds her father in horror. He has wrecked her life. Romana leaves Lyczyn. It is unlucky for her that the doctor is in the same car. There is an elopement. Half crazed, Romana may not be conscious of the fault she is committing. The romance reader with the slightest power of scent at once smells out the tragedy which is certain to follow. The Count is found dead in a wood. There has been a duel, and the doctor has shot the Count. There is a trial and all the facts are proved. Then Romana feels that she does not care to live. She would have taken poison, but at the last moment when the fatal draught was in her hand she changes her mind. Does she feel religion? We leave that to the skill of the author, so as to convince the reader. Romana retires to the Convent of St. Ursula. Old Thomasz has his million, but no daughter. That is why he gave his money to the orphanage. Mme. de Longgarde's romance is cleverly worked up, with the Galician coloring. The author has not much liking for Poles or Jews.

The Story of an Octoroon.*

Mr. Daniel Woodroffe's "Tangled Trinities" is a curious study in a psychological and material sense of a girl who is half white and the other half negro. Asta Steele and her father, the vicar of Borth, the vicar showing his negro origin, are two personages apparently out of place in England. Asta is ever longing for her home in Jamaica. She never is in touch with her surroundings, nor for that is her father. Between the two there is the sincerest affection. The girl is in charge of a narrow-minded aunt. In the neighborhood are many people who make it a business to be rude to Asta and her father. Asta resents this constant snubbing.

For main companion and guide there is the negress Judith, and Judith has been Asta's nurse. The negress has but the veneer of civilization. She has the traits of the unadulterated African savage and worships a fetich. Quite isolated, bereft of human intercourse, Asta suffers torture. Though her father is a Christian, his daughter has many lapses in her religion. The aunt wants her niece to marry a middle-aged clergyman who has been fascinated by the girl's peculiar beauty. Asta despises the man, who prides himself on swallowing three quarts of barley water per diem. Then Safford wants too much. If he is to marry the "morbidezza maid," there are three things necessary, to wit: She must learn housekeeping, must not wear her hair in a frizzle, and lastly must be confirmed.

Asta repels Safford's proposal with scorn. Then there enters Col. Kene, who at first flirts with the girl for the fun of the thing. Asta loves him, but soon finds out that the gay Colonel is not serious. Then her cup of misery is full to overflowing. Her father dies, and for a period Asta's movements are uncertain. The conclusion of the romance is clever in as much as there is much uncertainty as to what is the precise status of the octoroon. One thing positive is that she smokes cigarettes. Did that high and august person the Grand Duke Paul Nikolaeff carry her off? What is novel in the romance is the treatment of the woman of a mixed blood, and it is not a flattering one.

A New Fairy Tale.*

One of the dangers that many writers of juvenile story books are prone to invite is the attempt "to write down" to children, not only in selection of theme and movement, but in dialogue. It is inexcusable for an author, who hopes to benefit as well as amuse his little readers, to have the little ones in the story use the same words and talk in the same ungrammatical language that children do in real life. Through such a method no illusion is created and no ideals are presented to kindle the imagination. We can hardly forbear to draw attention to these elements, which are the mistakes of many writers, because we have met one at last who is conspicuously free from them.

The author of "Prince Harold," L. F. Brown, has a fantastic tale to tell, in which monkeys speak as well as fairies, and in which the impossible has the appearance of truth, through sheer exclusion of the real and the probable. And yet the story is told in a simple manner, with no trick of rhetoric, and in the language in which a child thinks if he does not express himself. In other words, the author of "Prince Harold," while allowing his imagination to run riot with incidents, situations, persons, and things, has maintained from beginning to end a fine literary quality, which cannot fail to instruct the mind of the little reader, who is only conscious of the feelings of joy or sorrow over the adventures of the people in the story whom he learns to regard as his own little friends, living in a world which grows more and more real to him as the pages are turned. It was by such a method that the late Hans Christian Andersen succeeded in imparting a human interest to the fantastic, so that his work stands unrivaled among the literature for the young, with the certainty of permanency through its classic quality. This quality may be illustrated in Mr. Brown's work by the following passage, which is taken from the beginning of the tale:

> The white castle stood on a high, white rock, facing a wide view of a tropical sea. Back of it were plains dotted with groves of palmetto trees, stretching away in vague and misty distances. At the base of the rock, and partly hidden by trees, the low houses and the dwarf towers of the capital city of Klimblow nestled.

How simply this is expressed, and yet the picture is complete! Still, there is another factor in Mr. Brown's work which is constantly present in that of the Danish story teller—that is, the inevitable application of his theme as a satire on actual life. Probably the satire is unconscious, just as it was for the most part with the Dane. It is there, nevertheless. The Prince who leaves a monkey to rule as King de facto is fully suggestive of the actual. Thus the possibilities of allegory are sufficient to tempt the serious adult to a perusal. The pen-and-ink sketches of Miss Aline Witry which accompany the text are executed with much care, and, while thoroughly suggestive and inspiring, are a fit complement to the literary quality of the work.

A Story of the 60's.*

That Mrs. Castelle neé Le Moine had the siren's fatal power to charm we know, since the author takes some pains to tell us so, but from our own powers of observation we might hardly have found it out. She seems to have had a well-developed knack of getting herself into trouble, and for the perilous times and conditions in which she lived and moved was remarkably indiscreet and careless. Being the bearer of secret messages and important information for the South during the civil war she had a strangely unaccountable way about her of falling into the hands of an unscrupulous Northern spy, who, aside from his natural depravity and his desire for incriminating information against her country, had a claim upon her silence and indulgence by being the man whose villainy, coupled with her own youthful indiscretions, had been the cause of her separation from her husband and friends.

The story opens with Mrs. Castelle as the adored of her husband and the fashionable world at the French Court. Antoinette, young, idealistic and earnest, longs to leave the frivolities of the French capital and return to her Louisiana home among the people of her own land. From the moment she steps on American soil troubles seem to brew for her. The first cloud is the attempt made by a jealous mulatto woman to poison her during her husband's absence with a hunting party. In fear for her life she prepares to flee, calling upon one Martin, the aforementioned spy, to aid her in her plan. Her troubles after that come thick and fast, and it is something of a relief to the reader, as undoubtedly it must be to herself, to find at the last chapter that she safely reached Canadian soil as the wife of a loyal British subject.

The Trials of an Actress.*

Mr. Leonard Merrick has undertaken to show the seamy side of actors' and authors' lives. The dainty, laughing creature who gracefully trips behind the footlights is not always as gay and happy as she appears; there are the long searches for employment, the waits for a trial as a chorus girl, the disappointment after waiting for hours where hundreds of other girls are in the line ahead, the meagre salaries, the pitfalls, the temptations, the snares, and the hard work!

All these come within the range of Meenie Weston's dramatic experience. Indeed, far more. Almost hopeless of ever making an engagement, she finally hears of an opening for a Paris concert hall. She signs the contract and starts for Paris, only to find upon her arrival that the place is a common wine hall of the lowest order. It is a question of break her contract and starve, or sing with the hope of earning enough money to get back to London. Just when the position is growing unbearable a gallant Sir Knight steps into the rescue. The young man has literary aspirations, and his first book had already brought him prominently before the public, but had yielded only small returns, commercially considered.

The progress of the two along the path of love is prettily told. The difficulties in

---

*THE MILLION. By Dorothea Gerard. (Mme. Longarde de Longgarde.) Author of "One Year." Cloth, 8vo. Decorated cover. Pp. 346. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

*TANGLED TRINITIES. By Daniel Woodroffe. Author of "Her Celestial Husband." 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 306. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

*PRINCE HAROLD. Being a Fairy Story for the Young, and for All Who Have Young Hearts. By L. F. Brown. Illustrated by Aline Witry. 12mo. Pp. 255. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

*THE NIGHT HAWK. A Romance of the 60's. By Alix John. 12mo. Pp. iv.-378. New York: Frederick A. Stokes. $1.50.

*WHEN LOVE FLIES OUT OF THE WINDOW. By Leonard Merrick. 12mo. Pp. 320. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Ready October 1st.
A New and Revised Edition of
Peloubet's Suggestive Illustrations
on The Gospel According to John
One Volume, Cloth, 12 mo. 548 Pages, $1.25.
on The Acts of the Apostles
One Volume, Cloth 12mo. 488 Pages, $1.25.

These volumes are called "Suggestive Illustrations," because their object is quite as much to suggest other "Illustrations" as to furnish material ready for use.

The Text which is printed at the top of the various pages indicates at a glance the subjects to be elucidated. Every chapter and well-nigh every verse, is illuminated with fresh, sparkling "illustrations." Now it is a bit of scientific lore, now a scrap of healthful verse, now a reference to some book or story or poem, now an anecdote, now a little parable,—varied in the extreme, but always such as to kindle new ideas and fill the Scriptures with new meaning to the student.

"These books contain the gathered riches of Dr. F. N. Peloubet's quarter century and more of Bible Exposition."—*The Advance, Chicago.*

Invaluable to Pastors, Leaders of Prayer Meetings, Christian Endeavor and other church societies, Sunday School Teachers and parents in conducting Family Devotions.

For sale by booksellers generally; or the publishers.
A. J. HOLMAN & CO.,
1222 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Cup Races

A superb collection of thirty-five wash drawings, showing the most interesting features of the Races for the America's Cup, and including fine pictures of Shamrock II., Constitution, and Independence.

Printed on heavy plate paper, attractively bound in blue boards.

Write for descriptive circular.
Size 11x16 inches. *Price $3.50*
R. H. RUSSELL
3 WEST 29TH ST., NEW YORK

THE HELMET OF NAVARRE
A Romance of Old Paris, by Bertha Runkle, stands second in all lists of most widely read books of the Year. $1.50.
The Century Co.

FRENCH BOOKS AT BRENTANOS
UNION SQUARE

IN PRAISE OF BOOKS
By **Ralph Waldo Emerson** and 150 other great authors from Socrates to the present time. **Tells what to read.** A NEW BOOK bound in antique paper. Published price, 25 cents. Introductory copy only 10 CENTS POSTPAID.
FREE With every order we send our ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF BOOKS OF ALL LEADING PUBLISHERS, WHICH WE SELL AT WHOLESALE PRICES. A great saving to you.
The Perkins Book Co., 295 Broadway, New York.

BOOKS AT LIBERAL DISCOUNTS
When calling, please ask for Mr. Grant.
Whenever you need a book, address Mr. Grant.
Before buying books write for quotations. An assortment of catalogues and special slips of books at reduced prices sent for 10-cent stamp.
F. E. GRANT, Books,
23 West 42d St. - - - - New York
Mention this advertisement and receive a discount.

A MAN'S WOMAN.
By FRANK NORRIS.
Author of "The Octopus."
Paper, 50 cents.
A. WESSELS CO. New York.

The Heritage of Unrest
is that rare thing among novels—an absolutely fresh, unconventional story.
"Quite unusual . . . immensely interesting."—Outlook.

20 Illustrations
711 Marginal References.
4 Pages Index.
NIBLO'S COMPLETE PALMIST.
A. Mackel & Co. Publishers, N. Y. City, N. Y.
Price, 1.50. For sale by all Booksellers.

Pocket Size Standard Novels.
Thackeray's Works and **Dickens'** and **Scott's** Novels. Thin paper. Large type, easy to read. Size 4¼ by 6¼ inches and only ½ inch thick. Bound in cloth, $1.00 each. Sent prepaid on receipt of price. Prospectus free on request. THOS. NELSON & SONS, 37 East 18th St., New York.

EVERY INCH A KING.
"A sweet and pleasing love story, happily lacking in all those scenes of bloodshed and violence which have so often filled the pages of modern fiction."—N. Y. Times Saturday Review.

The Heritage of Peril.
By A. W. MARCHMONT,
Author of By Right of Sword.
Cloth, $1.25. Paper, 50c.
NEW AMSTERDAM BOOK CO.

"URANIA" CONTAINS HOROSCOPE OF Croker. 10c. silver or 15c. stamps. 153 6th Av., New York.

1901

the literary profession are exposed. Even the successful author finds the shekels hard to earn, and finally Meenie feels the need of returning to the stage.

What self-respecting man can eat the bread earned for him by his wife? Lingham could not bear the thought. Her successes poisoned his love, and in the bitterness of his disappointment he turned against her. They separated. Then the course of their differences led her to America, where suddenly she becomes a star—how we are not permitted to learn. Still true to him, however, in spite of his desertion, she enlisted the interest of an American manager in a dramatization of his novel. The dénouement is all that can be wished for, and their love waxes all the stronger—we hope—for the brief period of estrangement. To those who demand a book easily read, to while away the period between catching trains or awaiting an engagement, "When Love Flies Out of the Window" is the book for them.

Many Fights and Escapes.*

Mr. Joseph Hocking writes the historic romance of the square-shouldered variety. Young Dick Hampstead, son of a father of the same name, is anxious to see the world. The period of the novel is during the times of Queen Mary. Then England does not know whether it is to be Catholic or Protestant. Dick and his family are ardent Catholics and hold in horror all heretics. Dick is called to London, and he enters into the service of Bishop Gardiner as a spy.

The young man is so ingenuous that he has not the least idea that his duty is to become a spy. He is sent to see what is the behavior of Godfrey Bedford of Barcroft Hall. Dick's reception at Barcroft Hall is not a pleasant one. Bedford has a daughter Faith. There is another young person there who is Faith's companion. Dick finds out that Barcroft Hall is a hotbed of conspiracy. There is a Spaniard who has a great deal to do with ordering Dick about. Ferdinand Toledo incurs Dick's displeasure. Toledo wants to marry Faith. Dick is imprisoned on many occasions, and always in the nick of time makes his escape. Whenever he comes across Toledo there is a fight—sometimes there is sword play and generally a wrestling bout. Finally Faith is saved just as she is to be burned at the stake. For conclusion there is the marriage of Faith and Dick.

Not a Follower of Dumas.*

The mind of the insatiable novel reader has become adjusted to the frequency and regularity with which a French historical novel presents itself for his consumption. He accepts it as the diner-out accepts the after-dinner cup of coffee, praying that it may be strong and savory, but swallowing it in any case as a matter of habit. The present story is an agreeable surprise in its entire innocence of the theatrical element, the swashbuckling spirit, and careless crowding of incidents so conspicuous in many of its predecessors. So far as one may be guided by the testimony of its quiet, agreeable style, its author may never have read a page of the elder Dumas.

The time is the middle of the sixteenth century, the scene is the shifting one of the struggle between the Huguenots and their enemies in France and the Netherlands. One of the characters is the son of a Middleburg printer, whose offense of printing Bibles by night and scattering them by day is punished by the scaffold. The Lily of France, the heroine of the book, is Charlotte de Bourbon, whose forced exaltation to the position of Abbess of Jouarre is described with spirit and eloquence. The hero is the Prince of Orange. There is ample opportunity in the romantic circumstances attending the marriage of Orange to the third and most devoted of his four wives for a love story pure and simple. The author, however, has had more complicated aims, and the defect of her book is a tendency to heaviness, for which the instructive asides, designed to illumine the history of the period for the reader, are responsible. The quality corresponding to this defect is the convincing manner in which the story is told, and the recurring evidences of unusual care and discrimination in the choice and use of the historical material. If the characters are not as much alive as one might wish, they are also less superficial and misleading than the average character of fiction whose prototype is in the encyclopaedia. On the whole a fairly serious reader will get more satisfaction from the general result than he is likely to get from most of the novels of adventure, built on a frail skeleton of recorded facts, which have gained such extraordinary popularity.

A Religious Novel.*

"Casting of Nets" is frankly a novel with a purpose, namely, the exposure of certain practices and methods of the Church of Rome, especially of those by which, in the opinion of the author, its English converts are gained. It is to the credit of Mr. Bagot that, in spite of this controversial tone; in spite of not a few tedious theological pages; and in spite of the slightest of plots, he has managed to make "Casting of Nets" a story of real human interest—one which the present writer has found more difficult to lay aside than any of the tales of adventure and gore with which the time is rife.

Absolutely unlike as are the books, "Casting of Nets" suggests both "Eleanor" and "The Master Christian." Not only is the spirit of all inimical to the Church of Rome, but in all appear a saintly priest who has risen above creeds, and is more or less under the ban of the Church; and in all the aged Pontiff comes upon the scene. Most unjustifiably presented in "The Master Christian," in "Eleanor," and in "Casting of Nets," the venerable figure is treated with courteous reverence, both books giving a description of a bonâ fide ceremonial in St. Peter's, and putting no imaginary words into the mouth of the revered Leo XIII. The ceremonial portrayed in "Casting of Nets" follows too closely the lines of the exquisite description in "Eleanor," and invites comparison to its own disadvantage.

Nothing more clearly marks the modern change in the trend of religious thought than the religious novel. A generation ago such stories were full of argument for or against the tenets of the conflicting Churches; now the field of controversy is transferred to their practices, to the effect of belief upon life, and it is the tendency of such stories to present some saintly life that soars above all the differences of Christendom, and shows how they may be dissolved into Christlikeness.

Such a story as "Casting of Nets" will scarcely affect the theological bias of its readers, nor prevent young lovers from contracting those "mixed marriages" which so often result in misery to serious and pious souls; the Roman Catholic reader will find in it much at which to cavil, and, indeed, granted the postulate that salvation is to be found in one Church alone, no form of proselyting zeal can well be denounced, not even the most insidious deceptions, or the flames that destroy the mortal, if, perchance, they may save the immortal. Assuming this postulate, all methods become logical, even such as resulted in the conversion of "May Russell."

It seems a pity that Mr. Bagot should expend his very genuine insight and dramatic power upon this form of fiction, which can but provoke the odium theologicum, holding back, in all probability, no convert to the Church of Rome, nor forbidding any bans between Catholic and Protestant. "Casting of Nets" gives conclusive proof that its author is capable of unusually fine work should he bestow it upon the canvas of a large humanity, instead of the particular phase to which at present he is limiting his powers.

A History for Ready Reference.*

The welcome which has everywhere been given to the preceding five volumes of Mr. Larned's "History for Ready Reference", has led the publishers to issue the present supplementary volume, which covers the chronicles of the world from 1894 up to "going to press." This up-to-date array of the story of the activity of the human race puts a new breadth into the word history, but there is no harm in that, and to have every lustrum or so a compendium of how the world has wagged since the last summation is surely a fine thing for everybody who cares to keep informed, and of exceeding service to teachers, clergymen, and publicists generally who must keep track of contemporary movements.

The present volume supplies this need remarkably well, and Mr. Larned has shown great skill in compressing, with due regard to proportion, the excessive amount of "history" the last half dozen years have produced. The confederation of Australia, the embroglio in China, the recapture of the Soudan, the war in South Africa, the Greco-Turkish war and disposal of Crete, and the Spanish-American war and all its sequelae in the East and West Indies, are but the larger features of the swift and crowded world-panorama since 1895. Add to them such items as the Italian struggle in Abyssinia, the Peace Conference at The Hague, the Dreyfus affair, the border wars and famine in India, several great industrial struggles, the rise of trusts, and the developments in science and archaeology, and the reader may be reminded of the crowd of things to be treated.

That all these and many more, especially in the political and social affairs of the United States, are set forth here, comprehensively and authentically, is enough to make the book valuable, apart from the admirable method employed. This method is (as in former volumes) to let the makers of this history tell their own story in their own words, so far as possible; and the text is largely made up of extracts from official reports and the accounts of eye-witnesses, or the contemporary comments contained in leading journals and reviews, or expressed in public speeches. It "exhibits history in the making," (as the preface declares;) and "if there is crudeness in the story thus constructed, there is life in it."

"Heirs of Yesterday," by Alfred Hodder, author of "The Adversaries of the Sceptic," is down for early publication by the Macmillan Company. The plot of the tale turns on the conflict between the purposes and ideals of the old generation and of the new. The hero and the heroine are a Benedick and a Beatrice, in that they both "made light of love."

---

*LEST WE FORGET. A Romance of a Fateful Period. By Joseph Hocking. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 415. Illustrated. Chicago: Advance Publishing Company. $1.25.

*A LILY OF FRANCE. By Caroline Atwater. Cloth. 8vo. Pp. xiii.-456. Philadelphia: The Griffith & Rowland Press. $2.10.

*CASTING OF NETS. By Richard Bagot. Author of "A Roman Mystery," "The Just and the Unjust." In one volume. Pp. 382. 12mo. Cloth. John Lane. The Bodley Head. $1.50.

*HISTORY FOR READY REFERENCE AND TOPICAL READING, &c. By J. N. Larned. Vol. VI. Recent History. Royal 8vo. Pp. 720. Springfield, Mass.: Nichols Company. 1901.

The BEST SELLING BOOK
IN NEW YORK CITY
D'RI AND I
By IRVING BACHELLER, Author of
EBEN HOLDEN

A Charming Love Story

A Book of Exquisite Beauty

"OF courage that can never be shaken, of loyalty that stands firm in the face of death, of endurance that is proof against savage hardships, and of homely wisdom that always has a proverb to fit the case in hand, D'ri is a character whom it is good to know. His many shrewd sayings would fill out a book of home-spun proverbs, and they go far to give the touch of every-day truth that anchors this book firmly to the realities."—*San Francisco Chronicle*

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

J. DEVLIN-BOSS

7th Thousand. A Romance of American Politics.

By FRANCIS CHURCHILL WILLIAMS Price $1.50.

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY, in THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES, says: "As a book it may march in a rank ahead of *The Honorable Peter Stirling.* The book is clever, not to say brilliant. We frankly admire it. There will be thousands who will do likewise. It has set a very high mark."

CHICAGO TRIBUNE says:
"Few novels of the year have contained a character so vitalized, so familiar and believable as Jimmy Devlin. The Political part of the story is stirring, dramatic and realistic."

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL says:
"The great scenes in the story are sketched with no unfaltering hand and are worthy of the highest commendation."

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT says:
"*J. Devlin—Boss* is worthy a place by the side of *Peter Stirling.* Indeed it has more the quality of 'go' in it."

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON.

Nothing but Praise for

LAZARRE

Three Masterpieces Sent Free.

We will send, postpaid, to every reader of The New York Times who will mail us **six cents** in stamps to pay for postage and wrapping, two of the **best after-dinner speeches complete,** and the **most famous lecture ever delivered in America,** also complete. These masterpieces are printed on deckle-edge paper, and are bound in a handsomely illustrated booklet. They are taken from our "Library of Modern Eloquence," edited by Hon. Thomas B. Reed. Included with them is a splendid photogravure portrait of Mr. Reed. We will send you at the same time full particulars concerning "Modern Eloquence," and our **special offer to advance subscribers.**

THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY, 78 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
--
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, SEPT. 21, 1901.—16 PAGES.

MR. ROOSEVELT THE WRITER.

For a man not yet forty-three the output of Theodore Roosevelt as a writer is large. He is barely twenty years out of college, and of these he has spent sixteen in active and laborious public service. A man who has been a member of the Legislature, Civil Service Commissioner, President of the Police Board of New York, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, a Lieutenant Colonel in active service, Governor of the State of New York, and Vice President of the United States, all within a score of years, is hardly to be expected to have acquired much "literary baggage." But in that period Mr. Roosevelt has published a half dozen serious works in history and in biography, three original works on hunting and ranch life, and a considerable number of essays, some of them of an extremely careful and permanently valuable character. Had he done nothing but write his fascinating hunting books—and lived through the experiences they relate in so simple and winning style—he would probably be more widely known in other lands than any other American save one or two. Had he not obscured his reputation as a historian by his industry in making history he would have a distinct place in the circle of American writers in that field. It remains true, however, that if his life had been less full and active, his literary work would in all probability have had less value, and the value would have been less peculiar.

It may be said of Mr. Roosevelt's writing that it is at its best when it approaches most nearly to action, and this, we are confident, would be the judgment which he would be most content to deserve. His hunting books are a striking instance of this quality. They are models of straightforward and convincing narrative and description. The personal element is, of course, prevalent in them, but it is not at all obtrusive or out of perspective. There is no assumption of modesty in them, no affectation of indifference to the writer's own share in the experiences and observations recorded. He is quite frankly and inevitably a chief actor in the tale, but not at all the hero. He takes his part with zest, and his personality lends a natural and constant charm to every adventure. But he is intensely interested in the game he pursues, in the country he hunts over, in his companions, in everything that presents itself to his eager and vigorous mind, to his keen and alert vision. The present writer speaks only as a general reader, quite uninitiated in the mysteries of the hunter's craft, and without that reverence for them which devotees demand, but as a general reader he finds Mr. Roosevelt's hunting books the most engaging and satisfactory of their sort.

In his histories and biographies, Roosevelt the writer is most successful when Roosevelt the man is most completely enlisted, and when his subject is of the sort to which his multiform activities have been most closely related. They are best, certainly they are most interesting, where they are the unconscious representation of the author's mind and character. He misses, for instance, some of the most significant phases of the curious and original nature of Gouverneur Morris, one of the strongest, most penetrating, and most strangely limited minds in our early or later history, but he grasps firmly and renders clearly the working of the essential forces that went to the "Winning of the West." These he feels; he has been in active alliance and co-operation with them, and has had to wrestle with them. He has known in personal intimacy the survivors and present representatives of the victors in that mighty struggle, and the men who are developing what their ancestors or forerunners won. His sympathies are intense and so is his imagination, but they are also somewhat limited, and his estimate of men and events when his sympathies are not awakened or his imagination kindled is sometimes defective and even unjust.

The little volume of essays he published in 1897, immediately after his retirement from the Police Board of New York, has most of the traits of his entire literary product. They range in date over a dozen years. Four of them are in effect autobiographic, discussing the Legislature of New York, the police of New York, civil service reform, and machine politics in New York. These are models in their kind, and their kind is an extremely difficult and risky one. They are direct in narrative, clear and succinct in description, well-weighed and convincing in their judgments, moderate in temper, and simply indispensable to the reader who wishes to study the subjects with which they deal. They reveal directly, as the histories and biographies reveal indirectly, the mind and character of the writer. They are almost entirely free from the extreme criticism and sweeping theorizing which for this hater of mere critics and theorists seem to have a fascination that he can resist only when his mind is engaged on facts with which he himself has dealt. Of his defects and temptations there are also examples in the essays, especially in those that suggest lay sermons, in which the preaching is strikingly inferior to the author's practice.

If Mr. Roosevelt's vigorous personality constitutes a limitation on the scope and excellence of his literary work, it also gives to the best of it both charm and value. If that part of the work in which the personality is not enlisted does not compel attention, the rest demands and repays study. The ideals of the writer and of the citizen are the same, and they are high. No one who has fairly made himself familiar with both can deny that. From the point of view of the critic it is extremely interesting to note that when the best qualities of the man are most completely called into play the best work of the writer is done.

EDUCATION AND SUCCESS.

Once in a while some good man who has accumulated many of the dollars of our beloved country and who thereby has acquired a purchasing power sufficient to make him a noticeable factor in the affairs of the land, so that his name gets into the papers, propounds the theory deduced from his own experience, that education, at least of the sort given by universities and colleges, is of no value in the struggle for worldly success. If these gentlemen were educated they would reason more skillfully, and beware of the deductive method, which lacks the scientific certainty of the inductive process. All such men should go and get copies of the latest edition of "Who's Who in America" and sit down to a careful study of them. They would learn something. It might not be to their advantage, as they do not regard learning as advantageous, but none the less it might interest them. It would surely open their eyes and teach them that education is at least not an obstacle to success.

Elsewhere in this issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW will be found an extract from the publication mentioned. This presents for consideration some educational statistics in regard to the men who are who in America. There are 11,551 brief biographical sketches in the volume. The subjects of 8,141 of these furnished the editors with full information in regard to their educations. It appears from this information that 4,810 were graduated from colleges. The statistics go a good deal further than this, but this is enough. A glance through two or three pages of the book shows that the names in it embrace those not only of professional men, for whom at least a technical education is indispensable, but also artists, newspaper men, machinists, capitalists, bank Presidents, Presidents of corporations, merchants, and other business men, most of whom ought certainly to have been able to attain worldly success without education if any one could.

The proportion of absolutely uneducated men mentioned in the volume is remarkably small, while that of those who have received higher education is large. Statistics of this kind are well worthy of publication. There is altogether too much foolish talk about the uselessness and the unpractical nature of the higher education. This sort of talk is becoming more and more common, and altogether too many men, who should know better, are telling the youth of this generation that the only sort of education they need is that acquired in the study of their professions. If these same young men will turn to the pages of "Who's Who in America" they will find most cogent reasons for discrediting the assertions of these random talkers.

They will learn that the majority of those who have made themselves sufficiently distinguished to claim mention in a work of this kind began their careers with the advantages of mental discipline derived from general and sound education. Their minds were trained for the work which they were to accomplish. Facts are stubborn things, and the editor of "Who's Who" has done well in placing these important educational statistics in his volume.

SERIALS.

In the current number of The Bookman there are several paragraphs of considerable interest devoted to a consideration of the serial, and calling special attention to what is termed the decline of that particular literary form since the time of Eugene Sue. While we may not all agree with the estimate of this so-called deterioration of the serial which is kindly furnished, it must impress many of us anew with the enormity of the difference between the serial of the present day and the past. Possibly to some it has already suggested the probability that, at least latterly, the rise of the short story may be largely responsible for this alteration in the methods of serial writing. The influence of the short story upon the development of the novel may be said to be the direct result of the emphasis it puts on the importance of proportion in a piece of fiction, which necessitates the exercise of such discrimination in the writing of serials as forbids instalments in each of which there is a thrill.

It may seem to a few of us, too, that the short story pretty effectively fills the place of these thrilling installments of serials. Others will doubtless continue to believe that considering each installment of a serial as if it were something of an entity, and writing it as though it were, was not by any means conducive to the production of what may be called "the finer novel."

SPECIALISTS IN COLLECTING.

Dr. John Taylor Brown, who died recently at an advanced age in Edinburgh, leaving behind an important but miscellaneous library, was in the habit of speaking regretfully of specialism in book collecting as seen at the present day. He had little sympathy with the modern collector who devotes attention to one or two departments or to one or two authors, forming with care and discrimination a choice and complete, though limited, collection. His regret was natural enough, for the old school, of which he was a member, were book lovers rather than collectors; a few members of the new school have much bibliographical knowledge, but little love for books, in reality being mere followers of pioneers, seeking, with larger opportunities, to obscure the efforts of earlier men.

Were it not for the specialist, bibliography would be in decadence and literary history would suffer incalculable loss. The specialist discovers hitherto unknown issues of important books, and thus adds to the world's knowledge of its greatest authors. He spends months, and sometimes years, in compiling bibliographies of lasting worth, and he frequently prints them at great expense. The old school man was a dreamer, and never looked ahead; the books he collected were always to be collected because they were to his liking. He loved books, it is true, but his love was often an extravagant, if not an insane, passion. There was hardly any impulse of the bibliomania that he did not gratify. His library was full of beautiful and rare books, but their condition was often deplorable. His Shakespeare quartos were stained and cropped, and were annotated with learned but useless notes. Condition to him was a minor consideration, quantity not quality his aim, and a library of 100,000 volumes was an achievement. Many precious monuments of literature that have come down to us from him have lacked title pages, last leaves, and portraits, chiefly because of his indifference. The specialist loves a book so much that it must be grand de marges et éclatant de fraicheur.

Col. Grant's library of eighteenth century English literature and Mr. Arnold's collection of American and English books of the nineteenth century are two recent examples of the services the specialist renders to the world of letters. It is not necessary to give the names of the other men in this field, but, taking Americans alone, we cannot easily overestimate the services of Bishop White Kennett, the Rev. Thomas Prince, Col. Thomas Aspinwall, James Lenox, John Carter Brown, Henry C. Murphy, Charles Deane, and George Brinley. When early English literature is considered, many, indeed, are the names to be written in letters of light in the annals of bibliography. The specialist is a real benefactor, and to have formed part of a specialist's library gives even an ordinary book new rank and distinction.

ENGRAVING AND PROCESS.

Commenting upon the conferring of the honorary degree of Master of Arts on Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne by both Columbia University and Yale in June, the editors of The Century Magazine in the current number call special attention to his very pronounced success as a printer of illustrative work, first of woodcuts and then of the modern half-tone, stating their belief that this constitutes Mr. De Vinne's chief claim to rank with Gutenberg, Caxton, the Elzevirs, the Whittinghams, Franklin, and the other great printers of the past. The latter and much the greater portion of the editorial, however, is devoted to a brief consideration of the relative merits of the two methods of illustration mentioned, and serves to introduce the subject of Mr. Cole's series of wood engravings from the masters of painting, the most conspicuous example of the superiority of this method that is at present within reach of us all. The productions of the famous school of American wood engravers (now a thing of the past) are spoken of as being still one of the artistic glories of our country, and the multiplication by inferior processes of poorly printed photographs of even the best paintings is termed "a dubious service to art." Mr. Fitz Roy Carrington in writing about "Printing in America," continuing the series of papers in The Book Buyer on "Private and Special Presses," says: "No line bitten out or bitten around by the action of acid will give as sharp an edge as a line cut with the graver," and adds, "When initials, head or tail bands, or other page decorations are drawn with a pen upon paper and reproduced by photo-engraving the edge of every line is ragged, and must print so."

The superiority of the wood engraving to the process plate is very evident by reason of this very fact in the black and white reproduction where there are no delicate shades or color tones to be reckoned with. It is this superiority of the woodcut that makes the decoration of the Kelmscott books so distinctive a feature of them, and is in general responsible for the vogue of the Vale publications also. So long as our enthusiastic American disciples of William Morris continue to print their initials, decorations, and illustrations from zinc plates made by the photo-engraving process at so much per square inch, as one buys dry goods, it is hardly possible that they should produce anything in the manner of the Morris books fit to compare with them.

In the matter of half-tone reproduction, while it may be confidently asserted that we have developed this method of illustration to a very high plane of artistic excellence, it should be remembered that this has been accomplished only by employing our wood engravers to finish these process plates; the work being done by hand with the most painstaking care. The photographic half-tone until retouched by the hand of the engraver is undoubtedly the most hopelessly inadequate of all means of illustration, and however carefully finished by the engraver, seldom, if ever, equals in the delicate half-tones of light and shadow the wood engraving or approaches its accuracy in subtly suggesting the various values of color.

Albert Bigelow Paine, whose novel "The Bread Line" scored a distinct success, has written a new humorous story, "The Van Dwellers," which is published this week by J. F. Taylor & Co. Mr. Paine dedicates his new book to those unfortunate persons "who have lived in flats, who live in flats, and who expect to live in flats."

SEPT

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Mr. Robertson Nicoll annunoces this week the early publication of a new biography of Tolstoï, by Dr. E. J. Dillon, who is supposed to be identical with "E. B. Lanim," whose recent book on Russia created quite a sensation here. Dr. Dillon, who is now foreign leader writer on The Daily Telegraph, is a man of wide information, large acquaintance, and the friend of many statesmen. He has been described by the ubiquitous Mr. Stead as "the prince of journalists."

⁂

As you have doubtless heard, there will shortly be published both here and in America a new book by the author of "An Englishwoman's Love Leters." I only refer to this here in order to add that the English edition of the book, "A Modern Antaeues," will have a superb cover design by Lawrence Housman.

⁂

John Lane, who hurried off from London this week on one of his flying trips, is almost ready to publish "Jane Austen's Surroundings," by Constant and Ellen Hill. This work has been in preparation for a long time and is founded upon original investigations, and is profusely illustrated with Hampshire scenes. It may be recalled that some ten years ago Mr. Oscar Fay Adams, after enthusiastically editing "Chapters from Jane Austen," paid a Summer visit to the Hampshire country and succeeded in producing a "Story of Jane Austen's Life," which contained a few new things and discussed many old ones from a new point of view. The forthcoming work is said to be definitive.

⁂

Louise Imogen Guiney has been working quietly here for some time in preparing a monograph of Hurrell Froude.

⁂

R. Tuschi, the Japanese poet, has just come to England for a two years' course in English literature, which will be varied with visits to France, Germany, and Italy.

⁂

In this morning's Chronicle Miss Marie Corelli demands to know how a person engaged "in public work" can be spared the biography and interview. She complains that she is the recipient of daily insults from journalism because a small biography of her has been announced for publication in a series which contains John Burns and Edward VII. Those gentlemen are unaccustomed to writing of themselves for advertisement, but that accusation has been applied to her, she declares, while she has persistently made every effort to prevent a biography of her from appearing and desires to be absolutely unknown save in her books. She demands a talisman for protection against vulgar and objectionable notoriety, and she unblushingly intimates that everything published about her is false.

⁂

A new traslation of the Memoirs of Casanova (Mémoires de Casanova de Seingalt écrits par Lui-Même) is announced for early publication by the Chapmans. It will be the first of a series of works illustrative of social life and manners of the eighteenth century. Casanova consorted with Popes, Kings, peasants, and beggars, but the new edition will ignore most of the dubious personal anecdotes of his career.

⁂

Sir Robert Ball, whose writings on astronomy have done much to popularize that science in England, is about to publish through the Cassells a book entitled "The Earth's Beginning," based upon his lectures delivered before the Royal Institution.

⁂

"By the Waters of Sicily," by North Lorimar, is the result of a three years' visit to that island and comprises a love story into which is woven a scholarly and vivid study of the place and people.

⁂

There are no fewer than nine new editions of Dickens on the market, which indicates a serious renewal of his vogue. Among the latest announcements is an edition, supposedly for America, with an introduction by Percy Fitzgerald. Mr. Fitzgerald's relations with Dickens were the friendly ones so often existing between an enthusiastic young aspirant and a famous writer. Still another American edition is to be edited by Charles Kent which will also have contributions from George Gissing, Sidney Lee, and Austin Dobson.

⁂

George Lynch, well known in America and England as a brilliant and painstaking correspondent and journalist, has recently returned from China, where he has prepared a new volume called "The War of the Civilized Nations," comprising a close study of the Dowager Empress, whom the author considers the most remarkable woman in the world.

⁂

Two forthcoming theatrical biographies are "Ellen Terry and Her Sisters," by Edgar Pemberton, and "Barry Sullivan and his Contemporaries," by Robert Hillard, the latter of which will be published by Fisher Unwin.

⁂

Lord Acton's recent illness has delayed the publication of "A History of Modern Times" which he is editing, and there is no chance of the work appearing this Autumn although many of the contributions are ready.

⁂

H. Bellyse Baildon, a friend and biographer of Robert Louis Stevenson who has lately been a lecturer on the English language and literature in the University of Vienna, will succeed W. S. McCormick in a similar post at University College, Dundee. Mr. McCormick has taken the secretaryship of the Carnegie Trust Fund. Apropos of Mr. Baildon it is interesting to note that this book on Robert Louis Stevenson, described in its subtitle as "A Life Study in Criticism," has just gone into a new and augmented edition which will be highly appreciated by Stevenson lovers both in England and America as it is a work entirely distinct from Mr. Balfour's forthcoming "Life."

E. A. D.

The Short Story Test.

The exact gauge of a nation's literary attainment has not been determined. Different critics would decide the matter differently. One might hold that a "galaxy" of poets established its claim to a position in the world of letters; another that such a claim was made good by the writings of philosophers, and another that the romancers had looked out for the nation's reputation. Times change in this respect. There was a time, for instance, when the poets Longfellow, Bryant, and Whittier were gaining more broad fame for the literary reputation of the United States than all our other writers. So in England, there was a time when Dickens and Thackeray seemed to have that nation's literary reputation in their hands. Very great intellects can command a monopoly of public attention. But is there not a more even test? Is there not some gauge by which we may ascertain if a nation is making progress in literary production as a people, not merely in the case of individuals?

The necessity of such progress as a foundation of permanent literary growth cannot be successfully denied. A few great literary lights cannot alone give a nation claim to literary distinction. Had Shakespeare alone attained recognition in the times in which, and immediately after which, he lived, he would not have placed England on a literary pinnacle, just as Dante's genius alone has not sufficed to give Italy a permanent place in the world of letters. But if we can discover the existence of a body of earnest writers who owe their existence to no exclusive cult, whose style demonstrates their claim to originality, and whose work, compared with similar work of our earlier years, gives proof of manifest progress, then we have something on which to base a valid claim to national growth in literary work. Perhaps no writers furnish so good a test of this kind as the writers of short stories.

The field in which to demonstrate this is, of course, our magazine literature. The day in which a volume of short stories would appear in book form before the same stories had been submitted to a magazine editor has probably passed. The demand for such stories is so great that few authors could afford, in the pecuniary sense, to refuse the editor's first price. Not only have the older periodicals bid high for the short stories of writers of established reputation, but a host of new magazines has been offered to the public, in all of which the short story holds prominent place, and in some of which it constitutes the sole feature. The "syndicating" system, too, has brought the daily newspapers into this field, and a "story" of some sort seems to be considered essential to most Saturday or Sunday supplements.

A natural supposition might be that this great demand would lead to deterioration in the quality of the supply. But we think that the test of comparison will show that this is not the case. That our best magazines print poor stories all their readers can testify, but a comparison of our best magazines of to-day with the same, or similar, magazines of half a century ago, will show the investigator that American writers can do better work in this line to-day than they ever could before. This is not forgetting the inimitable work of Poe and Hawthorne, but simply putting those writers where they belong, as particular bright stars, unaccompanied at the time by any "galaxy." The reader who will turn to a volume of The Atlantic or Harper's dated the middle of the last century will be able to prove this to his own satisfaction. If he has not done this, he will be surprised to find the different standard of criticism by which editors judged in those days, and to see how rudimentary many of the productions, like the dialect stories, will appear to him.

As an example, there lies before us a copy of The Atlantic Monthly for March, 1859. It was published then by Phillips, Sampson & Co., and differed scarcely at all in form and typography from the same periodical of to-day. Its chief features were Mrs. Stowe's "The Minister's Wooing," which was running as a serial, and Dr. Holmes's "Professor at the Breakfast Table." The miscellanous articles will hold their own with the same in an Atlantic of to-day, but it is when we turn to the one short story of the number that we find the striking comparison. This story, which occupies second place, is called "Lizzie Griswold's Thanksgiving," and its plot simply covers the announcement to a young girl by a talkative woman tailor—not of the kind whose service fashion now demands, but one of those so well known in New England in earlier days, who went from house to house, making up the clothes of the fathers and sons—that the young man on whom her affection was set had transferred his own affection to a young woman from Boston, her refusal to accompany the family to the old homestead where the Thanksgiving reunion was always held, and John's arrival at the house where she had chosen to stay as soon as he found that she had accompanied the rest of the family, with the news that he had secured the Principalship of a school in Boston, which would permit their marriage at once.

Certainly, with so slight a plot, one would expect rare skill in handling it, perfect literary style, and "dialect" of no mean order. But we find neither. The plot is really not "handled" at all, simply made to do its duty. The absence even of "editing" is shown in the statement that in this story of seven pages twelve sentences are allowed to begin with "so." Two specimens of the "dialect" will suffice:

> "You see, I was a-comin' up here from the Centre, so's to see if Sam couldn't wait for his roundabout till arter Thanksgivin'; for Keziah Perkins, she't was my sister's husband's fust wife's darter, 'n' finally married sister's fust husband's son, she's a real likely woman, and she's wrote over from Taunton to ask me to go there to Thanksgivin'." * * *
>
> "So John Boynton a'n't a-comin'? Well. Hetty Mariah Clapp jest got home from Bunkertown, that's tew mil from Roxbury, 'n' she told Miss Lucas that Miss Perrit, whose sister keeps a grocer's store to Roxbury, told that Mr. Boynton, their teacher to the 'Cademy, was waitin' on Miss Roxany Sharp's cousin, a dreadful pretty gal, who'd come down from Boston to see Roxany, and liked it so well she staid to Roxbury all through October."

There is no risk in the assertion that this story would not gain admittance in the same magazine to-day, or in the further assertion that it would go begging now at the editorial rooms of periodicals of less literary pretensions. The editor of The Atlantic in 1859 doubtless simply took the best he could get of its kind. The American story teller of those days was a rarity. The West that Bret Harte and Mark Twain have drawn upon was not even known. The Middle West, that has proved so rich a field, was then our frontier. The New England tailoress with her gossippy tongue was a fair subject, but the artist was not on hand to depict her. Have we not advanced since then?

Stevenson's Reminiscences of His Childhood.

"The Life of Robert Louis Stevenson," which at the request of the family has been prepared by his cousin, Graham Balfour, is to be issued in two volumes by Charles Scribner's Sons uniform with the "Thistle Edition" of Stevenson's writings. The book will be one of the most important of the Autumn issues, and will be found rich in unpublished manuscripts and letters, diaries of travel, reminiscences of friends, and an interesting fragment of autobiography. The life will also contain a full bibliography of all Stevenson's writings.

The following extract from the forthcoming life is taken from a little Book Gazette, issued by Methuen & Co., its English publishers. The reference is to "Seekers for a City," in Lang's "Grass of Parnassus." The quotation prefixed to the poem being from the "Meditations of Marcus Aurelius," the poet says, "dear City of Cecrops, and wilt not thou say, dear City of Zeus." Mr. Balfour writes:

> The last of Stevenson's reminiscences of childish days that I have to give was written in Samoa, and describes with all the resources of his perfected art a state of mind more subtle and complex than any that we are accustomed to associate with the confines of infancy. From any one who less accurately remembered the sensations of his earliest years it might seem fanciful and unreal; to those who know the truthfulness with which its author has depicted the successive stages through which he passed it will be as convincing as it is delightful. On this page also we first meet his sentiment for the venerable city which to the end he thought of as his home.
>
> I was born within the walls of that dear city of Zeus, of which the lightest and (when he chooses) the tenderest singer of my generation sings so well. I was born, likewise, within the bounds of an earthly city, illustrious for her beauty, her tragic and picturesque associations, and for the credit of some of her brave sons. Writing as I do in a strange quarter of the world, and a late day of my age, I can still behold the profile of her towers and chimneys, and the long trail of her smoke against the sunset; I can still hear those strains of martial music that she goes to bed with, ending each day, like an act of the opera, to the notes of bugles; still recall, with a grateful effort of memory, any one of a thousand beautiful and specious circumstances that pleased me, and that must have pleased any one in my half-remembered past. It is the beautiful that I thus actively recall; the August airs of the castle on its rock, nocturnal passages of lights and trees, the sudden song of the blackbird in a suburban lane, rosy and dusky Winter sunsets, the uninhabited splendors of the early dawn, the building up of the city on a misty day, house above house, spire above spire, until it was received into a sky of softly glowing clouds, and seemed to pass on and upward, by fresh grades and rises, city beyond city, a new Jerusalem, boldly scaling heaven. • • •
>
> Memory supplies me, unsolicited, with a mass of other material, where there is nothing to call beauty, nothing to attract—often a great deal to disgust. There are trite street corners, commonplace, well-to-do houses, shabby, suburban tan fields, rainy, beggarly slums, taken in at a gulp nigh forty years ago, and surviving to-day, complete sensations, concrete, poignant and essential to the genius of the place. From the melancholy of these remembrances I might suppose them to belong to the wild and bitterly unhappy days of my youth. But it is not so; they date, most of them, from early childhood; they were observed as I walked with my nurse, gaping on the universe, and striving vainly to piece together in words my inarticulate but profound impressions. I seem to have been born with a sentiment of something moving in things, of an infinite attraction and horror coupled.

Books on Penmanship Come to New York.

Alfred S. Manson's extensive and valuable collection of works on penmanship and handwriting has just been sold at private sale by C. F. Libbie & Co., the Boston book auctioneers, to George A. Plimpton of Ginn & Co., the school book publishers. Messrs. Libbie sold at auction in February and March, 1899, Mr. Manson's important library of historical works relating to New England, and in the Spring of 1902 they will publicly sell the Manson collection of engravings, which includes many rare portraits of Washington, at the same time disposing of the numerous examples of guns, swords, and pistols used by American settlers and soldiers during our various wars.

Over a thousand titles are comprised in this remarkable penmanship collection, which ranges in date from 1500 to the present time, and includes a large number of the rarest and most inaccessible works known to the bibliographical records. Though the European countries are well represented by their most valuable publications, the American portion of the collection is the most complete, containing sets of all the series of writing and copy books issued by native publishers, also examples of the "copy slips" which preceded the writing books, and numerous specimens of the English-engraved writing books compiled by the famous masters of the art and used during the Provincial and Revolutionary periods.

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW learns, with pleasure, that it is Mr. Plimpton's purpose to present this unique collection to a New York library, his plan, when consummated, being to represent by printed works the development in methods of teaching the common or fundamental subjects in schools, such as reading, writing, and arithmetic. It is most satisfactory to know that the collection is to be preserved, and thus placed where it will be of continued and lasting aid to the student. The better part of the last quarter of a century, it is understood, was employed by Mr. Manson in its formation, his association as partner with the firm of Payson, Dutton & Scribner—whose copy books have been so largely used in our schools—giving him unusual opportunities. Mr. Plimpton, the generous donor of the collection, possesses a library which contains many rarities, chief among them being a unique copy of the first arithmetic published, (printed at Treviso in 1478,) the Wodhull & Ives copy, which sold for £40 in 1886, and for $305 in 1891.

The Czar to Use Napoleon III.'s Library.

Great activity now prevails at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, where a collection of 1,500 books that belonged to Napoleon III. is being rearranged under the care of M. Marchall and two assistants. The collection is to be placed in the famous library of the Compiègne Palace for the use of the Czar during his coming visit.

Many of the books bear royal crests. Chief among them in interest is Marie Antoinette's copy of "Le Théâtre de Molière," in three volumes with her signature and annotations in her autograph; and of almost equal importance is a Tasso, finely bound for the first Napoleon, and containing a number of manuscript notes. The libraries of Louis XV. and Louis XVI., of Marie Leczinska (Queen of Louis XV.,) and of Louis le Dauphin and La Dauphine Marie, Josephe de Saxe, (father and mother of Louis XVI.,) are represented by many beautiful volumes, chiefly bound by the two Deromes, Jacques Antoine and Charles. The work of these men was always in good taste, and their flower and lace ornamentation is pleasant to see, especially when adorning books like those of Napoleon III., which have had few of the ordinary vicissitudes of early bindings and are in fresh and lovely state.

THE PUBLISHER'S POINT OF VIEW.

The extraordinary results of the scientific expedition taken to Alaska by Mr. E. H. Harriman were described in "The World's Work" some months ago. The twenty-five famous scientists added immeasurably to our knowledge of that territory, besides discovering twenty-six new mammals and reaching almost equally important results in other branches in zoology, in botany, geology, geography and ornithology.

We have now ready two superb volumes containing a popular account of this trip. A third of it written by John Burroughs, the rest by nine famous scientific authors. The forty colored plates are very beautiful reproductions of painting, by such artists as Susan Gifford, Knight, Fuertes and Walpole, of the glaciers, landscapes, animals, birds and flowers of the most spectacular region in the United States; and eighty-five photogravures, three hundred text drawings and five maps complete the elaborate illustration. It is a work of which as publishers we feel exceedingly proud, and which every American who loves beautiful books or is interested either in Alaska or science or travel should own.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.,
34 Union Square, New York.

NEGRO AUTHORS.

Three Hundred Books by Them on Exhibition in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17.—Some 300 books written by American negroes form a part of the negro exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition. The collection contains the best work of the race in the field of authorship, and is unique. Examination of these book furnishes new data by which to rate the civilization of the negro.

We may as well be entirely frank in the appraisal. Much of it is rubbish. None of it is very great. There has been no negro Homer, Shakespeare, or Dumas—no American counterpart of the great French mulatto. But a great deal of this work has better qualities than the world has reason to expect, when it remembers the condition of its origin. Its chief value, the one thing that makes it worthy of attention, has no concern with the graces of literary form, but lies in the fact that here is the world's best record of the evolution of the negro recorded by the negro himself.

The poems and letters of Phillis Wheatley, by many years first in the list of African authorship in America, do not belong to this particular category; nor does "A Dialogue Between a Virginian and an African Minister," written by the Rev. Daniel Croker, and published in Baltimore in 1810—believed to be the first pamphlet written and published by a negro in this country. These are sporadic instances. It was not until after the civil war, when the negro was free and had learned to hold a pen, that his literary output began to have a concrete value to the student of American history.

In this field some of these books are worthy to be called scholarly. Here is "The History of the Negro Race in America," 1619-1880, in two volumes, (Putnams, '82,) by the Hon. George W. Williams, the first colored member of the Ohio Legislature, and late Judge Advocate of the Grand Army of the Republic of Ohio. Judge Williams is also the author of "A History of the Negro Troops in the War of the Rebellion." With these works, perhaps ahead of them in literary quality, is "From the Virginia Plantation to the National Capital," by the late Hon. John Mercer Langston, the first negro Representative in Congress from the Old Dominion, afterward United States Minister to Haiti, and rated by many of his own people as the greatest negro author, not excepting Booker T. Washington or Frederick Douglass.

Like them, Langston was not of pure African blood; probably few of the American negro authors, educators, and legislators are; nor was his popular influence at all comparable with theirs. No doubt the most effective as well as the earliest book in this class was Douglass's "Narrative of My Experience in Slavery," followed in 1845 by "My Bondage and My Freedom." No other books of negro authorship in the abolition period are shown here, although several negro writers were busy even then in the periodical press. Here is shown the first issue of the first paper published in America for negroes, Freedom's Journal, March 30, 1827, printed in New York by Cornish & Russwurm. This copy is loaned to the Exposition by the New York Historical Society. Another ante-bellum print, not long-lived, was The Anglo-African Magazine, started in New York in January, 1859. There are now published in the United States 230 papers, mostly weekly, devoted to the American negro, most of them edited by negroes. One of the race, I. Garland Penn, a school teacher of Lynchburg, Va., has published a volume, "The Afro-American Press and Its Editors."

Among historical works of sterling worth are "The Suppression of the African Slave Trade to the United States," by W. E. Burghardt DuBois, Ph. D., professor in Wilberforce University, (Harvard Historical Studies,) and "Progress of a Race; or, The Remarkable Advancement of the Afro-American Negro," by H. F. Kletzing and W. H. Crogman, A. M., of Clark University. For this work, which includes a chapter on the negro in the Spanish-American war, an introductory chapter was written by Booker T. Washington, whose own books need no characterization here. He is our foremost living negro author.

As may be supposed the collection is rich in what may be called literary curios. One of them, "Behind the Scenes," by Elizabeth Keckley, "formerly a slave, but more recently modiste and friend to Mrs. Abraham Lincoln," had considerable vogue in its day (1868) because of its singular revelations. Another is "A Colored Man's Reminiscences of President Madison." The author, Paul Jennings, was son of one of President Madison's slaves, his father being an Englishman. Paul became body-servant to Madison, serving until the President's death. In 1865, at the sale of the effects of a negro man who had been for years a messenger of the House of Representatives, there was found an autograph of Daniel Webster, which now appears in fac-simile on the fly-leaf of the "Reminiscences" of Jennings. It reads:

> Washington, March 19, 1847.
>
> I have paid $120 for the freedom of Paul Jennings. He agrees to work out the same at $8 a month, to be found with board, clothes, and washing, to begin when we return South. His freedom papers I give him. They are recorded in this district.
>
> DANIEL WEBSTER.

The life of slavery days has been depicted in many narratives which belong to the class of fiction founded on fact. Some of these books are a curious combination of feeble invention and of strong pictures drawn from the writer's own experiences. There has often been lacking the literary discernment which should have led the author to tell what he knew as simply as possible, and not dilute it with trash in a vain effort to achieve a great novel. Two of the worthier works of this class are "Contending Forces," by Pauline E. Hopkins, and "A Charleston Love Story," by T. G. Steward.

These are both comparatively recent publications and illustrate two things: First, that books of negro authorship are sometimes put on the market without that fact being indicated, which suggests the query: Would a book sell better or worse if the "general public" knew it was by a negro? Second, negro authorship has greatly increased in the past decade; many books by negroes printed since 1890 bear the imprint of well-known publishers; whereas in earlier years their books for the most part were wretchedly printed by ill-equipped printers in towns not known as publishing centres. Books taken at random from these shelves were published at Xenia, Ohio; Dayton, Ohio; Nashville, Tenn.; San Francisco, Louisville, Cleveland, Buffalo, York, Penn.; Wheeling, and Harrisburg. These imprints translated mean that the authors were too poor to get their work into the hands of leading publishers, too unknown to tempt the "sure-thing" publishers to assume any risk with their dubious wares.

Negroes have written much and well of the participation of their own race in the civil war. What has been until within a few years the best record of the work of the underground railroad was Still's well-known volume, the author himself a refugee slave. Another negro, John Paterson Green, who describes himself as "a carpet-bagger, who was born and lived there," is the historian of "The Inhabitants, Localities, Superstitions, and Ku-Klux Outrages of the Carolinas."

The college men, professional educators, among the negroes acquit themselves much as their white brethren do; they are pretty sure to produce textbooks in their own line of work. An exceptional school book is the school history of "The Negro Race in America," by Edward A. Johnson, LL. D. Is it ever studied, one wonders, by white children of North or South? A book that certainly is studied by whites in many schools is Scarborough's "First Lessons in Greek," most of its users, no doubt, being oblivious to the fact that its scholarly author, Professor of Ancient Languages in Wilberforce University, is a black man.

Theological literature, and especially the literature of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in America, is abundant and characteristic. The thirty odd volumes here shown in this field testify to all grades of enlightenment among the reverends, from the Rev. John Jasper, distinguished for his demonstration that "the sun do move," up to men of broad culture and scholarship like Bishop B. W. Arnett, the foremost Afro-American churchman and a voluminous and able writer. One must note, too, the literary work of the Rev. J. W. Hood, whose book, "The Negro in the Christian Pulpit," (Raleigh, 1884,) is our best authority in this field.

Those who would know the negro author at his best, freest from affectations, truest to his native strain, must seek him, in prose, in such pleasant books as "The Bright Side of African Life," by the Hon. William H. Heard, one time Minister resident and Consul General to Liberia; "Echoes from the Cabin and Elsewhere," by James Edwin Campbell, a simple chronicle, reflecting the true spirit of ante-bellum days and full of the philosophy and humor of his race; "Bond and Slave," a tale of slave times by a former slave, James H. W. Howard, afterward one of the leading negro journalists in America, and "From Slave Cabin to the Pulpit," the autobiography of the Rev. Peter Randolph, (1893.) A book of distinction in a different field is "Weh Down Souf," by Daniel Webster Davis, a record of tradition and history, in dialect and patois. It may fairly be questioned, however, whether a negro can write negro dialect any better from the fact that he is a negro. White men may be equally familiar with it, and more skillful in recording it. When it comes to the purely objective study of types, the negro author has no advantage over his white brother. When it is a matter of expressing sympathy, insight due to racial qualities, the case is different.

And this brings us to poetry, the field of American letters, in which the negro has made his most distinctive mark. There were negro poets before Paul Laurence Dunbar, though there is none who can rank with him, even as there has been no earlier storyteller whose gifts rival those of Charles W. Chesnutt. There is, however, at least one other negro poet whose work should be known to students of the subject—George Marion McClellan, whose "Poems," (Nashville, 1895,) written "some of them in the noon hour in the swamps of Mississippi," have not only a high lyric quality, but present a true poetic interpretation of nature and of life.

The range of negro authorship is vast; from "The Black Codes of Georgia" (Du Bois) and learned treatises on theology, to "Diseases of the Feet," "The Waiter's Manual," and "Why a Negro Should Be a Democrat!" It is stated that there are about 2,000 works by American negroes. The present collection, far from complete, belongs to the Library of Congress.

"Recollections of the Stage and Its People," which was the title of a series of papers by Clara Morris which recently appeared in McClure's Magazine, will now be supplanted by "Life on the Stage," which is the title with which the papers, in book form, are to come from the press of McClure, Phillips & Co. some time in the present month.

FROM READERS.

A National University.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your correspondent in his letter in the SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 24 states the matter of a proposed "National University" with clearness and in a spirit of true patriotism. As an humble co-worker with ex-Gov. Hoyt and a prominent member of several patriotic societies in efforts to interest our people in this worthy project, I wish to add my word of indorsement and praise of Mr. Frank Sewall's statements as to the wisdom of the decision of the National Educational Association in the premises. The latter rejected the proposals of its special committee of fifteen to temporize by offering to the people something which would not be a fulfillment of Washington's ideal. * * *

What your correspondent has said against even offering to our people such a substitute as the so-called Washington Memorial Institute would be has in it the true ring and should have weight. After the century of agitation we have had upon the subject of Washington's request both in and out of Congress and throughout the educational institutions of the country, but little has as yet been accomplished along correct lines.

First and foremost, I believe with Senator Depew and other able publicists that the Government is in a moral if not in a technical sense obligated to carry out in so far as it is possible the requests of Washington, whose bequest, if it had been properly invested, would now amount to $5,000,000. * * *

America is now leading the world in manufactures and commerce; she must also lead the world in the work of research and investigation, and to this end the Nation alone is equal to the founding of such a university as the Nation needs. Again, the Government needs the influence of just such an institution, and our system of education needs it, as a source of co-ordination, inspiration, and progressive influence.

Students of high character from many lands and professors from many cities would be attracted to such a great seat of learning, and on returning would promote the cause of free institutions in all lands. Also the fact that over 3,000 American graduates are now seeking opportunities abroad is another potent reason for the Government taking this matter in hand now, and if it did so doubtless large donations from many patriotic Americans would flow to it for the proper endowment of faculties and departments, in fact many such have been already promised.

The different projects that have been suggested may be thus named:

1. The National University, or so-called University of the United States, and to establish this there are now four Senate bills in the hands of a committee; three of these are acts of incorporation only, and none carries any appropriation, but they do grant to the institution title to the ground comprised in the square formerly occupied by the Naval Observatory.
2. The Smithsonian University Senate bill No. 2,009 authorizes conferring of degrees, but creates no university at all.
3. Washington and Lincoln Memorial University plan proposed by W. C. Pennwitt of Virginia, to restore to National jurisdiction certain lands in the District of Columbia, and thereon found a city and establish a great National university.

Bill introduced in 1900 in both Senate and House and referred to committee. * * *

JOSIAH C. PUMPELLY.

New York, Aug. 28, 1901.

True Poetry.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I read with great interest the extremely amusing article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 31, entitled "True Poetry," in which the writer gave us some specimens of "Mud Valley" verse.

The name Mud Valley appeared to me very appropriate to the character of the quotations appended, which seemed truly to be "of the earth earthy." I supposed the article to be written in jest, for surely no one possessing any acquaintance with the real Muse could be in earnest to call such verses "true poetry," though they were entertaining enough as examples of doggerel. Yet it seems to me that such a subject is a sorry one for a jest, and if it was not a jest—well, "everybody to their notion," as the old woman said when she kissed her cow.

It is not a crime to kiss one's cow, no; but some think it shows a lack of taste. And to cultivate the habit might prove degenerating, as the association with poor literature is apt to corrupt the style of a writer. There is no fixed rule in regard to the essentials of good poetry, but it may not be ill-termed the cream of literature, for it always rises to the top when it is worthy of its name, and it must have this rising quality, which does not mean at all that it must be high-flown, but this brings us back again to the definition of poetry. What is it that separates poetry from prose? Surely it is not the rhyme and rhythm alone. A silk purse cannot be made out of a pig's ear, and neither, it appears to me, can poetry be made of that which is essentially unpoetic and unbeautiful or in any way coarse.

Genius is defined (I think by Goethe) as "a stronger impress of Divinity," and should not a poet of all others bear this stamp? A poet is in one sense a prophet with a divine mission to the world. And should not poetry belong to "our life's ethereal part rather than fall into "the muddy ruts of triviality"?

Let us look at Lowell's definition again. "Poetry should meet men everywhere on the open levels of their common humanity, and not merely on their occasional excursions to the heights of speculation or their exploring expeditions among the crypts of metaphysics." Truly the poet Lowell knew whereof he spoke, for the urgent, all-uplifting poet love of humanity pulsed in his veins; the love with which he was endowed as the birthright of his genius, the love which would even command him to descend to the level of all men, in order that he might enable them to rise toward the heights where his own strong spirit loved to dwell. But we cannot imagine him as relinquishing his own "climbing instinct" to stay upon the lower plain, any more than that Dante, who is in the "Purgatorio" represented as offering his sympathy and a helping hand to any who will climb with him up the hills of the "Beatitudes," willing for their sakes even that his own progress should be retarded, would consent, if only for an instant, to stop and lament with them at the foot, thereby abandoning his purpose of reaching the summit.

We could not believe that the author of "Sir Launfall" and of "The Cathedral" would ever be satisfied with less than the best. Hear him say:

This life were brutish, did we not sometimes
Have intimations clear of wider scope,
Hints of occasion infinite to keep
The soul alert with noble discontent
And onward yearnings of unstilled desire.

He would sound the note of Wordsworth in his wonderful "Intimations of Immortality":

Hence in a season of calm weather,
  Tho' inland far we be,
  Our souls have sight of that immortal sea
Which brought us hither.

Or in the verse:

Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting,
The soul that rises with us, our life's star
Hath had elsewhere its setting
And cometh from afar,
Not in entire forgetfulness
And not in utter nakedness,
But trailing clouds of glory do we come
From God, who is our home.

Are not these examples of perfect poetry? Of course, our attitude toward poetry depends on whether we care primarily for that which stimulates thought or for that which is simply amusing; and the success of a poet depends upon whether he writes to pander to the popular taste or at the dictation of the importunate voice within him. If he is fearless enough to obey the latter and never to cheapen or degrade his art, although he may never be famous in one sense, he will have the approval of his inner consciousness, and his name will be upon the unwritten scroll of fame.

CONSTANCE.

Chatham, N. J., Sept. 1, 1901.

Sidney Lanier and Stedman's Anthology.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I beg to ask for space to speak of the very interesting criticism of Knowles's "Golden Treasury" and Stedman's "American Anthology" which appeared in a recent issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW. Accepting the dictionary definition: "A collection of choice literary extracts; especially of poems," it may be thought doubtful if such a compilation pure and simple has as yet been given; but the difficulty of such an undertaking can be more easily understood when we find a critic so able as Milton Reed, who says: "We have had a Longfellow, Lowell, Bryant, Poe, Whittier, Dickenson, and Whitman," and fails to put among our "immortals" the name of Sidney Lanier, whose place is generously given by Stedman, but withheld by this critic, whose dictum otherwise seems just and strong. To know Lanier, in our opinion, is to class him never among "these humbler poets," but quickly and joyfully to give him rightful rank among our best, the poet who, as Stedman says, "was not only or chiefly the artist, he had the substance of poetry, the intense sacredness with which he invested art holding him in thrall to the highest ethical ideas." Let me quote, for the benefit of Mr. Reed or any who may not now know the poems in question, from Richard Le Gallienne, who says:

> If there be any who question whether Lanier should be accounted one of the world's greatest poets, let him fast from all fleshly literature for six days, and sit down in a quiet place and read his "Hymns of the Marshes." He shall rise from the poem with tears in his eyes and thanksgiving in his soul.

Another, a biographer, speaking of Lanier's work, says:

> We must remember that Lanier was one of the most thoroughly American of our poets, yielding in patriotism to none, not even Lowell, Whittier, or Holmes. * * * In my opinion his patriotic note is the one whose reverberations will be longest heard, and his patriotic vision of the inalienable grandeur of the American people and its mission is the one which must ultimately enter into the conscience of our Nation.

Surely the poems of such a writer should be a part of the education of every true American, this "loving heart" "to whom the most beautiful thing was right," who so loved the words "the beauty of holiness," and, to reverse the phrase, making "the holiness of beauty." One who could write "The Symphony" had surely, even in his short life, sounded the whole gamut of life.

"Revelations came to him, intuitions of what he might learn from study of nature, books, art, men, yet was he most singularly free from selfish personality, having no sordid motive, he desired only that people might profit by the conclusions which meditation and the penetrating influence of genius had forced upon him."

Of his own work he wrote:

> Let my name perish, the poetry is good poetry, and the music is good music, and beauty dieth not, and the hearts that need it will find it. It is for these I write, who are really friends and lovers, but to whom so far its accident of meeting has been delayed.

AMELIA M. CALKINS.

New York, Sept. 5, 1901.

The True Text of Shakespeare.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 24 Dr. John H. Egar tells us that "Dyce states in his preface that he uses the conjectures and alterations of previous editors and so discredits himself an an authority for the true text of Shakespeare."

Will Dr. Egar kindly tell us which of the various editions now before the public gives "the true text of Shakespeare"? Quite a number of us would be very thankful for the information.

JOHN PHIN.

Paterson, N. J., Aug. 27, 1901.

"A Parfit Gentil Knight," by Charlton Andrews, which A. C. McClurg & Co. are publishing with twelve full-page illustrations, is a romantic narrative by a new writer, dealing with the reign of Charles IX. of France. The story moves rapidly and is said to be full of exciting situations.

QUERIES.

"L. R. S.," Harrisburg, Penn.: "What is the origin of the phrase: 'It is worse than a crime—it is a blunder'?"

This phrase, which has been attributed to Talleyrand, characterizes the political murder of the Duc d'Enghien, who was shot by Napoleon's order, March, 1804. Jacob Fouché, however, claims the phrase for himself in his "Mémoires" in this form: "It is more than a crime—it is a political fault."

FRANK PLACE, Jr., Cortland, N. Y.: "Pleace give me the names of magazines devoted to libraries and librarians, and also tell me the name of the author of the poem partly quoted below. Are there any other verses?

'The sky is a drinking cup overturned of old,
Pouring down upon us its wine of liquid gold.'"

The Library Journal (New York) and The Library (London) are the most important of the periodicals devoted to libraries. The poem asked for is "The Sky," and is by Richard Henry Stoddard. It is as follows:

> The sky is a drinking cup
> That was overturned of old,
> And it pours in the eyes of men
> Its wine of airy gold.
>
> We drink that wine all day,
> Till the last drop is drained up,
> And are lighted off to bed
> By the jewels in the cup.

LAURA HENDERSON, 405 West Twenty-second Street, New York City: "The verses asked for by Mrs. T., Brooklyn, N. Y., can be found in Paul Laurence Dunbar's 'Lyrics of the Hearthside,' (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.25.) They are entitled 'Angeline.' If Mrs. T. will send me her full name I well send her a copy of the verses."

"A. R.," Englewood, N. J.: "In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 7 I see that 'A. R. L.,' 141 Penn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., asks for the whole of Kipling's verses, 'When 'Omer smote 'is bloomin' lyre,' &c. It is published in the volume called 'The Seven Seas,' (D. Appleton & Co.,) as foreword to a few Barrack Room Ballads, and runs as follows:

> "When 'Omer smote 'is bloomin' lyre,
> He'd 'eard men sing by land an' sea;
> An' what 'e thought 'e might require,
> 'E went an' took—the same as me!
>
> "The market girls an' fishermen,
> The shepherds an' the sailors, too,
> They 'eard old songs turn up again,
> But kep' it quiet—same as you.
>
> "They knew 'e stole; 'e knew they knowed,
> They didn't tell nor make a fuss,
> But winked at 'Omer down the road,
> An' 'e winked back—the same as us."

"C. B.," New York City: "Will you kindly give me the address of William Ernest Henley?"

No. 21 Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W. C., London.

GEORGE HASWELL, Jr., Hoboken, N. J.: "In answer to inquiry of 'Old Dutchwoman' in your issue of Aug. 31, I have in a scrapbook the poem by H. J. Morris, 'The Boer's Prayer,' of six verses. Should no better way offer, I shall be pleased to send a written copy to your correspondent."

"J. W. Y.," Clinton, Tenn.: "What is the value of a well-preserved copy of the first edition of Whitman's 'Leaves of Grass,' the 1855 edition; also the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth volumes of The Chap Book, bound and well preserved? How should one proceed to effect a sale?"

A good copy of the first edition of Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" is worth about $35. A soiled copy or one that has been rebound is hardly worth half that sum. "The Chap Book" has depreciated in value. At the Daly sale Volumes 1-9, 1894-98, sold for $11.25, but at an ordinary sale the average sum given is $1 a volume. Books possessing the rarity and importance of the 1855 edition of "Leaves of Grass" are purchased by Dodd, Mead & Co., Charles Scribner's Sons, George D. Smith, George H. Richmond, and other dealers in literary property of this kind.

THEODORE WRIGHT, 720 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.: "In answer to 'Lorraine,' 110 East Thirty-first Street, New York City, I send the following, copied from an old scrapbook about 1863:

"'A very well-intending old gentleman in Dublin thought he might edify his friends and the world at large by using his poetical talents to make Scripture stories still more attractive. To many a dinner party the old gentleman was invited for the after treat his versification afforded. The writer of this heard only the beginning of the finding of Moses, which for its graphic style, disfiguration of the rules of syntax, richly illustrating the serio-comic of the Irish character, deserves a place among works travestie. The Princess descends to the Nile, accompanied by her maidens.

> "'On Egypt's banks, contiguous to the Nile,
> Great Pharaoh's daughter came to swim in style;
> And after having a glorious swim,
> Ran about the sands to dry her skin,
> And kicked the basket the babe lay in.
> "Gals," says she, in accents wild,
> "Which of ye is it as owns the child?"'

"The above may not be what was wanted by 'Lorraine.' I have never heard of any other version."

D. A. BONNAR, Mamaroneck, N. Y.: "In reply to 'M. A. R.' of East Orange, N. J.: If he turns to the book of the Prophet Isaiah, Chapter 38, Verse 15, he will find the 'original' of the quotation. Hezekiah, King of Judah, whose life was prolonged fifteen years in answer to his prayer, uses them in his thanksgiving: 'I shall go softly all my years, in the bitterness of my soul.'"

"CONSTANT READER," New York City: "I would like to know the exact day on which Bulwer was born."

On May 25, 1803.

FANNY KENNISH EARL, Lake Mills, Wis.: "H. S. Williams, Hamilton, Ontario, will find the lines,

> "Earth's crammed with Heaven,
> And every common bush afire with God,

in the seventh book of Mrs. Browning's 'Aurora Leigh.'"

H. M. ATWATER, New Haven, Conn.: "The reason why William L. Keese does not find the word 'eygre' in the dictionary is because of its archaic orthography. The 'high tide on the coast of Lincolnshire' was that of 1751; the spelling followed in Miss Ingelow's poem is presumably of the same date. Thus, 'pyrates,' 'kyndly,' 'manye,' &c. The word 'eger' is found in Webster, defined as 'an impetuous wave,' with a reference to 'eagre,' to which a more complete description is given. In 'John Halifax' the word used is 'eger,' and also the local term, 'the river-boar,' is given."

J. S. HENDRICK, Planters' Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.: "Who wrote the satire 'The Charge of the Four Hundred,' published in The Smart Set in the May number, 1900, signed 'Momus, Jr.'?"

THE REVIEW does not know who "Momus, Jr.," may be.

C. S. CAMPBELL, Owego, N. Y.: "Kate E. Nichols will find the poem 'Two Worlds' in Whittier's 'Songs of Three Centuries,' author unknown."

J. B. MURDOCK, Naval War College, Newport, R. I.: "In answer to the question of Mr. John H. James, concerning the privateer General Armstrong, I can refer him to the following, viz.: 'American State Papers,' Vol. XIV., Naval Affairs; Niles's 'Weekly Register,' VII.; Coggeshall's 'History of American Privateers.' The above give original accounts. Descriptions collated from various sources are given in Lossing's 'Field Book of War of 1812,' Roosevelt's 'Naval Actions,' War of 1812; McMaster's 'History of People of the United States,' IV."

JOHN D. McDOWELL, 588 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In reply to the query of 'J. T. R.,' Lombard, Ill., permit me to say that the full name of the author with reference to whom he inquires, Aug. 24, is David Lyall Deans. Mr. Deans is a Scotchman, from one of the border counties, I think Roxburgh, and has been a very popular contributor to The British Weekly for several years. His book, 'The Land of the Leal,' has a wide circulation in the United Kingdom, and of it The London Quarterly Review says: It is worthy to be set by the side of John Watson's Scotch studies. The pathos of some of these stories is intense, and the revelation of the secret heart of godly men and women makes one move softly as though they had entered into the holy place. This book is a very great success.'"

"A. S.," New York City: "Will you kindly inform me if a copy of the New England Primer Shorter Westminster Catechism is of any value? It was printed in Buffalo, 1854, by Danforth. It is not a reprint."

It has little value.

"STUDENT," Tarrytown, N. Y.: "What are the Middle Ages?"

According to Hallam, the Middle Ages form a period of a thousand years, beginning with the establishment of the Frankish kingdom in Gaul under Clovis and ending with the invasion of Italy by Charles VIII. of France in 1494. Mediasval literature inherited much from classical and post-classical times, but its own distinctive characteristics had their root in the eighth century, and the days of chivalry cannot be said to have passed away before the death, in 1519, of Maximilian I., or the fall of Bayard, in 1514.

Appeals to Readers.

CHICKERING & SONS, 791 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.: "Can any reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW give any information in regard to the whereabouts of pianos made by either of the following Boston firms? Adam & William Bent, Benjamin Crehore, Louis & Alpheus Babcock, Hoyt, Babcock & Appleton, John Babcock, Brown & Hallett. We should be glad to hear of any musical instrument or memento of the profession that would be available for our forthcoming exhibition of musical instruments to be held in Boston next January."

"M. P. B.," 418 London Street, Portsmouth, Va.: "Will some reader tell me the name of the author of the poem entitled 'The Mother-in-Law'? It is rather a long poem, and in it are these sentences: 'Were she asked to choose between mother and you she would choose you. God wills it so.' The last verse ends: 'And you'll forgive me if to-night mine eyes are wet.' It was published about seven years ago. I would like to know where I can find a copy of this poem."

ALICE V. JOSEPHS, Newport, R. I.: "Who can give information about a book called 'Aunt Fanny's Story Book'? I had it as a child in the late sixties and it was a worn and battered volume then. I have never been able to find another copy or find out anything about it. It contained, besides several of the Grimm and Andersen stories, several charming tales of the Hartz Mountains, and the 'Story of Nutcracker and Sugardolly.' In each new collection of the old fairy tales that has appeared I have looked for some of these, but have never found them. Any information about the book will be received with thanks."

"A. DARWINIAN," Internal Revenue Office, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.: "Can any one supply the missing lines to the following ditty? These fragments are all that remain in my memory from my childhood, when I heard them from my nurse:

> 'The monkey married the baboon's sister,
> Smacked his lips and then he kissed her—
> Kissed so hard he raised a blister,
> And she set up a yell—

* * * * * * *

> What do you think the bride was dressed in?
> A green gauze veil and a bright brass breastpin—

* * * * * * *

> What do you think they had for supper?
> Black-eyed peas and bread and butter,
> And pickled oysters too—.'"

* * * * * * *

GEORGE ROBBINS, New London, Conn.: "Can any reader kindly tell me where the following lines are to be found, and who is the author:

> 'Our lives are songs! God writes the words
> And we set them to music at pleasure,
> And the song grows glad, or sweet, or sad,
> As we choose to fashion the measure.
>
> 'We must write the music, whatever the song,
> Whatever its rhyme, or meter,
> And if it's sad, we can make it glad,
> Or if sweet, we can make it sweeter!'"

Leading American Poets.*

These accounts of American poets are brought together for the instruction of school children who have not yet reached the High School, the idea of the author being that as early as possible in the school course "students should be acquainted not only with the best American literature, but with the lives of its authors, to the end that they may realize that the great writers experienced joys and suffered hardships in common, with their fellow-men; in short, that we should aim to sound a more human note in the study of literature."

Considerable autobiographical material is supplied by selections from the work of the various authors, and the principal events and general course of their lives are told in a somewhat dry, but careful and intelligent style. The seven poets chosen are Bryant, Emerson, Poe, Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, and Lowell. With a single exception, these men were natives of Massachusetts, and Longfellow, the exception, was born at Portland, Me., not a hundred miles north of the Massachusetts boundary.

All save Whittier were college men for a time at least, and some of them, it is not surprising to recall, depended entirely upon their poetry for means of livelihood. The little book is an excellent one for readers older than those for whom it is intended, to carry with them on the Summer trips along the Massachusetts coast, so rich in historic and literary associations, and to use in forming an itinerary of the sort now popular with a large class of travelers. We have not long appreciated our opportunities for becoming passionate pilgrims to literary shrines, but we make up for the delay by our fervor now that we have begun.

---

*SEVEN GREAT AMERICAN POETS. By Beatrice Hart, Pol. D. Illustrated. Cloth, 4to. Pp. vii.-323. New York, Boston, Chicago: Silver, Burdett & Co. 1901. Price, 90 cents.

THE WORKS OF
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Concerning the literary powers of President Roosevelt there is but one opinion. The London *Spectator*, most sparing of praise, gives unequivocal commendation to his histories and descriptions of Western Life. Virility, picturesqueness and sanity of opinion light up every page.

Hunting Trips of a Ranchman

Sketches of Sport on the Northern Cattle Plains, with Numerous Illustrations by Frost, Gifford, Beard, and Sandham. 8°. $3.00.

The Naval War of 1812;

or, the History of the United States Navy During the Last War With Great Britain. 8th edition. 8°. $2.50.

American Ideals,

and Other Essays, Social and Political. 16°. Gilt Top. $1.50.

The Wilderness Hunter

With an Account of the Big Game of the United States, and Its Chase With Horse, Hound, and Rifle. Illustrations by Remington, Frost, Sandham, Beard, and others. 8°. $3.00.

The Winning of the West

Four volumes, with maps, 8°. Sold separately, each $2.50. Vol. I. "From the Alleghanies to the Mississsippi," 1769-1776; Vol. II., "From the Alleghanies to the Mississippi," 1776-1783; Vol. III., "The Founding of the Trans-Alleghany Commonwealths," 1784-1790; Vol. IV., "Louisiana and the Northwest," 1791-1809.

The Sagamore Edition.

Uniform binding. 15 volumes, 16°, each containing a frontispiece. Khaki-colored cloth, per set, $7.50. Paper, per set, $3.75.

List of Volumes in Series:

I. American Ideals.
II. Administration—Civil Service.
III. The Wilderness Hunter.
IV. Hunting the Grisly.
V. Hunting Trips of a Ranchman.
VI. Hunting Trips on the Prairie and in the Mountains.
VII. The Rough Riders.
VIII. The Winning of the West.
IX. The Winning of the West.
X. The Winning of the West.
XI. The Winning of the West.
XII. The Winning of the West.
XIII. The Winning of the West.
XIV. Naval War of 1812—Part I.
XV. Naval War of 1812—Part II.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London.

OUT TO-DAY

FIRST EDITION: 50,000 COPIES
FIRST EDITION: 50,000 COPIES

The Making of a Marchioness

By FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT

The first work in two years by the author of "A Lady of Quality," "Little Lord Fauntleroy," etc.

A delightful novel in the author's most charming vein—a sort of society "fairy story" without fairies. The scene is laid in an English country house, where an amiable English nobleman is the centre of matrimonial interest on the part of both the English and Americans present.

This is one of the most beautiful novels ever issued. It is illustrated by CHARLES D. WILLIAMS, and it has decorative title-page, borders, initials, headpieces, tailpieces, etc., by A. KAY WOMRATH.

12mo, cloth, gilt top, net, $1.10; postpaid, $1.21

For Sale by All Booksellers

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY

FIRST EDITION: 50,000 COPIES
FIRST EDITION: 50,000 COPIES

TRUTH DEXTER

An American Novel

Of North and South, of Society and Nature, Bright, Original, Charming, with a lovable heroine

Praised and endorsed by the press and public from Boston to San Francisco

30th THOUSAND JUST READY

AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

TENEMENTS.

Mr. Gilman's Book Dealing with the Problem of Improving the Condition of the Poor.*

MR. BRADLEY GILMAN, in the present volume, "Back to the Soil," presents in fiction form an interesting sociological study, an attempt at "a circular solution of an angular problem."

The book contains an interesting introduction by Edward Everett Hale, who was asked by its publishers to add a few words begging readers to take Mr. Gilman's book as a serious attempt at illustrating what might be accomplished by transferring some of the needy inhabitants of overcrowded tenement districts to a regularly organized farm colony; an attempt at solving one of the great central questions of the day—the overcrowding of cities and the consequent poverty and misery of so many of the people. He writes: "They have asked an old man to say this who has had to fight the worst tendencies of city life in most of his man's work in the daily routine of a working minister."

Mr. Hale says that Frederick Law Olmstead, who has done so much to improve the beauty and health of American towns, once said to him that while he had been greatly praised for his work in "the ruralizing of cities, he considered the supplementary work of the urbanizing of the country to be an enterprise far more important in the life of America." Mr. Hale adds that this opinion must be shared by all who carefully study present day problems. Whatever is accomplished must be done by concerted action—"by a considerable number of people, who are from the beginning to bear one another's burdens, and whose success depends, as most success depends, on the victory of—together." He adds from statistics that Massachusetts, commonly spoken of as being among the crowded States of the world, in reality contains sixteen acres of land to every ten people; so that the overcrowded condition of cities is far from being a matter of necessity.

Mr. Gilman's preface is equally noteworthy. His book aims at "setting forth the hopeful possibilities of country life in contrast with the forlorn and desperate actualities of the crowded life of our larger cities." He has no desire simply to add another to the long list of books showing the deplorable condition of the city poor; but from study and experience having fully decided that "the city cannot remedy the ills it generates and that the country districts—if properly developed—can in large measure remedy these ills, he has ventured to portray and even minutely to describe his ideal of a rural community of working people."

Mr. Gilman's attempt at solving the problem of making country life attractive to the poorer classes in cities is not based on "Socialism" or "Communism," but on "individualism." The greatest enemy to plans for attracting the surplus population of cities toward rural life is the loneliness, the extreme quiet of the country—the absence both of actual noise and the lack of sights and scenes to be found in all tenement house districts. Mr. Gilman's plan, as outlined in the present book, does away with this disturbing factor by a unique grouping of the houses as well as by the employment of less novel methods.

Many of our writers on the questions growing out of city pauperism have come close to the farm colony idea. As in all attempts toward the betterment of social conditions, the chief hope lies in the children. Mrs. Barnett of Toynbee Hall, London, has written: "To get the young of our vast cities interested in country life is no slight good, now when migration or emigration seems the only solution to the great problem of city overpopulation."

While hardly a writer, thinker, or worker in these fields has not cast his eyes longingly toward the broad, tenantless acres of the country, where there is room and work for all, as Mr. Walter Wyckoff has lately proved, so many experiments have failed that few people dare hope for success in this direction. Mr. Gilman, who is greatly interested in social and industrial conditions, has ventured to point out a new line upon which the experiment may be tried; thinking that were people once really convinced of the soundness of his theory, the large amount of money necessary to launch such a colony would be easily forthcoming. He says:

> The author cannot rationally expect that his new theories of farm colonization will be found impregnable at all points and workable in all particulars; he simply believes that, in the main, this book opens a path of hope for the city poor.

Mr. Gilman's story, as a story, is well constructed and entirely readable. Nor do we think he has erred in choosing fiction as his means of formulating theories and plans. It will be remembered that the reading of a novel has before this led to the adoption of the reforms indicated therein, notably in Sir Walter Besant's "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," which brought about the building of "The People's Palace." Mr. Gilman's ideas seem on careful reading to be practicable, all his plans being directed toward making the people benefited thereby entirely self-supporting—save for the first year or two, the capital invested after a short period to commence drawing interest.

It is hardly fair to a work of fiction to reveal much of its plot, but in this case it may be well to say that the beginnings of the plan grew out of conversations between the Wentworths, a Boston minister and his wife, whose pastoral duties lay largely among the poor of Boston, and who were always meeting individual cases which seemed particularly hard to help. Their family circle was often joined by Dr. Barton, who was also greatly interested in social conditions and practical philanthropy. Mr. Royce, a wealthy mill owner, a self-made man, clear-headed and quick in all his perceptions, but warm-hearted and generous under all, was also an occasional visitor. The two latter met accidentally at the Wentworths', and all being greatly interested in the same subject, the conversation turned to existing evils and possible cures. Entirely through accident, the cutting of a pie into wedge-shaped sections to serve the party who happened to be at table, the plan for the building of "Circle City," the farm colony outlined, came into being.

The unique feature of the plan is that a plot of land, containing about four square miles, was bought, and so arranged—carrying out the idea of dividing the pie—that 100 houses could be built around the centre of the land, (the latter containing a small park in which were placed the necessary public buildings—stores, schools, a church, a clubroom, and all other buildings necessary for neighborhood use.) These houses were twenty feet apart, the farms running back in wedge-shaped divisions to the outer circumference. The plan involved an expenditure of about $150,000, the colony described being placed about twenty miles from a large town. How these plans were successfully carried into execution, and for all details as to the plan and building of the houses, the selection of families, water, drainage, and lighting, the forms of industry chosen, the way in which trolley connection with the town was obtained, the gradual growth and success of the idea, until it at last became necessary to erect a market in the town for the sale of the colony's products, can best be seen in the book itself.

The oftener we turn Mr. Gilman's pages, the more practicable his scheme appears. We could almost venture the prediction that if tried on the lines indicated, a future "Circle City" might be successful. One of the most valuable hints for the furtherance of such a plan lies in the part Bridget and Patrick play in the present successful carrying out of a carefully prepared scheme.

---

*BACK TO THE SOIL; OR, FROM TENEMENT HOUSE TO FARM COLONY. A Circular Solution of an Angular Problem. By Bradley Gilman. With an introduction by Edward Everett Hale. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-242. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and Including Thursday Afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

LINCOLN IN STORY. The Life of the Martyr President told in authenticated anecdote. Edited by Silas G. Pratt. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xv.-224. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Advance sheets.)

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF THE SULTAN OF TURKEY. By George Dorys. Translated by Arthur Hornblow. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-277. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Advance sheets.)

DANIEL BOONE. Contribution toward a bibliography of writings concerning Daniel Boone. By William Harvey Miner. 12mo. Pp. ix.-32. New York: The Dibdin Club. 1,135 Madison Avenue. $1.

OLIVER CROMWELL. By Samuel R. Gardiner. 12mo. Pp. 319. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

REMINISCENCES OF A MISSISSIPPIAN IN PEACE AND WAR. By Frank A. Montgomery. 8vo. Pp. xvii.-324. Portraits. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $5.

OWEN GLYNDWR, AND THE LAST STRUGGLE FOR WELSH INDEPENDENCE. By Arthur Granville Bradley. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-357. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35.

BROCKMAN'S MAVERICK. By Joseph N. Quail. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 256. New York: Quail & Warner. $1.25.

FAMOUS ACTRESSES OF THE DAY IN AMERICA. Second Series. By Lewis C. Strang. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 340. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

GENERAL McCLELLAN. By Gen. Peter S. Michie. Great Commanders Series. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. ix.-490. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND OTHER ARTICLES. By William C. Todd. 12mo. Pp. 223. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN TROTTING AND RACE HORSE. With Tables of Pedigrees of Famous Horses, Useful Hints, Suggestions, and Opinions on Training and Conditioning Compiled from Various Sources, Rules for Track Laying, &c. By Henry T. Coates. "The American Trotting Turf in 1899 and 1900," by A. M. Gillam, and "What To Do Before the Veterinary Surgeon Comes," by George Fleming. 12mo. Pp. 148. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

THE MESSAGES OF THE PROPHETIC AND PRIESTLY HISTORIANS. The Writings of the Historians of the Old Testament Arranged so as to Distinguish Their Principal Sources and Freely Rendered in Paraphrase. By John Edgar McFadyen. 12mo. Pp. xx.-362. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF SYRIA AND PALESTINE. By Lewis Bayles Paton. Maps. 12mo. Pp. xxxvi.-302. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

A CRITICAL AND EXEGETICAL COMMENTARY OF THE EPISTLES OF ST. PETER AND ST. JUDE. By the Rev. Charles Bigg. 8vo. Pp. iv.-353. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

THE STORY OF JESUS FOR CHILDREN. (In Selections from the Bible.) Compiled and arranged by Louis Castle Walbridge. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. iv.-75. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

THE CLASSICAL HERITAGE OF THE MIDDLE AGES. By Henry Osborn Taylor. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-40. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

EVOLUTION AND ITS BEARING ON RELIGIONS. By A. J. Dadson. 12mo. Pp. 268. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

DICTIONARY OF PHILOSOPHY AND PSYCHOLOGY. Including Many of the Principal Conceptions of Ethics, &c. Written by many hands and edited by James Mark Baldwin. In 3 vols. Illustrated. Vol. I. 8vo. Pp. xxiv.-644. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A CYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY. A Concise Reference Book, Alphabetically Arranged, of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, &c. Compiled under the editorial supervision of George M. Gould and Walter L. Pyle. 8vo. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co.

THE HOLY SPIRIT AND CHRISTIAN SERVICE. By the Rev. J. D. Robertson. 12mo. Pp. ix.-288. New York: The American Tract Society. $1.25.

GREAT RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD. By Herbert A. Giles, T. W. Rhys Davids, Oskar Mann, Cardinal Gibbons, and others. 8vo. Pp. vii.-301. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

CONTEMPORARY SOCIALISM. By John Roe. 8vo. Pp. xii.-555. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

THE DESERT. Further Studies in Natural Appearances. By John C. Van Dyke. 12mo. Pp. xix.-333. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE SCIENCE OF PENOLOGY. The Defense of Society Against Crime. Collated and Systematized by Henry M. Boies. 8vo. Pp. xvii.-459. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

TILL THE DOCTOR COMES AND HOW TO HELP HIM. By George H. Hope. Revised and in large part rewritten by Mary Mitchell Kydd. 12mo. Pp. xi.-153. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

OUR HEREDITY FROM GOD. Consisting of Lectures on Evolution. By E. P. Powell. Fifth Edition. 12mo. Pp. x.-423. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE SELF-EDUCATOR IN CHEMISTRY. Edited by John Adams. 12mo. Pp. xxiii.-162. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK. 5662. Sept. 14, 1901, to Oct. 1, 1902. Edited by Cyrus Adler. 12mo. Pp. 321. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society.

PRIMITIVE MAN. By Dr. Moriz Hoernes. 16mo. Pp. 135. New York: The Macmillan Company. 40 cents.

A B C OF THE TELEPHONE. A Practical and Useful Treatise for Students and Workers in Telephony, &c. By James E. Homans. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-335. New York: Theodore Audel & Co.

EDUCATIONAL.

PARTS OF SPEECH. Essays on English. By Brander Matthews. 12mo. Pp. 350. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

NEW METHOD OF GEOGRAPHY AND MAPPING. Containing the Elementary Notions of Cosmography, with Revolving Maps. By Albert Denaus D'Artigues. Large square folio. New York: Louis Weiss & Co.

'TWIXT SIRDAR AND MENELIK. An Account of a Year's Expedition from Zeila to Cairo Through Unknown Abyssinia. By the late Capt. M. S. Wellby. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xxv.-408. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

TALKS ON WRITING ENGLISH. Second Series. By Arlo Bates. 12mo. Pp. 259. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.30.

THE DESCRIPTIVE SPELLER. For Graded and Ungraded Schools. By George B. Aiton. 12mo. Pp. v.-218. Boston: Ginn & Co.

TARR AND McMURRY'S GEOGRAPHIES. SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME, NEW YORK. By R. H. Whitbeck. 12mo. Pp. vii.-115. New York: The Macmillan Company. 30 cents.

THE LAWRENCE SYSTEM OF VOCAL AND PHYSICAL EXPRESSION. By Edwin Gordon Lawrence. 24mo. Pp. 128. New York: The Lawrence Publishing Company. $1.

TOPICAL STUDIES AND QUESTIONS IN HISTORY OF EDUCATION. With the Brief Outlines of General History, by Mary M. Conway. 12mo. Pp. vii.-75. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

WORDS AND THEIR WAYS IN ENGLISH SPEECH. By James B. Greenough and George L. Kittredge. 12mo. Pp. x.-431. New York: The Macmillan Company.

POETRY AND ESSAYS.

CURRENCY AND BANKING IN THE PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY. By Andrew McFarland Davis. Part II., Banking. May, 1901. 8vo. Pp. ix.-332. New York: The Macmillan Company. Paper. 2 copies.

FACT AND FANCY IN SPIRITUALISM, THEOSOPHY, AND PSYCHICAL RESEARCH. By G. G. Hubbell. 12mo. Pp. vi.-208. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke Company.

LESSONS FROM WORK. By Brooke Foss Westcott. 12mo. Pp. 451. London and New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

DEMOCRACY VERSUS SOCIALISM. A Critical Examination of Socialism as a Remedy for Social Injustice and an Exposition of the Single Tax Doctrine. By Max Hirsch. (Melbourne.) 8vo. Pp. xxxiv.-481. London and New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.25.

A COMMENTARY ON TENNYSON'S IN MEMORIAM. By A. C. Bradley. 12mo. Pp. xii.-225. London and New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

MARYLAND AS A PROPRIETARY PROVINCE. By Newton D. Mereness. 8vo. Pp. xx.-530. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

ELECTROMAGNETS. Their Design and Construction. By A. N. Mansfield. 16mo. Pp. 154. New York: D. Van Nostrand & Co. 50 cents.

TABLES AND OTHER DATA for Engineers and Business Men. Compiled by Charles E. Ferris. 24 mo. Pp. 208. Knoxville, Tenn.: University Press. 50 cents.

THE MENTAL FUNCTIONS OF THE BRAIN. An Investigation Into Their Localization and Their Manifestation in Health and Disease. By Bernard Hollander. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xx.-507. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

A COUNTRY STORE WINDOW. By Herbert Holmes. 12mo. Pp. 376. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

AFLOAT WITH OLD GLORY. By a Bluejacket of the Old Navy. 12mo. Pp. 139. New York: The Abbey Press.

INTELLECTUAL PEOPLE. By William Adolphus Clark. Fourth edition. 12mo. Pp. 97. New York: The Abbey Press.

THE PIRATE FROG AND OTHER TALES. Verse by W. A. Frisbie. Pictures by Bart. Authors of the Bandit Mouse. Lettering and Color Plates by Fred. R. Bartholomew. Folio. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

JOHNNIE COVERTEAU, AND OTHER POEMS. By William Henry Drummond. 12mo. Pp. vi.-161. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

THE STORY OF BOOKS. By Gertrude Burford Rawlings. Illustrations. 16mo. Pp. 160. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 35 cents.

THE DAY'S WORK SERIES. The Unknown Singer, by C. F. Dole; Faith as Related to Health, by William E. Barton; A Literary Gent, by Coulson Kernahan; The Apples of Sin, by Coulson Kernahan; Consolation, by William E. Barton. 12mo. Pp. vi.-80 per vol. 5 vols. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 35 cents per vol.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

TRIPS BY TROLLEY. Around Hartford. Illustrated by Herbert O. Warner. 24mo. Pp. 88. Hartford, Conn.: White & Warner. Paper. 10 cents.

FLORENCE. By Grant Allen. Illustrated. In 2 vols. 12mo. In box. Pp. about 225 per vol. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

ENGLISH VILLAGES. By P. H. Ditchfield. Illustrations. 12mo. Pp. xii.-308. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.50.

GLIMPSES OF THE RAINBOW CITY. Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. Original Photographs, with Full Descriptions of Buildings, &c. Views of Paris Exposition, 1900; The White City at Chicago, 1893. Three Books in One. Small 4to. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

IMPERIAL LONDON. By Arthur H. Beavan. Illustrated. Octavo. Pp. xii.-520. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

THE HERO OF THE HILLS. A Tale of the Captive Ground, St. Francis, and Life in the Northern Wilderness in the Days of the Pioneers. By G. Waldo Browne. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 312. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.

LARRY HUDSON'S AMBITION. By James Otis. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 261. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

COSEY CORNER SERIES. Findelkind, by Ouida; A Little Puritan Pioneer, by Edith Robinson. 12mo. Pp. 74. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 50 cents per volume.

THE SPECTACLE MAN. A Story of the Missing Bridge. By Mary F. Leonard. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. 266. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.

STORIES FROM VIRGIL. By Alfred J. Church. With colored frontispiece and 8 half-tone illustrations. 16mo. Pp. vi.-212. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 60 cents.

THE LITTLE MEN'S AND THE LITTLE WOMEN'S PLAYS. 2-Act, 45-Minute Plays. Adapted from Louisa May Alcott's Famous Stories of "Little Men" and "Little Women." By Elizabeth Lincoln Gould. Illustrated. 2 vols. 12mo. Pp. 100. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 50 cents each.

NEW EDITIONS.

REFLECTIONS; or, Sentences and Moral Maxims. By François Duc de la Rochefoucauld, Prince de Marsillac. Translated from editions of 1678 and 1827, with introduction, notes, &c., by J. W. Willis Bund and J. Hain Friswell. 12mo. Pp. 177. New York: James Pott & Co.

FRANKENSTEIN; OR, THE MODERN PROMETHEUS. By Mrs. Shelley. 12mo. Pp. 353. New York: James Pott & Co.

THE FIRST SIX BOOKS OF HOMER'S Iliad. With introduction, commentary, and vocabulary for the use of schools. By Thomas D. Seymour. Revised edition. 8vo. Pp. lxxxv.-138. Boston: Ginn & Co.

SVEND AND HIS BRETHERN. A tale. By William Morris. 32mo. Pp. 50. Aiken, S. C.: The Palmetto Press. $2.

FICTION.

MISTRESS DOROTHY. By Fred O. Bartlett. Illustrated by Sarah Noble-Ives. 16mo. Pp. 37. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 50 cents.

THE TORY LOVER. By Sarah Orne Jewett. 12mo. Pp. vi.-405. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Advance sheets.)

JUSTICE TO WOMEN. By Bernie Babcock. 12mo. Pp. 373. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

THE KING'S MESSENGER. A Novel. By Suzanne Antrobus. 12mo. Pp. 347. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

TENNESSEE SKETCHES. By Louisa Preston Looney. 12mo. Pp. 321. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

JUELL DEMMING. A Story. By Albert Lathrop Lawrence. 12mo. Pp. 384. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

THE LADY OF LYNN. By Sir Walter Besant. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vi.-375. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

FOREST FOLK. By James Prior. 12mo. Pp. vi.-383. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE YEAR ONE. A page of the French Revolution. Illustrated. By John Bloundelle-Burton. 12mo. Pp. viii.-553. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

TANGLED TRINITIES. By Daniel Woodroffe. 12mo. Pp. 309. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE MILLION. By Dorothea Gerard. (Mme. Longard de Longgarde.) 12mo. Pp. 346. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

OUR LADY VANITY. By Ellen Olney Kirk. 12mo. Pp. 353. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

MARNA'S MUTINY. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. 12mo. Pp. 324. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE GREAT GOD SUCCESS. A novel. By John Graham. 12mo. Pp. iv.-299. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $1.50.

THE WOMAN WHO DARES. By Ursula N. Gestefeld. 12mo. Pp. 358. Pelham, N. Y.: The Gestefeld Publishing Company. $1.25.

JACK RACER. By Henry Somerville. 12mo. Pp. 420. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

IRISH PASTORALS. By Shan F. Bullock. 12mo. Pp. 309. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

CAPTAIN OF THE CREW. By Ralph Henry Barbour. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. ix.-279. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Advance sheets.)

ZANEE KOORAN. A Romance of India in the Time of the Great Sepoy Rebellion. By Frederick O. Sibley. 12mo. Pp. 244. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

THE RIGHT OF WAY. A Novel. By Gilbert Parker. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. x.-419. New York: Harper & Brothers. (Advance sheets.)

CARDIGAN. By Robert Chambers. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 510. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE WOULDBEGOODS. By E. Nesbit. Illustrated by Reginald B. Birch. 12mo. Pp. 312. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

HOW JACQUES CAME INTO THE FOREST OF EDEN. An Impertinence. By Elia W. Peattie. 16mo. Chicago: The Blue Sky Press.

FOREIGN BOOKS.

CHEFS D'OEUVRE of the Exposition Universelle. By Walton, Saglio, and Champier. Parts XIV. and XV. Folio. Pp. about 100 per volume. Philadelphia: George Barrie & Son. $1 per part. (Paper.)

MUZZARELLI'S BRIEF FRENCH COURSE. Prepared in Conformity with the New Laws of Syntax Promulgated by the French Government, March 11, 1901. By Antoine Muzzarelli. 12 mo. Pp. 394. New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago: American Book Company. $1.25.

THE SELF-EDUCATOR IN GERMAN. By John Adams. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-214. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

THE SELF-EDUCATOR IN LATIN. By W. A. Edward. Edited by John Adams. 12mo. Pp. xii.-265. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

THE SELF-EDUCATOR IN FRENCH. By John Adams. 12mo. Pp. xv.-206. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

REPERTOIRE BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE DES PRINCIPALES REVUES FRANCAISE. Pour l'Annee. 1899. Redige par D. Jordell. 8vo. Pp. xii.-257. Paris: Per Lamm Librarie, Commissionaire. Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POVERTY AND UNBRITISH RULE. By Dadabhai Naoroji. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-676. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co. 10s. 6d.

"MOTOR-ITIS." Echoes from Life's Undercurrents. 16mo. Pp. 16. New York: New York Publishing Company. Paper, 10 cents.

A RABBI'S IMPRESSION OF THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY. Being a Series of Six Lectures, with Three Supplemental Chapters Bearing on the Subject. By Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf. 12mo. Pp. 225. Philadelphia: Edward Stern & Co.

LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS OF THE ENGLISH LAKES. By the Rev. H. D. Rawnsley. In two volumes. 12mo. Pp. vii.-247 per volume. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company.

PERIOD DECORATION. By Chandler R. Clifford. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 261. New York: Clifford & Lawton. $3.

THE GRIP OF THE BOOKMAKER. By Percy White. 12mo. Pp. 346. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

HISTORY OF VENTRILOQUISM. Translated from the French Work "Ventriloquie et Prophétisme." Par M. Paul Garnault. By George Havelock Helm. 12mo. Pp. 42. 159 Monroe Street. Paper, 50 cents.

FOOTSTEPS OF TRUTH. By I. M. Morris. 12mo. Pp. 122. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

PITTED AGAINST ANARCHISTS. By W. Fretz Kemble. 12mo. Pp. 118. New York: The Abbey Press. 50 cents.

THE EDUCATION OF THE AMERICAN CITIZEN. By Arthur Twining Hadley. 8vo. Pp. x.-231. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

HIRSH'S TABULATED DIGEST OF THE DIVORCE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. New Revised Edition. By Hugo Hirsh. Folding chart. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. Price, $1.50 net

BOOKS AND MEN.

Josiah Flynt Again. "Join the Tammany Association next door," said an east side divekeeper, "meet the district leader and the Captain, and you can get what you want if you're 'right.' If you ain't 'right' you'll get no protection." This is only one of the startling statements made to Josiah Flynt by keepers of dives in New York City, and which he has gathered together in a valuable article, "The Tammany Commandment," to appear in McClure's Magazine for October. It is a complete exposition of the system of police protection of vice and crime existing in New York as it is understood by those protected. According to the testimony the system rests on what Mr. Flynt aptly calls "The Tammany Commandment," and what an ex-criminal calls "The Tammany Shout—Be Right." As evidence for presentation in court the confessions obtained by the District Attorney are more valuable, but as evidence in stirring up public opinion nothing approaches this exposé in importance. It will prove the best sort of campaign document for the anti-Tammany forces.

* * *

Brander Matthews. What may be described, in a conservative way, as an unusual discussion of the English language, and one that cannot fail to attract the attention on both sides of the Atlantic of those who use, as well as those who teach, the speech of England and America, comes from the pen of Brander Matthews, under the title, "The Parts of Speech." The English language belongs to the peoples who speak it; that is the author's position, set forth boldly and contended for throughout the volume. It is their own precious possession, to deal with at their pleasure and at their peril. What this means in its many implications, together with the question of the relative authority of those who speak and those who profess expertness, are among the absorbing discussions, the point of view being distinctly modern and progressive. Discussion is sure to follow the appearance of this volume, and our English cousins are not likely to accept with equanimity Prof. Matthews's opinion that the American branch of the language is destined at no far day to assume the controlling position heretofore and now held by the parent branch in England. Nor are all American thinkers likely to agree with Prof. Matthews's views of orthography.

* * *

Drawings of "D'ri and I." An exhibit of original drawings well worth seeing is now being made in the book department of John Wanamaker. The drawings are by Mr. F. C. Yohn and Mr. Will Crawford. The Lothrop Publishing Company of Boston is making the exhibit in connection with Mr. Irving Bacheller's story "D'ri and I" and Miss Lafayette McLaws's romance of buccaneers' days, entitled "When the Land Was Young." Mr. Yohn's work in "D'ri" is said to be the best that he has ever done, while Mr. Crawford has accepted the opportunity to depict stirring episodes in the historic battle between Englishmen, Spaniards, and buccaneers in the days when fighting was a profession. In addition to the drawings themselves, all of which are framed and mounted, there appears in the collection a large-size portrait of both Mr. Bacheller and Miss McLaws, surrounded in each case by covers of the book arranged in a striking manner. The exhibit will continue in New York for two weeks, and will then go to Philadelphia, appearing successively in twelve of the largest cities between now and the holidays.

* * *

Artistic Book Plates. George F. Kelly, Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, this city, announces the publication of a new illustrated magazine, Artistic Book Plates, to be issued quarterly, the first number of which will appear Oct. 1. The most attractive feature of this periodical will be its illustrations. These for the first year will consist of reproductions of 300 book plates, placed at the publisher's command by private collectors, or selected from examples sent him for that purpose. These illustrations, in addition to the text, should make the quarterly of much interest to book-plate collectors generally. The quarterly is to be had at $2 per year, or 75 cents for single numbers. The first number of Volume I. will contain full details as to four cash prizes to be awarded for the best book-plate designs submitted, the competition to be open to subscribers only.

* * *

"The Token." Mr. Charles Dexter Allen of Hartford, Conn., has devoted much time to the examination and study of old annuals and has gathered a vast amount of material toward a "Bibliography of American Annuals," which he hopes to have ready for the press in the Spring. In the meantime Mr. Allen intends issuing during the early Winter a privately printed volume, "The Token: Its Contributions and Illustrators," in which the story of the typical American annual will be fully told for the first time. Among contributors to "The Token" will be found many distinguished names. The "Twice Told Tales" of Hawthorne first appeared in its pages, while Lowell, Holmes, and Willis were also frequent contributors. Many other writers of lesser repute, though of lasting reputation, contributed articles or poems. The book will contain a full bibliographical description of the fifteen genuine annual volumes of "The Token" published by Samuel G. Goodrich, and of such of the spurious issues put out by piratical firms as can be collected. Some hitherto uncollected matter that seems entirely worthy of preservation will probably be added. The book, which is to be the work of the Marion Press, will be issued in two editions, one on hand-made and the other on Japan paper, the prices of which will be announced later. The book will be embellished with a large number of reproductions, to be made by the Bierstadt process, of the engravings contained in "The Tokens," which excited much interest on their original appearance. The title page is to be engraved by Sidney L. Smith of Boston. Th volume will be strictly limited in its issue, each copy to be numbered, the names of those subscribing before publication to be printed in the book.

* * *

"The Real Aaron Burr." There are signs of a revival of interest in Aaron Burr, the man of mystery in American politics and history. Two novels just issued have him as their principal character. A young alumnus of Chicago University has been at work for several years collecting everything obtainable relating to Burr's expedition against Mexico, and claims to have found enough already to prove that Burr meditated no treason against his country, but rather a filibustering descent on the Spaniard in Mexico.

Early in the Fall Mr. Charles Burr Todd, the historian of the Burr family, and a collateral descendant of Col. Burr, will publish his monograph, "The Real Aaron Burr." In his old age Burr trained in his law office several young men, two or three of whom he adopted; then after they had become men he talked very freely and intimately concerning certain events in his long and adventurous career. These men repeated to Mr. Todd as the historian of the family the subject matter of these communications, so that the coming monograph will be written largely from the viewpoint of Col. Burr himself. This will be especially true of the duel with Alexander Hamilton, and of the expedition against Mexico, the two events chiefly used by Col. Burr's enemies to ruin his career and make infamous his memory.

* * *

Thomas Hardy's Poems. Mr. Thomas Hardy's new volume of poems will probably be published some time in October by the Messrs. Harper. Meanwhile we are enabled by special arrangement to give in extenso one of the pieces which refer more especially to this country. Its title is "On an Invitation to the United States," and the date 1899:

I.

My ardor for surprise nigh lost
Since life has bared its bones to me,
I shrink to see a modern coast
Whose riper time has yet to be:
Where the new regions claim men free
From that long drip of human tears
Which peoples old in tragedy
Have left upon their centuried years.

II.

For, wonning in these ancient lands,
Enchased and lettered as a tomb,
And scored with prints of perished hands,
And chronicled with dates of doom,
Though my own being bear no bloom,
I trace the lives such spots enshrine,
Give past examples present room,
And their experience count as mine.

* * *

John Paul's Poems. Under the title of "With Lead and Line" Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce for Fall publication a new book of poems by Mr. Charles Henry Webb, ("John Paul.") It will contain about all that Mr. Webb has contributed to various periodicals and magazines since the publication some twelve years ago of his "Vagrom Verse," and also a number of pieces heretofore unpublished. Mr. Webb's experience covers quite a number of years. In the volume will be found a copy of verses written upon the Sickles tragedy—so long ago as 1861—which attracted much attention at the time, and, even outdating these, "A Requiem for John Brown," written and published at the close of that great propagandist's career, in 1859. That Mr. Webb's verses possess "quality" is not open to question, and he were a dolt indeed whose soundings over such a wide tract of sea should be devoid of both interest and significance. The title of the new book of poems will seem happily chosen to all who are familiar with Mr. Webb's maritime tastes or have cruised with him about the waters of Nantucket in the various catboats he commands.

* * *

Brief Personals. Walter A. Wyckoff, author of "The Workers," who is still in England pursuing investigations in his familiar field, will contribute to the October Scribner a paper giving some incidents of the slums in Chicago, particularly an insight into police court methods, which is said to be rather flattering to the spirit of justice prevailing there than otherwise.

⁂ The critical acumen of our esteemed contemporary, The Athenaeum of London, is so distinctive and so free from saving clauses that we can not forbear to quote the following passage from a review of Howells's recent volume of short stories called "A Pair of Patient Lovers." It puts in a nutshell that which will be found at length and in various ways expressed in most candid and intelligent reviews of Mr. Howells's mission in Anglo-American Literature:

> The telling of the story is masterly throughout, rich in analytic insight as Mr. Meredith's work is rich, and withal written in language of the simplest, a style which is beautifully clarified and free from any stain of mannerism or eccentricity. This perhaps is the most notable among the pleasing features of Mr. Howells's work. His analysis of character and his observation are exhaustive and subtle. In replying to those critics who are inclined to write down all American fiction as slapdash, rough-and-ready work, America may fairly point to Mr. Howells and Mr. Henry James as living refutations. In their chosen lines these writers have attained a degree of excellence beyond which few have passed in any country. In dignity and simplicity of diction the author of "A Pair of Patient Lovers" stands the higher. The cheap triumphs of epigram he scorns.

⁂Sam A. Hamilton, author of "The Vengeance of the Mob," published by the Abbey Press, is putting the finishing touches to a new novel, the scene of which is also laid in Florida, but which has a different motive, being a character-study. The author is said to have made an elaborate study of the Floridan dialects in preparing for his forthcoming book.

⁂We learn from Funk & Wagnalls Company that the copy for Volume II. of "The Jewish Encyclopedia" is practically complete and is being set up in type; also that copy equal to two other volumes has been received by the publishers from the collaborators. It is added that friends of "The Encyclopedia" will save themselves confusion and worry if they will remember that all official information in regard to the work emanates only from the publishers.

⁂W. Roberts is contributing to The Fortnightly Review an article on book collecting as an investment, taking the various sales of the Ashburnham Library of printed books and manuscripts as his text.

⁂The title of Gorky's "Foma Gordyeeff" means "Thomas the Proud," Foma being the Russian form of the English name Thomas, and Gordyeeff signifying proud. "Foma Gordyeeff" was first published as a serial in the Russian monthly magazine Zhizn, in 1899. It was begun in the February number and ran through September. The name Maxim Gorky is a pseudonym. Gorky means "the bitter one," and was chosen by the author to indicate his then attitude toward society. His real name as a correspondent in these columns recently stated is Alexei Maximovitch Pyeshkoff.

⁂Dr. James M. Ludlow, in spite of his laborious pastoral work, has had time to write a novel which he will bring out shortly through Fleming H. Revell Company under the title of "Deborah, a Tale of the Maccabees." Among the characters are Judas, "the Hammer," with his marvelous strategy, leadership, and modesty, Deborah, the beautiful prophetess, and well supplemented by others—Greek, Roman, as well as Hebrew.

⁂We hear that the Mutual Publishing Company, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, which has just succeeded to the book publishing department of the Isaac H. Blanchard Company, has secured for publication a romantic melodramatic story called "Exiled by the World," by Elizabeth Vigoureux Imhaus, author of the play by that name. The same house will also present in the near future "When the Dead Walk," by Lavinia Walsh.

⁂It may not be generally known that Hall Caine's brother, Ralph Hall Caine, is the Managing Director of the great shorthand publishers, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Limited, and that Miss Lily Hall Caine, who recently played in London the part of Glory Quaile in "The Christian," is not his daughter, but his sister, though she is some twenty years younger.

⁂Before Hall Caine took the little cottage on the hill where Greeba Castle is situated in the Isle of Man, for his study, a room that reminds the visitor very forcibly of Tolstoï's severe study, he worked in a room of carved oak and massive furniture. From the window some of the choicest views in the Isle of Man are to be seen, and bookcases are arrayed along two sides of the walls. But there is no desk, as Mr. Caine writes on odd pieces of paper on his knees with a fountain pen. The chair he uses belonged to Dante Gabriel Rossetti, while much of the furniture belonged to him also. Although most of this was bought at the sale of Rossetti's effects, it is well known that he was a close friend of Mr. Caine's, and for this reason the furniture is valued far more than because it had once belonged to a great genius. It is strange how many literary men have been intended for architecture and then afterward drifted into literature. Mr. Caine was apprenticed to an architect and surveyor, and early in this portion of his career attracted Mr. Gladstone's attention, who offered him a very good post. He commenced writing for The Builder on professional subjects, as well as for other technical papers. After a time he helped an uncle of his in the parish school, and through educational work finally drifted into actual journalism, and thence into his present successful career. Mr. Thomas Hardy is another case of an architectural apprentice turning author.

Dr. Johnson in Fleet Street.

To The New-York Times Saturday Review:

With regard to the paragraph in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 31 regarding "Dr. Johnson in Fleet Street," by Austin Dobson in the The Tattler, allow me to refer you to "Life and Adventures of George Augustus Sala," Volume I., page 358, (published by Charles Scribner's Sons,) in which occurs the following passage:

> To this periodical I gave the name of "Temple Bar." * * * As a motto I imagined a quotation from Boswell, "And now, Sirs," said Dr. Johnson, "we will take a walk down Fleet Street." To my best knowledge and belief Dr. Johnson never said a word about taking a walk down Fleet Street; but my innocent supercherie was, I fancy, implicitly believed in for at least a generation by the majority of magazine readers.

E. LAWRENCE JENKINS.
South Yarmouth, Mass., Sept. 19, 1901.

JUST PUBLISHED
A LILY of FRANCE
A ROMANCE OF THE 16th CENTURY
By Mrs. Caroline Atwater Mason
Author of "A Woman of Yesterday," "A Wind Flower," "The Quiet King," etc.
FOUR FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS
For the first time in the English language, the exact and authentic facts concerning Charlotte de Bourbon are to be disclosed. The hitherto unknown life of this exquisite, mysterious figure has been made the subject of a historical novel of intense dramatic interest. The story of Charlotte, who, though a French princess and the abbess of a Roman convent, became the wife of the Dutch hero, has never been told as it is here brought to light.
12mo, 456 pp. PRICE, $1.10 NET Postpaid, $1.25
Published by THE GRIFFITH AND ROWLAND PRESS
PHILADELPHIA.
For Sale at 132 East 23rd St., New York City
AND ALL LEADING BOOKSELLERS

MY LADY OF ORANGE.
By H. C. BAILEY. With 8 Full-page Illustrations. Crown 8vo. $1.25.
LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., N. Y.

Authors Seeking a Publisher
Manuscripts suitable for issuing in volume form required by an established house; liberal terms; prompt, straightforward treatment. Address "BOOKS," 141 Herald 23d St., New York.

A WORK OF TIMELY INTEREST!
THE COLOMBIAN AND VENEZUELAN REPUBLICS.
By WILLIAM L. SCRUGGS.
Late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Colombia and Venezuela.
With three colored maps and ten full-page illustrations. 8vo. Price, $2.50.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers, Boston.

WANTED—Literary secretary; versatile, well-read, correct, capable of good, original work; able to use typewriter; knowledge of languages a consideration; location, Philadelphia or Baltimore; salary moderate; state what you expect first year; advancement; submit references, particulars, and, if possible, sample of literary work. Address NO RECOGNITION, care of New York Times Office.

Typewriting Manuscripts a Specialty.
MISS L. E. SMITH,
1,301 Havemeyer Bldg., 26 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Read About Small, Maynard & Company's
A HOUSE PARTY
in the N. Y. SUNDAY HERALD to-morrow.
$1,000 Prize for the Right Guess.

FIRST EDITIONS AND RARE BOOKS
are a specialty of this bookstore. An unusually good collection at prices much under prices current, makes special interest for the bibliophile. Send for illustrated catalogue. Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS of FAMOUS PERSONS Bought and Sold.
WALTER R. BENJAMIN, 1,125 Broadway, New York.
SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

Heinigke & Bowen, New York. MEMORIAL WINDOWS.

SONG WRITERS Popular pieces make fortunes. We arrange compositions, write music to words & publish. Groom Music Co., Chicago.

Rare Books and Periodicals at Auction
1,500 volumes to be sold Sept. 30th, Oct. 1st & 2nd. Catalogue on application. Harry Simmons, Auct., 96 State St., Albany, N. Y. Est. 1865. Consignments of literary property solicited.

BOOKS.—All out-of-print books supplied, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. Baker's Great Bookshop, Birmingham, England.

NOTES AND NEWS.

DR. MITCHELL'S new novel, which will be published by the Century Company Oct. 5, will bear the title "Circumstance." The author is said to make use of a most effective contrast, for nothing could be more incongruous than a well-dressed, consummate adventuress in the highly respectable setting of Philadelphia society. The woman, Mrs. Hunter, is the centre of the situation: the story begins and ends with her daring Philadelphia social enterprise; but meantime the reader, it is believed, will become absorbed in the affairs of a group of people of various kinds, each individualized with considerable skill. The popularity of Dr. Mitchell's fiction has led to the publication of a new and uniform edition of his eleven novels, including the forthcoming "Circumstance" and such famous works as "Hugh Wynne," "The Adventures of Francois," "Dr. North," &c.

⁂

"The Wage of Character" is a new novel by Julien Gordon, (Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger,) which will shortly be published with portrait through D. Appleton & Co. The forthcoming book presents glimpses of society life in New York, together with pictures of political life in Washington. The theme itself is one of fashion and intrigue.

⁂

"Bluegrass and Rhododendron" is the title of a nature book by John Fox, Jr., which will shortly be presented, bearing the imprint of Charles Scribner's Sons. It is planned for that class of splendidly illustrated books which always finds popular demand. In character it may be classed with the outdoor sketches of Henry van Dyke, which it resembles in style. It will contain several homely Kentucky sketches of the nature that brought Mr. Fox his first literary reputation, including sporting scenes—hunting and racing. The illustrations are by F. C. Yohn, Louis Loeb, Jules Guerin, W. A. Rogers, Max E. Klepper, and C. M. Ashe.

⁂

"Old Songs for Young America" is a beautiful publication just issued by Doubleday, Page & Co. Everybody has heard "Pop Goes the Weasel," "King William Was King James's Son," &c., but here they are set to their original airs, and illustrated in color in a curious way which, while modern in inspiration, has all the suggestion of old-time atmosphere and life. Blanche Ostertag has decorated and illustrated the pages and Clarence Forsythe has harmonized the music.

⁂

Dallas Lore Sharp, whose book "Wild Life Near Home," will soon be published by the Century Company, is an instructor in English in Boston University. He owes his love for the woods to his Quaker mother, and much inspiration to the three years of friendship and close contact with Prof. Jenks, the naturalist—a friend of Agassiz.

⁂

"Josephine, Empress of the French," by Frederick A. Ober, will be ready Oct. 1 from the Grafton Press. The author, in speaking of his work, says: "As the only American woman to occupy a throne of Europe, Josephine naturally excites a peculiar sympathy in the breasts of all on this side of the ocean, and this—the first really complete biography of her—is written by an author who has made many visits to the scenes of her birth and her childhood."

⁂

"The Real World," and not "Jock o' Dreams," will be the title of Robert Herrick's new book, which will shortly come from the press of The Macmillan Company. The motif of the story is to show that the world is what each creature makes of it for himself, although its lines of development are eternal and universal. The woman in the book is the daughter of an Ohio manufacturer, and the plot is developed through the story of a young man's life.

⁂

"Princess Puck," by Una L. Silberrad, which Doubelday, Page & Co. are shortly to publish, is described as a good love story, wholesome, clean, and pleasing. The young girl whose nickname forms the title is a genuine creation, full of character, strong, resourceful, yet womanly and lovable.

⁂

Some time in October E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish a new book on "Church Needlework," which will be an unusually interesting volume, with numerous illustrations. The author is Maud R. Hall. This is the only book available on the subject, as the old book by Mrs. Dolby is out of print and difficult to obtain.

⁂

W. A. Fraser, the author of "Mooswa," announces another animal book, which is in preparation at Charles Scribner's Sons, with illustrations by Arthur Heming. It will be called "The Outcasts," the theme being a strange companionship between a buffalo and a wolf, the characteristics of each being brought out in strong contrast and with the relief of real personalities.

⁂

"The Devastators," a new novel by Ida Cambridge, which D. Appleton & Co. have in active preparation, is a social study, the scene of which is laid in London and in the country.

⁂

"Masques of Cupid" is the title announced for the forthcoming volume of plays by Evangeline Wilbour Blashfield, with E. B. Blashfield's illustrations. The book, formerly announced as "Before the Play," contains four short comedies, three of one act and one of two acts each, the subjects being taken respectively from modern, mediaeval, and antique life, and the treatment preserving throughout the varied and at times intensely dramatic movement of modern comedy.

⁂

"Mary Queen of Scots, and Who Wrote the Casket Letters?" which has already been announced in these columns, as an elaborate historical pictorial in active preparation by James Pott & Co., will come from the press some time in the present month.

⁂

"The Mycenaean Tree and Pillar Cult and Its Mediterranean Relations," with illustrations from recent Cretan finds, by Arthur J. Evans, is being published by the Macmillan Company. The same house also presents "The Fallen Stuarts," by F. W. Head, and "Dante Gabriel Rossetti," being an elaborate illustrated memorial of his art and life, by H. C. Marillier.

⁂

The "Handbook of British, Continental, and Canadian Universities," compiled by Miss Isabel Maddison of Bryn Mawr College, has just been enhanced in value through the publication of a supplement, which notes the changes that have taken place since the publication of the second edition of the work in 1899. The original book has long been considered an authority because of the accuracy and clearness of the author. Both book and supplement bear the imprint of Bryn Mawr College.

⁂

Archibald Clavering Gunter, well known through his "Mr. Barnes of New York," is said to have developed a new field for his talent in his latest novel, "The Deacon's Second Wind," which is announced by the Home Publishing Company. In this the author turns his attention to the hardy life of the New England folk, the story dealing with local customs and prejudices, and although not a religious novel, it has a good deal to say about New England orthodoxy.

⁂

"Franks: Duelist," by Ambrose Pratt, will shortly be published by R. F. Fenno & Co. Primarily it is a story of adventures and the period is that of Napoleon's contemplated invasion of England. Love and gambling are adroitly mixed up in the tale, which is said to be largely founded upon fact.

⁂

Will M. Clemens, author of "A Ken of Kipling" and a few critical works, has written an appreciation of the child-love of the late Eugene Field, which will appear as an introduction to a recently discovered story by Mr. Field, to be published this month by the New Amsterdam Book Company.

⁂

"In the House of His Friends," by Col. Richard Henry Savage, is about to be published by the Home Publishing Company. It is said to be a military novel of considerable importance. It may be recalled that Col. Savage made his début with a cosmopolitan romance called "My Official Wife," which, besides being widely read in this country, has been translated into several European languages, and, as the author himself has said, "dramatized, burlesqued, and plagiarized."

⁂

"French Cookery for American Homes," a little volume of over 600 receipts, is being put forth by the A. Wessels Company.

⁂

When Shan F. Bullock was offering suggestions to McClure, Phillips & Co. for the publication of his new book, "Irish Pastorals," he wrote: "Please do not illustrate. Artists know nothing about Ireland." Oh, come, now, see what they have done for Seumas MacManus.

⁂

"Justice to the Woman," by Bernie Babcock, is being published by A. C. McClurg & Co. The author's former residence in Arkansas is said to have given her opportunities for observing the conditions of middle-class life that makes up the background of her story.

⁂

"Some Real History in 'The Crisis,'" is the title of the leading article in The American Illustrated Methodist Magazine for September. It deals with the prototypes of some of the leading characters in Winston Churchill's book, notably the late James E. Yeatman, who is the Calvin Brunsmade of "The Crisis." Views in and about St. Louis of places mentioned in the story or intimately connected with some of its characters add to the interest of the article.

⁂

"The Cities of the Sun," by George W. Warder, is announced by the G. W. Dillingham Company. The author, whose "Invisible Light; or, The Electric Theory of Creation," has excited considerable comment, asserts that "electricity, and not gravity, is the one fundamental form of energy from which all other forms, such as light, heat, vital force, physical life, and so-called gravitation are derived by transformation. That electric energy is the one evolving creative force in the physical universe, back of which is the directing, intelligent, spiritual power of the Deity, who has made all visible things of one matter—the invisible atom controlled by one invisible power—electricity, after one unchanging pattern—the electro-magnet."

⁂

"Hasty Pudding Poems" is the title of a new volume about to be issued by the New Amsterdam Book Company. It is said to be the first known attempt to collect impulsive verses, and such gems of poesy as have been written impromptu. The editor and compiler of the volume is Rodney Blake, a well-known contributor to magazines.

⁂

Little, Brown & Co. are publishing a new edition of Nora Perry's favorite story, "Another Flock of Girls," uniform with "Hope Benham," "A Rosebud Garden of Girls," and "A Flock of Boys and Girls." This new edition will be illustrated by Reginald B. Birch and Charles Copeland.

⁂

"Juell Demming," by Albert L. Lawrence, which is announced by A. C. McClurg & Co., is the story of a young Canadian spy, who is an ardent believer in the brotherhood of the Anglo-Saxon race. These theories govern his career and take him from his Canadian home to live in a small country town near the great lakes. His enthusiasm leads him into the Spanish-American war, and finally into the English Army in South Africa.

⁂

"High School Days in Harbortown," by Mrs. Lily F. Wesselhoeft, shortly to be presented by Little, Brown & Co., is said to be in a somewhat different vein from that of her earlier stories, being written for the entertainment of boys and girls of from twelve to sixteen years of age, but she also shows the same love for animals which was conspicuous in her earlier books.

⁂

A new aspirant for public favor is The Connoisseur, a magazine for collectors. The publishers are Sampson Low, Marston & Co. The magazine is a very handsome one, with a wealth of illustrations. The Connoisseur proposes filling "the empty place in the world of contemporary periodical publication—a world in which the empty places are so few as is the great world."

⁂

"The Principles of Sanitary Science and the Public Health, with Special Reference to the Causation and Prevention of Infectious Diseases," is the title of a book to be published immediately by the Macmillan Company. Its author is William T. Sedwick, Ph. D., Professor of Biology and Lecturer on Public Health and Sanitation in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

⁂

"Reporting for Newspapers," by Charles Hemstreet, appears to be a comprehensive exposition of the business of reporting, which the A. Wessels Company are producing. It is not intended to be a learned treatise of technical generalities, but a simple explanation by a newspaper man of many years' experience of just what a reporter's work is.

⁂

Fourteen well-known writers have contributed to the Pan-American number of The Cosmopolitan Magazine. To "Mr. Dooley" was committed the case of the Midway. Judge Robert Grant went from Boston to give a bird's-eye view of the Exposition in his own most delightful style. Albert Shaw and Nicholas Murray Butler studied the value of the Exposition and its educational influence. Charles Y. Turner, to whom was committed the color scheme of the Pan-American, explains the methods by which he has produced such marvelous results. Arthur Brisbane, in his own way, takes the incubator baby and Niagara Falls for his subject. Director General Buchanan contributes a very interesting paper on the organization of the Exposition. Prof. Pupin, Col. David Porter Heap, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Lavinia Hart, Julian Hawthorne, and John Brisben Walker are among others who consider the various phases of the Exposition.

⁂

Froude's "English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century" has just been brought out in an elaborately illustrated edition by Longmans, Green & Co. The illustrations include numerous interesting portraits, five of which are photogravure, together with a useful and valuable map compiled from sixteenth century sources, showing the state of geographical knowledge at that period.

⁂

"Dreams and Their Meaning," by Horace G. Hutchinson, which was recently mentioned in a cable dispatch to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, will shortly be published in this country by Longmans, Green & Co. The work is a review of the different theories and speculations on dreams from different points of view and in different phases of culture, with much curious correspondence sent to the writer to aid his attempts at discovering the common causes of the most recognized dreams—such as the "falling" and the "flying" dream, the dream "of inadequate clothing," and so on—together with chapters on premonitory dreams by a collaborator, consisting largely of extracts from the psychical research papers.

⁂

The last volumes, to be published next week, of Doubleday, Page & Co.'s "Personal Edition" of George Eliot are particularly notable in that they contain among other unique illustrations each a hitherto unpublished portrait—one of George Eliot herself and the other of her father, Robert Evans, both by Mrs. Charles Bray. The two volumes contain respectively the poems and essays, and they will complete a most laudable effort on the part of the editor and publishers to put the works of the greatest of English women novelists in a form to be best appreciated by twentieth century readers.

⁂

"The Government of the American People," by President Frank Strong of the University of Oregon and Joseph Schafer of the same institution, is about to come from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The volume is a history and exposition of the Government of the United States, the States, and the municipalities, and is intended for the classroom and for general informing reading.

⁂

"The Affirmative Intellect," by Charles Ferguson, author of "The Religion of Democracy," will shortly be published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company. The author undertakes to show that Christianity in its broadest aspect is simply the attempt to supersede the old-world social order governed by economic necessity and external authority by a new-world order governed by the human ideal—the faith of the affirmative intellect.

Items from Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—Miss Jewett's "The Tory Lover" is the forerunner of seven novels to be published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. this Autumn, one by a new author and one by Mr. Edmund Noble, whose "Russia and the Russians" hardly suggested future fiction. He has been assisted by a Russian lady, Mme. Lydia Lvovna Pimenoff, and the title of the story is "Before the Dawn"; the time, the moment when Russia began to reap the harvest of freeing the serfs and overeducating youths to whom she could offer no employment.

⁂

The difficulties presented in the South of to-day make the background for Mr. Charles W. Chestnutt's "The Marrow of Tradition," in which one of the chief characters is that American Sisyphus, a negro trying to elevate his people. The Southern mob and the Southern reactionary press take part in the evolution of the story, for which three or four of the Spring novels have prepared the way. "Margaret Warrener," by Miss Alice Brown, is the tale of a wife who met her supplanter as the French Marchioness said that she should meet the executioner, and fought and conquered, like the lady who snatched her husband from the clutches of Mrs. Hauksbee. This is a Boston novel. Miss Helen Dawes Brown's "Her Sixteenth Year" takes Miss Phoebe Gay, the heroine of a former juvenile book, a little further into the world, in the days when Emerson lived and lectured, when strikes were comparatively simple matters. It is intended chiefly for girls, but they will not monopolize it, and the new author, Miss Louise Lynden Sibley, has given her book, "A Lighthouse Village," a title which tells its scene. Mrs. Phelps Ward's "Within the Gates" describes the future world as it reveals itself to a materialist hurried within its boundaries by a fatal accident. To these new books a new edition of Dickens will be added, having the text of the Illustrated Library Edition and Whipple's introductions, which really form a literary biography. The plates will be new and the 600 engravings will include those of the best English artists, and also those made by Americans, among them Mr. Eytinge's, made for the Diamond Edition. Some sketches and stories hitherto uncollected will be added.

⁂

In poetry, the "Cambridge" author of the year will be Shelley, edited by Prof. Woodberry, and there is to be a Household Edition of Bayard Taylor, containing everything but the dramas and illustrated and provided with a portrait. A new Riverside Edition of Shakespeare, with Mr. Richard Grant White's notes, will contain the substance of the latest Shakespearean investigations, and Mr. Lowell's paper on Mr. White.

⁂

The company of essayists is formidable: Dr. Lyman Abbott, with "The Rights of Man," which ought to bear the motto "Not 'by Tom Paine, Sir'"; "Talks in Writing English," by Mr. Arlo Bates, whose "Tech" boys evidently keep him well supplied with new material; "Old-Fashioned Views of Modern Education," by Prof. Le Baron R. Briggs, Dean of Harvard; "Essays, Theological and Literary," by Dr. Charles Carroll Everett; Mr. Fiske's latest, and—alas!—last eschatological work, "The Life Everlasting"; "Great Epochs in Art History," by Mr. James Mason Hoppin, long the Art Professor of Yale; "Nature and Human Nature," by Mrs. Ellen Russell Emerson; "American Traits," by Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, most sympathetic of learned Germans; "Footing It in Franconia," by Mr. Bradford Torrey; "Of Business," and "Of Politics," by Mr. Richard Rogers Bowker, reprinted from "The Arts of Life"; "The Teachings of Dante," by the Rev. Charles Allen Dinsmore; these are the main body. The reserves are a four-volume Montaigne, edited by Hazlitt, with revisions by Mr. O. W. Wight, and with added biographical notes. The artillery is very well represented by Dr. Albert Weston Moore's "The Rational Basis of Orthodoxy," one of the many proofs that Calvinism is by no means aware of being as dead as the Agnostics insist that it is; "The Ethnic Trinities," by Dr. Levi Leonard Payne of Bangor Theological Seminary, and "The World Before Abraham," by Dr. Hinckley Gilbert Mitchell of Boston University.

⁂

There will be exactly a dozen holiday books. First of all Miss Repplier's cat book, "A Fireside Sphinx," with four full-page pictures and seventeen text illustrations, by Miss E. Bensall, a history of the animal from the days when Egypt worshipped her to the era of cat shows. Then come Signor Lanciani's "Tales of Old Rome," telling of new discoveries, old superstitions, confirmations of old legends, and discomfiture of skeptics, with drawings and maps supplying the blanks left in some of his former books; this, with Mr. Charles A. Cummings's "Architecture in Italy," with 500 pictures, and Mr. Charles Waldstein's "The Argive Heraeum," two great quartos, with seventy-five large pictures and 400 of lesser size, promises a feast for the antiquaries.

⁂

The late Charles Dudley Warner's "In the Levant," with twenty-four photogravures and decorative head pieces and initials will appear in one volume; Mr. Joseph Pennell has illustrated Mr. Howells's "Italian Journeys," making a companion for it, and Hawthorne's "Our Old Home," in one volume, with English photogravures, is provided for those who love England better than the Southern lands. "A Year in the Fields," selected from the works of M. John Burroughs, with twenty-four illustrations from photographs by Mr. Clifton Johnson, each one introducing Mr. Burroughs, and "Our National Parks," by Mr. John Muir, with photographs, are the nature books of the year. "Our House Boat on the Nile," by Mrs. Henry Bacon, is illustrated with twelve half-tones after designs by Mr. Henry Bacon, and describes the stretch of river between the first and second cataracts, as it was seen during a voyage prolonged through many weeks. Miss Alice M. Bacon's "Japanese Girls and Women" is to have twelve full-page illustrations in color, and fifty text pictures, all by Japanese artists.

⁂

Messrs. Page & Co. are this Winter to publish a complete set in eight of Miss Hilda Greig's novels, issued under the pseudonym of Sydney C. Grier. Miss Greig is a Bachelor of Arts of London University, and is now thirty-three years of age. She has been writing for about twenty years, but her first story was printed in 1886, and her first novel, "In Furthest Ind," in 1894. "His Excellency's English Governess" and "An Uncrowned King" appeared in 1896; "Peace with Honour" in 1897, "An Uncrowned Queen" in 1898, "Like Another Helen" in 1899, and "Kings of the East" last year. This year's story is "The Warden of the Marches." As Blackwood is the publisher in Great Britain, it seems strange that this should be the first American edition of these novels, with a single exception.

Till and Until.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I would like to ask of "Word Hunter" what authority he has for writing the sentence "continue 'til tired," (as if "'til" were a contraction of until.) I have always been under the impression that "till" is the original word and the accepted spelling, and that "until" is merely the same word with a prefixed syllable, similar to the words "to" and "unto."

Not having means of reference, a little light will be acceptable. E. KAYEM.

New York, Sept. 18, 1901.

1901

THE ALABAMA.

Her Story Told by Her Executive Officer, Capt. John M. Kell.*

At first thought it may seem a little late to summon from the vasty deep off the coast of France the spirits of the Confederate fighting cruiser, the Alabama, and her heroic crew. But the busy world, which still "understands the large hearts of heroes, the courage of present times and of all times," will always pause long enough to hear a tale of brave deeds told by one "who suffered, who was there." It is such a tale that Capt. John McIntosh Kell, who, with Admiral Raphael Semmes, fought the Alabama against a far stronger foe until her decks, covered with dead and wounded, were under water, has to tell in his "Recollections of a Naval Life."

Capt. Kell lived and died an unfaltering believer in the principles in which he had been reared in his home, in McIntosh County, Ga. He was born of fighting stock, but there was never a gentler, milder, purer-hearted man. His purposes, however, and his convictions, stood like rock. "What I have done in the strictest sense of duty," he writes in his book, which is the story of his whole life, "shall never be apologized for." And so he set himself the task, too long deferred until it lay heavy upon him in his age, to write a single but glowing page of the "truth of history," as it appeared so clear to him. Capt. Kell's first service, before graduating at Annapolis, was in the small though important operations that resulted in the conquest of California from the Mexicans in 1846. He was also a member of Commodore Perry's staff when that officer made his memorable visit to Japan in 1853.

He was wise enough, although but a midshipman—afterward master of Perry's flagship, the Mississippi—to foresee the far-reaching results of the visit to Japan. He wrote at the time, in a letter to his mother:

> "Japan cannot be conquered in a day, neither can they be converted in a generation, but as the car of civilization is now coursing the globe, Japan may ere long fall into line and traces! I am a strong advocate for the purpose of the expedition, and believe if properly conducted it will be the beginning of intercourse with that people, and lead in time to their civilization."

The portion of Capt. Kell's book that will be of most general and lasting interest is of course the part that is devoted to the cruise of the Sumter and Alabama. Capt. Semmes took charge of the Sumter at New Orleans in May of 1861, with Kell as his executive officer, and on June 21 he succeeded in running the blockade and getting into the Gulf. She was the first vessel to fly the Confederate flag on the high seas. On the third day out the Sumter captured her first prize, the Golden Rocket, and burned her. The Captain of the Golden Rocket wept at the loss of his fine ship, and the Sumter crew made up a purse for him, but this did not prevent his denouncing the crew as "pirates" when he was safely home. "This proved a shock to our unappreciated generosity," says Kell. The day after this capture the Sumter took seven American ships as prizes off the Port of Cienfuegos, Cuba.

The Sumter was soon abandoned and sold in England, after destroying seventeen American ships in six months, and it was while returning home that Capt. Semmes and Capt. Kell were ordered back to England to take charge of the mysterious "No. 290," afterward christened the Alabama. The orders to the Alabama were to "avoid all engagements with the enemy's ships of war, but to destroy all their commerce that we could in the shortest space of time." That the Confederate boat carried out in terrible earnest the latter part of their instructions is well known. Vessel after vessel was taken and burned until Semmes's destroying fires lighted the oceans from Florida to Singapore. Of the many thrilling adventures of the most successful and daring of all commerce destroyers, Capt. Kell gives a clear and readable and true story. Nothing is concealed, and no effort is made to adorn the stirring sea epic formed by the unvarnished tale of the deeds of the Alabama. As to the last adventure off Cherbourg, Capt. Kell makes the entire challenge and fight with the armored Kearsarge appear exactly as it was—chivalrous and brave, but Quixotic and unnecessary.

Admiral Semmes has left his statement that the Kearsarge continued to fire upon the Alabama after the latter had struck her colors. Capt. Kell now adds his own testimony. After the colors had been hauled down, he says, "the Kearsarge deliberately fired into us five shots." Capt. Kell's book is a valuable contribution to history, because it is a fearlessly straightforward story. The careers of the Sumter and Alabama will always serve as examples of what may be accomplished in the way of driving an enemy's commerce from the seas by a handful of daring men on a small though swift vessel. The story of how it was possible, and how it was done, may be found in Capt. Kell's book.

---

*RECOLLECTIONS OF A NAVAL LIFE, Including the Cruises of the Confederate States Steamers Sumter and Alabama. By John McIntosh Kell, Executive Officer of Sumter and Alabama. Washington, D. C.: The Neale Company. 1900.

Wall and Water Gardens.*

Miss Jekyll's name on the title page of a "garden book" is an indication of superiority. This beautiful volume is not quite so inviting to the general reader as the preceding "Home and Garden," with its fascinating suggestions of home-making after methods artistic, individual, and ingenious, but it contains a wealth of practical directions for using plants, frequently ignored in gardening, to produce beautiful effects. The author is peculiarly alive to the charm of green growth in rocky places, and she pleads for this combination in place of the ordinary terraced garden with "its profitless and quite indefensible steep banks of mown grass." Dry walling, or rough wall building without mortar where the stone of the locality is suitable, with easy, well-proportioned flights of steps, is an interesting way of treating a garden made on the hillside. Plant the rough wall with saxifrages and snapdragons and ferns and rock pinks, and with some of the many kinds of roses that tumble over walls and flower in profusion, and you will get from the result something of the same pleasure that one gets from the flower-covered, rocky coast of Cape Ann. You see your garden "up and down and in all sorts of ways, and one has a chance of seeing many lovely flowers clear against the sky, and of, perhaps, catching some sweetly scented, tiny thing like 'Dianthus fragrants' at exactly nose height and eye level, and so of enjoying its tender beauty and powerful fragrance in a way that had never before been found possible."

Miss Jekyll also considers rocky pools and lily tanks, stream gardens, and marsh and bog gardens with a view to developing their utmost possibilities of beauty, and her ideas combine adequate and practical knowledge with the exquisite taste characteristic of her work indoors and out. The plentiful illustrations are well chosen and helpful in showing the attractive aspect of places and experiments described in the text. With a little ingenuity the book can be used by American gardeners with almost as much profit as by English gardeners, nearly all the effects coming within the range of our horticultural resources.

---

*THE "COUNTRY LIFE" LIBRARY: Wall and Water Gardens. By Gertrude Jekyll. Pp. xiii.-177. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1901. $3.75.

Grant Allen's "Record of a Summer."*

This fascinating "Record of a Summer: April to October," now issued in a new edition, is more than a mere garden book. It is a scientist's record of the evolution of some of our common flowers, fruits, birds, animals, and insects, interestingly and neither too popularly nor too learnedly told. Every page is full of out-of-the-way details, so put that even the general reader, seldom possessed of accurate botanical knowledge or of wide acquaintance with natural history, lays down the volume with the feeling that his knowledge of and interest in these subjects has been deepened.

The greater number of the papers are botanical, Mr. Grant Allen, their author, trusting they may be found to contain original evolutionary views, in which aim he has been entirely successful. The papers dealing with the animal world owe much, he tells us, to Darwin, Wallace, Herbert Spencer, and Prof. Weismann, his indebtedness to such botanists as Dr. Bentham, Sir Joseph Hooker, and Prof. Sachs being also acknowledged.

The calendar begins with early Spring—primrose time and the return of the swallows. Mr. Allen points out the real identity of primrose and cowslip, their leaves being almost indistinguishable and the structure of individual flowers practically the same, differing only in arrangement on their stalks. The primrose almost always grows on a bank or slope, where its blossoms can be readily seen by bees and other fertilising insects; hence its stalk is undeveloped, each separate primrose springing by a distinct stem from a thick, short stock. The cowslip, on the other hand, growing on level ground, the common stalk is well developed so as to raise its clustered flowers high enough above the ground and the surrounding grasses to catch the eye of roving insects.

Thus it will be seen that the small differences between the two plants serve to fit each for their chosen positions. In both these flowers the centre of the corolla is a deep orange, the outside being lighter in tone. To the ordinary observer this small difference would simply be noticed as adding to or detracting from the beauty of the flower. On the other hand, the trained botanist knows that the difference in color serves in reality as a honey guide to insects.

So we find all through the pages of this book that the ordinary differences in flowers, leaves, and fruits are the results of evolution, a gradual fitting of the parts to produce the best results in the environment in which they stand, or best to fulfill the purpose for which they were intended. Trees native to wind-swept regions, for instance, will be found to have leaves divided into small opposite leaflets to preserve them from being torn by storms, while the berries of the mountain ash are very numerous and very red, so as to attract the arctic or northern birds who have keen eyes for brilliant color.

So we follow Mr. Allen as he traces the evolutionary development of some of our common fruits from the most unpromising beginnings, showing us the evolution now of this, now of the other familiar object, telling us the spines still to be found on gooseberries are due to the fact that it is a comparatively new fruit, and again describing the "American colonists" which have taken root in Europe and fast becoming a part of its flora. One or two specimens of American flowers have been found in certain sections of Europe for so long as to have set up an incipient tendency toward the evolution of a fresh species.

A good idea of Mr. Allen's methods and style, the former that of the scientific observer, is shown by the following paragraph from one of his concluding chapters, which comes with far stronger effect after a careful reading of the book, than in its present isolated position:

> It would even have been possible before the days of Columbus for a philosophical botanist of the modern type (had one then been imaginable) to have predicted the existence of the American Continent from the occurrence of so many strange plants in isolated situations on the western shores of Britain and Scandinavia. He would rightly have argued that these unfamiliar weeds, not belonging to any part of the European flora, and sometimes even differing wholly from any known family of European plants, must have come with the prevailing winds and currents from some unknown land beyond the sea. That the plants in question grew there even then is highly probable, because most of them bear every sign of great antiquity; certainly they are not likely to have been introduced by man, since the larger number are mere inconspicuous water plants, which could not come over with cultivated seeds or tubers, and which would not, of course, be deliberately planted in gardens. On the other hand, when once introduced by chance, they would be sure to gain a firm footing, because America with its enormous stretches of fresh water, in rivers, lakes, and innumerable scattered ponds, is far richer in strong and well-endowed aquatic weeds than relatively hilly and lakeless Europe.

---

*COLIN CLOUT'S CALENDAR: THE RECORD OF A SUMMER, APRIL—OCTOBER. By Grant Allen. New edition. Pp. viii.-327. London: Grant Richards. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1901. $1.25.

Elizabeth of Austria.*

Clara Tschudi, the author of several well-known lives of royal women, has added largely to her literary reputation by a charming monograph on Elizabeth, Princess of Austria and Queen of Hungary, whose tragic death at the hand of an Italian assassin a few years ago startled the whole world. The deed startled less because an Empress had fallen than because she was known to be the innocent consort of one of the most illustrious houses on the Continent of Europe. She had never exercised the faintest influence on politics, and was in entire ignorance of the plans affecting the political interest of the country.

Princess Elizabeth Amalia Eugénie, Duchess of Bavaria, a daughter of Duke Maximilian Joseph and the Duchess Ludovica, was born at Munich on Christmas Eve, 1837. Her early life was spent in the fascinating neighborhood of Possenhofen, which her father had purchased a few years before his death. Here she roamed at will, acquiring that graceful physical development for which she was distinguished.

In book learning, however, at this early period she was unusually backward, and she declared after she became Empress that she was the most ignorant Princess in Europe, for she knew nothing but the first principles of some half a dozen languages, in addition to the knowledge she had acquired while sitting on her father's knee. Notwithstanding this unpreparedness to assume the cares, responsibilities, and turbulence incident to the life of a consort to the ruler of nearly 40,000,000 of people, at the early age of sixteen she became the wife of her cousin, Emperor Francis Joseph I. He was but twenty-three. The wedding was celebrated with great magnificence at Vienna, April 24, 1854. It is said that she was the youngest, and also the loveliest, Empress that had ever graced the sceptre of the Hapsburgs. She is thus described:

> She was tall and slight, with delicate hands and feet, and her childlike features were regular and refined. A sweet smile was frequently on her lips in her happier days, her eyes were of dark blue, her complexion was fair and rosy, and a wonderful effect of beauty was produced by her abundant hair, which when down fell around her like a cloak."

Thus this beautiful youthful Empress, without experience or knowledge of the world, flushed with the confidence inspired by youth, looked forward to days of unalloyed enjoyment, but which were days of bitter disappointment, to end finally at the hand of an assassin.

The author has vividly brought out the womanly nature striving to be true to herself as well as to her husband and subjects, over whom by love, kindness, and consideration she exercised an influence of transcendent power. Her faults, whatever they may have been, she does not overlook, but condones, as proceeding from a nature that could not brook restraint, and found its chief delight in the woods and mountains.

In mature life the Empress became a close student. Clever men of her day were amazed at her store of information. Few were able to equal her in the knowledge of history, art, and science. Notwithstanding this intellectual activity, her life was one of sadness. Estrangement from her husband, ill-health, and family affliction, especially the tragic end of her son, Rudolph, heir to the throne, upon whom she lavished all the affection of a mother, notwithstanding his wayward life, all pressed heavily upon her and made life burdensome.

The end came on the 14th of September, 1898, by the dagger of the Italian Anarchist Luccheni. Her remains were placed in the crypt of the old Capuchin Church, Vienna, where repose the bodies of the Hapsburgs of many centuries.

As sad as was the life of Elizabeth, the author has introduced so much of her charming personality into the book that it has all the fascinating qualities of a novel. The volume is well printed in large type and heavy paper. A beautiful portrait in color of the Empress embellishes the work.

---

*ELIZABETH, EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA AND QUEEN OF HUNGARY. By Clara Tschudi. Authorized translation from the Norwegian by C. M. Cope. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. [illegible]. New York: E. P. Dutton. $2.

Architecture and Architects.*

Upon the completion of the first volume of this monumental work an elaborate review was written about it for THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by Mr. Henry W. Desmond, editor of The Architectural Record, which appeared in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of March 30 last. This critic said: "Architecture is slowly taking more of a place in general culture. We hope Mr. Sturgis's dictionary is both a sign and proof of this." The second volume, which deals with subjects the initial letters of which fall between E and O, would seem to give further inspiration of this hope, both pictorially and textually. The illustrations, although presented without the luxuriousness which characterizes certain European editions de luxe which have already appeared in various departments of architecture, are nevertheless true and suggestive, including, as they do, with a happy regard for the myriad phases of the topics treated of, the line drawing, the sketch, the technical plan, and the half-tone reproduction of photographs of the existing structure. The text covers in the characteristic expository and critical vein which established the excellence of the first volume a broad field, which, from many points of view, makes Volume II. the most important of the three.

Running our eye down the index, we encounter such suggestive titles as Greece, Graeco-Roman, Germany, France, Ireland, India, Japan, Mexico, Moorish, while we see that the architecture of Italy is judiciously divided into fourteen parts, including Piedmont, Liguria, Lombardy, Venetia, Tuscany, Calabria, &c. Under "Iron" we have the full history of that most important element in a modern building given, tracing its employment back to the reconstruction of the Halle au Blé, in the first decade of the nineteenth century, and thence showing its development until we find it to-day as the skeleton of the "sky-scraper" and the principal material in practical bridge construction. This topic is discussed with so much keen insight into the principles of building, showing so clearly that in iron construction, at least, the idea of utility far outran aesthetic adornment, that the mind is overwhelmed with the idea of attempting to imagine what our architecture would be to-day without iron and steel.

The six pages given to Gothic architecture may be considered by enthusiasts in this department as altogether too brief, even though the subject is supplemented with descriptions under the headings of the various countries where the Gothic was implanted and reached its most sublime expression. But Gothic is a form which has been often misapplied, misinterpreted, and woefully misunderstood even by people whose general knowledge is considerable. The fretted vault and the pointed arch do not constitute Gothic. This subject is discussed by Mr. Sturgis himself, who truly says that "the essence of Gothic architecture is in its vaulting. Throughout the earlier Middle Ages there was a constant attempt to roof the aisles and naves of churches in masonry, and various modifications of the Roman vault were made. The difficulties which were found the most nearly insuperable were in the curved aisle which was carried round the apselike end of many Romanesque churches. When, however, the idea was suggested of a rib of stone thrown in an independent arch from impost to impost, and carrying the weight of a vault which should rise from it, a solution was offered which was found to be sufficient for all the problems which might arise."

A step further and we have what is really the fundamental principle of Gothic architecture—the balance of thrusts, the diversion of dead weight—which is the only standard by which pure Gothic, whatever its outward appearance, may be judged. This definition at once sweeps away to other departments of architecture thousands of noble structures, which have been erroneously called Gothic merely because, in outward appearance, they resembled the treelike architecture of the pure Gothic monuments of the Ile de France.

---

*A DICTIONARY OF ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING—BIOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, DESCRIPTIVE. By Russell Sturgis, A. M., Ph. D., and Many Architects, Painters, Engineers, and Other Expert Writers, American and Foreign. In three volumes. Vol. II. F.-N. Royal octavo. Pp. 1,060. Fully illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. London: Macmillan & Co., Limited.

Ready Next Week

The Spinster Book

By MYRTLE REED, Author of "Love Letters of a Musician" and "Later Love Letters of a Musician." 12mo. Decorated cover. Fully illustrated. Net, $1.50. (By mail, $1.60.)

This volume of charming "studies" and opinions will delight the numerous readers who have mourned the apparent passing of the light essay. It is a work to captivate men and women, married and single.

Time and Chance

A Romance and a History: Being the Story of the Life of a Man. By ELBERT HUBBARD, author of "Little Journeys to the Homes of Famous Women," etc. 12mo. With two portraits. $1.50.

Mr. Hubbard has chosen the most promising theme of the career of the heroic, unfortunate, and spectacular John Brown. The author of "A Message to Garcia" dealing with such a subject cannot fail to arouse deep interest.

On Board a Whaler

An Adventurous Cruise through Southern Seas. By THOMAS WEST HAMMOND. 16 full-page illustrations by HARRY GEORGE BURGESS. 12mo. Net, $1.35. (By mail, $1.50.)

A thrilling narrative of personal experience.

G. P. Putnam's Sons
New York and London.

SEPT
1901

Just Published

THE RIGHT OF WAY

By
GILBERT
PARKER

Author of
"The Seats of the Mighty"
and "The Battle of the Strong."

Messrs. Harper & Brothers beg to announce that Mr. Parker's great novel is just issued to the public. They beg to say that in their judgment, from every point of view, it equals any romance they have issued in a decade. ***Illustrated. $1.50***

HARPER & BROTHERS
FRANKLIN SQUARE - - - - - - - - - - - NEW YORK CITY

LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Mr. Hall Caine's "Eternal City" has been slated with unanimous enthusiasm by nearly all the London papers. On the other hand, some of the provincial papers have praised it warmly. Mr. Caine's admirers are to be found chiefly among the religious people of the nonconformist variety. As Mr. Caine is a nonconformist his co-religionists seem to think it a matter of duty to support him. This is rather odd, especially in the case of such a book as "The Eternal City," which, in spite of its religious platitudes, must contain very much that is contrary to the convictions of the evangelical nonconformist. However, this is a matter which chiefly concerns Mr. Caine's admirers. If they can approve of the irreverent way in which Mr. Caine speaks of Christ, and of his admiration of the saintly Pope of Rome, that is their own affair.

The critical weeklies, whose opinion is certainly of much more value than the opinion of the provincial press, have ridiculed Mr. Caine's new book without mercy. The daily papers are also nearly unanimous in their condemnation of it. Nevertheless, it will sell to an extent that will soothe Mr. Caine's outraged feelings. Mr. Caine is sure of an enormous sale for any book that he may write. Hall Caine, Marie Corelli, and Silas Hocking are, judged by the test of sales, the three leading novelists of England. Doubtless they are one and all proud of being classed with one another. It would be grossly unfair to Mr. Caine to judge him exclusively by the gush and ignorance of "The Eternal City." When Mr. Caine writes of what he knows he can write in a way that is thoroughly acceptable, although he has never yet shown the slightest distinction of style. He knows his Manxmen and their ways, and he can make them live again when he paints them on his canvas. But the trouble with him is that he will persist in writing of things of which he knows nothing. He writes of Roman Catholicism, of which, according to The Pall Mall Gazette, he "knows no more than a cow knows of a clean shirt." He writes of the Derby, where he tells us that horses are weighed. He writes of a clergyman of the Church of England who is made a Bishop while he is as yet only a Deacon. He writes of hospital nurses in a way that is an intolerable libel on a most exemplary class of women. He writes of Italians and of Italian affairs, although he knows no more of the subject than the man knew of Chinese metaphysics who read about metaphysics and China in the encyclopedia, and combined his information.

Mr. Caine is distinctly on the wrong track. If he confines himself to writing about Manxmen he may yet recover some of the reputation which he has lost since he began to write of "Christians" and "Eternal Cities." Just at present the newspapers contain accounts of interviews with the great Hall Caine, in which persistent mention is made of his "great forehead" and his "burning eyes." Advertising of this sort may sell Mr. Caine's books, but is it quite worthy of a great artist?

⁂

When "The Aristocrats" was published we were told by the publisher that it was the work of the most beautiful woman in London, "which her name"—it is Mrs. Atherton. The sort of advertising to which Mrs. Atherton evidently lent her assent is decidedly worse than the sort which deals with the great brow and the burning eyes of Mr. Caine. What has the merit of her book to do with her personal beauty? The public which read "The Aristocrats" did not care a straw about the personal appearance of the author. If there is any person who bought the book because of the publisher's assurance that the author was the most beautiful woman in London, such person has a good ground for suing the publisher. Should he bring a suit pleading that he was induced to buy the book because of the publisher's representations as to the author's appearance, the latter would have to prove that Mrs. Atherton is really the most beautiful woman in London, or he would have to pay damages. Very possibly Mrs. Atherton honestly believes that she is the most beautiful woman in London, but it is not in good taste for her to permit her publisher to advertise the supposed fact. Mrs. Atherton is not a ballet girl who depends for applause on the display of shapely limbs. If she were as ugly as the portraits of Mr. George Moore the fact would have no bearing on the merit of her books. I have never seen the lady, and am not in a position to form a judgment as to her alleged beauty, but the claim that she is the most beautiful woman in London is one which probably no one but Mrs. Atherton herself would have dreamed of making.

⁂

If London publishers are bent upon sensational ways of advertising, let them follow the Hall Caine plan of disguising an advertisement as an interview. We can tolerate the interviewer who speaks of Mr. Caine's personal attractions, but were Mr. Caine himself to announce that his next novel will be the work of a man who possesses the broadest expanse of naked forehead, and the most brilliantly incandescent eyes to be found in all London, we should, to put it mildly, howl at him. Mrs. Atherton might have asked some one to interview her, and to fall into spasms of admiration over her alleged beauty, and the resulting article would have been a good advertisement, and would not have greatly shocked the public. But her announcement that she is the most beautiful woman in London is rather too much.

It is time to speak plainly in this matter. Unless publishers' advertisements are henceforth to rival those of patent medicine men, they should be made to understand that advertisements dealing with the personal beauty of authors will not be tolerated. It is bad enough to have books like those of Mrs. Atherton and Mr. Caine foisted upon an innocent public as literature. We may at least be spared comments on the beauty of the one and the burning eyes of the other.

⁂

Mr. Yeats, the Irish poet, has announced his belief in magic. If he derives any satisfaction from this belief no one will grudge it to him. It is odd that quite a number of persons, who are thoroughly convinced that spiritualism is an imposture, are, nevertheless, ready to admit that there may be something in magic. It was from people of this class, rather than from Spiritualists, that Mme. Blavatsky gained her recruits. Mr. Yeats's arguments in support of his theory that magic is a true science are not particularly convincing. But then professors of magic are not, as a rule, convincing, except to those who are anxious to be convinced. I remember Mme. Blavatsky after a good dinner, smoking her interminable cigarettes, and asserting that no one could attain to her magical powers except by the path of strict asceticism. Mr. Yeats is evidently sincere in his belief, and the article in The Monthly Review, in which he makes his profession of faith, is certainly a readable one. But we must remember that Mr. Yeats is not only a poet, but a Celtic poet, and that it is, therefore, a matter of necessity for him to be mystical above his fellows. At the same time it is not very probable that he will gain many converts to his creed. The public may find magic in his verse, but they will hardly accept the assertion that he can make his thoughts visible in corporeal form.

⁂

Mr. George Moore recently wrote a letter in reply to those who have found fault with "Sister Theresa," in which he claimed that an author is a much better judge of his own work than any critic can be. There is enough truth in this to make it plausible, but Mr. Moore forgets that there are authors and authors. I know one author whose judgment as to the merit of anything that he writes is virtually infallible. At any rate it is always sooner or later the judgment of the most capable critics. On the other hand, I know another author whose judgment as to his own work is invariably wrong. Whenever he writes anything particularly bad he is delighted with it, and when he writes some things that the foremost writer in England might own without shame, he is plunged into grief because of his utter inability to do any decent work. Very possibly Mr. Moore is one of those who are capable of forming a sound judgment as to what they have written, but it is the experience of nearly every editor that, as a rule, writers are not good judges of their own work.

⁂

Mr. Wells's new serial, in which a mermaid is the heroine, rather disappoints me. For this I am extremely sorry, for I always look forward with confidence to the pleasure which any new work of Mr. Wells is to give me. The story is certainly entertaining, but so far as it has gone the mermaid is not convincing, and in fact is a little bit tedious. Perhaps she will improve as the story goes on, but I am a little afraid that Mr. Wells has been doing too much work and is too tired to do full justice to himself. Still I may be entirely mistaken. Because the mermaid does not strongly appeal to me is no reason why she should not appeal to others, and it may very well turn out that Mr. Wells's new story will please the public better than anything that he has yet done. I am sure that I hope it will.

⁂

Dr. Conan Doyle's "Hound of the Baskervilles" improves with the second installment and promises unusually well. There is a fine suggestion of the weird and appalling in the title, especially after one has read the opening chapters of the story. I fancy that Dr. Doyle will make an excellent story out of his new subject, in spite of his resurrection of Sherlock Holmes.

⁂

Does any one remember the classical stories that we used to read in our college days in the hope of learning what manner of people the Greeks and Romans really were? Probably the most oppressive of these was a book entitled "Charicles," and written by some particularly tedious German, whose name I have forgotten. There were quite a number of books of the same sort, but beyond giving one the impression that no Roman could speak to another without prefacing his remarks with "What, ho! my Balbus!" they have left nothing in my memory. Mr. Duffield Osborne's "The Lion's Brood" belongs at first sight to the same class of books, but if it is read with some little care it will reward the reader, who will discover that on the whole it is a clever work. The Lion's Brood are the sons of Hamilcar, of whom Hannibal was the greatest, and Mr. Osborne's study of the great commander and of his Italian campaigns is not only full of information, but it can be read without the feeling that one is laboriously improving one's mind.

⁂

Another clever book is Mr. Eden Phillpotts's collection of stories entitled "The Striking Hours." They are Dartmoor stories, and they give us portraits of Dartmoor peasants that are vivid and distinctly artistic. Mr. Phillpotts is at his best in these stories, and those who know know that this is no slight praise. W. L. ALDEN.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds mostly easterly and fresh.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,133. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1901.—Twenty Pages and Magazine Supplement. PRICE THREE CENTS.

A GLOOMY WEEK FOR ENGLAND

Disasters on Sea and Land Cause Mourning for Her Own Sake.

NEW LIFE IN THE BOER WAR

Englishmen Now United in the Idea of Winning at All Costs.

The Pope's Anti-Anarchic Utterances Analyzed — Pro-Americanism Growing in England—The Passing of Russian Autocracy Predicted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Few weeks recently have been more dismal for Englishmen at home and abroad than that now closing. From the Continent comes the sound of cymbals and of rejoicing peoples, even though the sorrow which has befallen us has cast a shadow over the gorgeous ceremonials; but England, which has been positively mourning and full of sympathy for your Republic, has had to mourn for its own share of afflictions.

In ordinary times such a deplorable disaster as the loss of the Cobra would have excited much more talk; but the wreck of that costly new war vessel and the loss of sixty lives was only one of the tragic incidents of the week. The worst news comes from the seat of war, where the Boers' answer to the proclamation of Lord Kitchener is prompt and potent. It is strange that this new proof of the continued efficiency of the Boers in the field seems to surprise the multitude. The Boer victories, on two successive days, with the loss of valuable lives and many prisoners taken, coincident with the serious labor riot in Grimsby, which has been fermenting for a long time, and the general dread of Anarchy now in evidence, to say nothing of the persistent rumors of the sale of more British ships to Americans, inspire remarks in the Opposition papers on the "regrettable incidents" in South Africa that are both pointed and severe, while the Conservative Mail continues its righteous criticisms, and the stanchest Government organs can find little excuse for the authors of the failures.

⁂

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

There is no further talk now about droves of Boers coming in with flags of truce to surrender, and there is no reasonable doubt that the war, such as it is, will be prolonged another year unless the Government takes steps not hitherto planned.

Only a few weeks ago talk was sanguine of the removal of 70,000 troops from South Africa, with the resultant lifting of so much financial burden from the country. Then the optimists of Lombard Street did not believe that another large Government loan would be required before the end of the year. Now it seems likely that we shall hear before many weeks a demand for more funds.

One thing is sure, and that is that Englishmen, whatever their party, believe that the time is past for economizing in the prosecution of the war and that nothing more is likely to be done "on the cheap."

The complaint is made to-day that the public knows too little about what is actually going on in South Africa, while the Ministers from first to last have lacked a settled purpose. In these circumstances Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's letter given out this morning reaffirming his belief that the conquered territories must be permanently annexed seems unwise politics from his own point of view, and somewhat untimely and irrelevant at this time, as are also the British criticisms on the results of the recent German, Austrian, and French military manouvres, for, although it is undoubted, speaking generally, that the best soldiers in the world to-day are those training with a natural aptitude in Great Britain and the United States, as the English critics are now declaring, still when a commander of the fame and experience of Lord Kitchener finds himself unable to conquer a handful of guerilla Boers on the veldt, wisdom counsels silence.

⁂

THE POPE ON ANTI-CATHOLICISM.

The Pope's address in the Vatican to some Italian Bishops, the report of which has leaked out through a Vienna ecclesiastical newsletter, is likely to cause some hostile comment because of its terms. The authenticity of the report, however, is undoubted, even though its publication may be held to do more harm than good. The attitude of the Roman Catholic Church toward all the forces that are anti-Catholic is sufficiently well understood, while the leading Nonconformist organ here, The British Weekly, takes up the same subject and reaches practically the same conclusion from its own point of view—that civilization as at present constituted by the pseudo education of public opinion is powerless in the face of anarchistic growth, the only hope being that the whole world may emulate the spirit of Christ and invite a renewal of Christian rule.

The Pope's words, therefore, which seem harsh as reported in public print, must be taken purely as religious and from a churchly point of view.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

⁂

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

The fear that President Roosevelt may prove an enemy to England has somewhat subsided, and there are many columns of appreciation of the President, his career, and character, published this week, for the most part, exceedingly well informed. The idea that England must make some concession to the United States in the matter of the canal, as suggested in an interview with Lord Pauncefote a month or so ago, was promptly repudiated.

But to-day The Spectator urges Britons not to stand in their own light and talk big about the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and adds: "If we meant really to stand out and to fight America over the canal question there might be some sense to our present attitude, but in that case we ought to be busy. All the Chancelleries are getting up a coalition against American claims in regard to the Monroe doctrine, but it is needless to say that all England repudiates such a Machiavellian idea with the utmost indignation."

The article goes on to say that England intends to remain friends with America and not encourage her secret enemies on this side of the Atlantic. It asks if it is not worth while for England to get the benefit of her friendliness, while the general outburst of national feeling for America affords a unique opportunity to settle the canal question on a sound and sensible basis; by giving America a free hand on the Isthmus the indirect advantage gained by England would not be small. It even goes so far as to advise a formal and clear acceptance of the Monroe doctrine as a declaration by which England means to abide, but suggests, however, that a short, practical, and acceptable agreement may already have been arrived at between the two Governments.

⁂

RUSSIA'S GLORY.

Russia's glory is shining all over Europe to-day, and the Continental newspapers have few other topics than the benefit of an alliance with her and the possible and impossible meaning of the Czar's meeting with other great rulers. But from the Near East and the Far East come tales every day of Russia's outreaching and prompt seizure of every little advantage, commercial, diplomatic, naval, and military.

There is yet another side to this picture. Russo-Chinese banks, naval stations, and new colonies are not everything, as one cynic remarked the other day. The empire which is perpetually lacking money, is looking for new loans on the most advantageous terms, while the internal disorders and other complications in that unwieldy territory are believed to be reaching a crisis. There are not lacking students in international politics who say that the days of Russian autocracy are numbered, and that a constitutional Russia, with De Witte, the present Minister of Finance, as Premier, may be realized in the lifetime of the present generation.

University uprisings have now paralyzed the whole national life and the small concessions made are powerless to arrest the political movements they have set afoot. The recall of the convicted students sent to regiments, in imitation of the worst days of Russian despotism, is merely a confession of the weakness of heart of the Government; on the other hand, the retaliatory measures inflicted upon discontented labor and the muddle of the financial and industrial policy of the Empire cause increasing trouble.

The report that the Czar after one year's further trial of the present measures will resort to terrorism is not believed, and the foremost French critic declares that the present transition period must inevitably lead to the establishment of a constitutional Government and the dawn of a new era.

⁂

SMALLPOX IN LONDON.

While there has been no real scare of smallpox in London this Autumn, the figures from day to day have showed sufficient cause for alarm in certain neighborhoods. Bernard Shaw, the novelist, is out to-day with a letter in The Times showing that the Parish of St. Pancras, and with it all London, is heading straight toward a smallpox epidemic next year.

Mr. Shaw, of course, is an anti-vaccinationist, as the law here compels vaccination, and he declares that, although severely vaccinated twenty years ago, he caught smallpox that very year. But what he says about the overcrowded and unsanitary conditions of such a neighborhood as St. Pancros is perfectly true.

In conclusion Mr. Shaw says that if he were permitted to edit The Times for three weeks he could effectively wake up the local Government.

E. A. DITHMAR.

VESSEL'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Captain Says While at Anchor in the Arctic Regions It Was Struck by an Iceberg.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 21.—Capt. Hayes of the schooner Admiral Dewey, which arrived from the arctic this morning, says he had a very narrow escape from being crushed by a mammoth iceberg. Capt. Hayes went as far north as latitude 59 in the Davis Straits. He says such fields of ice and icebergs rarely have been seen by Gloucester fishermen. Some of the bergs were of tremendous size.

On the night of July 22, according to his story, while the vessel was at anchor and the crew were below in their berths, the vessel was struck by an enormous wall of ice, which was about 100 feet long and 250 feet wide. The impact of ice was so great that the sleeping crew were thrown violently from their berths to the floor.

The crew mustered hastily on deck, and every effort was put forth to rescue the vessel. Wind and tide forced the ice on the vessel, and there was imminent danger that it might disintegrate in huge masses and crush vessel and crew. At dawn the anchor was cut and the vessel freed.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

Hotel Hygeia closes season October 15th. Hotel Chamberlin opens Fall and Winter season same date. Both these great hotels now owned and operated by the Old Point Comfort Improvement Co., Fort Monroe, Va.—Adv.

CRESCEUS WON BIG RACE

Champion Trotter Defeats The Abbot for $20,000 Purse.

CONTEST TOOK FOUR HEATS

Great Stallion Dropped Second to Scannell's Gelding, Who Broke Repeatedly in Others.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 21.—The great stallion Cresceus (2:02¼) obtained a firmer grasp on his crown as king of trotters by defeating his only rival, The Abbot, (2:03¾,) on the Readville track to-day in three out of four heats. The two fastest trotters in the world raced for a twenty-thousand-dollar purse offered by Thomas W. Lawson, and the money which the 12,000 people paid to see the race all went to a well-known local charity. The weather was perfect, but the track was very heavy from the recent rains, although it looked fast, and so no records were broken or even approached. In fact, the fastest time, that for the last heat, was only 2:07¾.

The race was disappointing to a large majority of the crowd and seemed to lead to the conclusion that The Abbot has not recovered from his sickness of last Spring. For practically the first time in his career on the turf the gelding broke repeatedly and lost valuable distance. In the very first heat he went off his feet before reaching the first turn and was ten lengths behind at the finish. He managed to keep steady in the second, and, to the delight of the crowd, passed Cresceus at the half mile and won by half a length. In the third, however, another break came just after the start, and the Scannell horse barely saved his distance at the finish. Finally toe weights were resorted to. While they apparently steadied The Abbot, at the same time they tired him so that when the moment came for the supreme effort in the final dash for the wire in the last heat, exhausted nature rebelled and Cresceus won the heat and race by several lengths.

George H. Ketcham, the owner and driver of Cresceus, while naturally delighted with the result, admitted that his horse was not in proper shape, and that he lost the second heat because he did not stir Cresceus up in the first half mile to the realization that there was a race on. When it was all over and The Abbot was being led back to the stable, John J. Scannell, his owner, said that the best horse had won. He added that the track was wretched. He took the defeat, however, with great good nature. The third interested party in to-day's great event, Thomas W. Lawson, smiled cynically, and said it looked like a race between "busted horses." He also pointed out that the time was slower than in yesterday's race between Lord Derby and Boralma.

GREAT TROTTERS' STRUGGLE.

It was early in the afternoon when the two great trotters came out for their first heat. Ketcham had won the toss and the pole, and after scoring three times, the word was finally given and away they went, with Cresceus in the lead. In the scoring The Abbot had acted badly, so that few were surprised when at the turn he suddenly went into the air in a bad break. By hard work Geers got him back on his feet, but by this time Cresceus was a dozen lengths to the good. It looked like a hopeless race for The Abbot in that heat; in fact, at one time it seemed as if Cresceus might be able to shut out the Scannell horse and win the big purse then and there, but Geers managed to move up a little, and at the half was only ten lengths behind. This distance was still further reduced by the time the three-quarter pole was passed, and at the turn into the stretch The Abbot was safe. Geers made no attempt to push his horse further, so Cresceus won the first heat by ten lengths.

The second heat proved intensely exciting, for this time The Abbot kept his feet, although as usual Cresceus went out at the start and again led at the turn. At the quarter pole he was a length to the good, and increased this distance to two lengths at the three-eighths. Then Geers began to drive and rapidly cut down the distance to a length, half a length, a quarter of a length, until just after the two swept by the half-mile pole The Abbot dashed ahead and for the first time took the lead and the pole. The crowd, which all along seemed to favor The Abbot, was frantic. Geers made the lead two lengths, and then three, and so the flyers entered the stretch. Ketcham gave the big chstnut the severest punishment he had ever undergone at this point, and, smarting under the stinging blows of the whip, Cresceus dashed after The Abbot. Geers touched his horse lightly with the whip only twice, and it was just enough to keep Cresceus from winning, The Abbot getting the heat by half a length.

In the third heat The Abbot again acted badly, and the two horses scored five times before they got the word. Ketcham kept sending Cresceus out ahead with the apparent intention of getting The Abbot off his feet. He succeeded so well that when they finally got the word The Abbot broke just as the starter gave the word, but too late for the horses to be recalled. Again Cresceus sped out ahead and was around the turn before The Abbot had even started in the race. This time it looked as if Ketcham's ruse had won. He drove Cresceus like the wind and was over fifty yards in the lead at the half. But Geers did not despair, and he once more sent The Abbot along and managed to get well within the distance flag when Cresceus passed under the wire, a heat winner by nearly forty yards.

Before the fourth heat was called two-ounce toe weights were put on The Abbot's fore feet, in order to steady him. Both drivers came to the conclusion that the track was too heavy near the pole for fast work, so both horses were started well up on the outside of the track. They only scored twice, in neither of which did The Abbot break, which gave confidence to his fo'lowers. At the word Cresceus immediately went out in front and was three lengths to the good at the quarter pole. For a few hundred yards The Abbot trailed along behind, but before the half was reached he began to draw up, and was only two lengths behind at that point. Foot by foot the Scannell horse cut down Cresceus's lead until, at the five-eighths pole, the two were racing along on even terms, to the wild delight of the crowd. At the three-quarters The Abbot was in the lead, but he could not get far enough ahead to take the pole, which Cresceus kept to the finish. The brush around the turn took all the go out of The Abbot, and when, at the head of the stretch, Cresceus came up even, Geers found his horse exhausted. Then the big chestnut dashed away from the struggling gelding, and it was a relief to see Geers finally pull up and allow Cresceus to win the heat, and one of the largest purses ever offered, by a good six lengths. The summary:

Special Match.—Trotting; purse $20,000.
Cresceus, ch. h., Robert McGregor-Mabel, by Mambrino Howard, (Ketcham)..........1 2 1 1
The Abbott, b. g., Chimes-Nettie King, by Mambrino King, (Geers)..........2 1 2 2
Time by quarters.—First heart, 32¾; 1:05; 1:38¼; 2:10¼. Second heat, 32¾; 1:04¾; 1:36; 2:08¼. Third heat, 32; 1:04¼; 1:38; 2:09¼. Fourth heat, 32; 1:03¾; 1:35¼; 2:07¾.

Maine Women Become Mormons.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Sept. 21.—All Summer a band of Mormon elders has been touring Maine, seeking converts to their faith, and the results of their missionary work were seen on Thursday, when they left the State for Salt Lake City, accompanied by thirty converts—women from all parts of the State. Most of these women are rather elderly spinsters, who seemed pleased with the prospect of life in Utah. The elders, who have not been received cordially here, seemed glad to get out of Maine.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

Race of the Australian-London Mail is graphically described in No. 11, New York Central's "Four-Track Series." Every person interested in the growth of our commerce should read it. Sent free on receipt of two-cent stamp by General Passenger Agent, New York Central, New York.—Adv.

WILLARD'S AMERICAN TOUR.

English Actor to be Seen in New Play by Parker—"Sherlock Holmes" Fills London Lyceum.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—E. S. Willard, who has been a prominent figure in London all the season, begins an American tour in Montreal Oct. 21, with a new play by Louis Parker called "The Cardinal," in which Willard will act the rôle of Giovanni de Medici, Lorenzo's son, who was Cardinal and Pope with the title of Leo X. Many historical personages figure in the action.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Melodrama and farce evidently meet the popular taste of the metropolis, as twenty-two of London's playhouses are at present devoted thereto.

Among the former "Sherlock Holmes" has a prominent place. In spite of the hostility on the first night, William Gillette's play seems to have settled down into a distinct financial success. The Lyceum is filled nightly, and the advance bookings exceed those for "Robespierre." Seats are now being bought for the middle of November.

T. P. O'Connor's wife, who is an American, made her début in the provinces Monday as Mrs. Withers in her play "A Lady from Texas," and scored considerable success.

Arthur W. Pinero's new play, "Iris," was successfully produced at the Garrick Theatre to-night. The play is modeled somewhat on the lines of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," and illustrates brutally, yet dramatically, the victory of money over love. Fay Davis, Oscar Asche, and Dion Boucicault performed the leading parts. A large house greeted the production of the play.

MRS. McKINLEY NOT SO WELL.

Dr. Rixey Says There Should Not Be Too Much Confidence—Grief Crushing Her.

CANTON, Sept. 21.—Mrs. McKinley was one of the first at the house on Market Street to arise to-day. She said she had enjoyed a good sleep, and that she felt better than at any time since her husband was shot. In the morning Mrs. McKinley went for a short drive, accompanied by Dr. Rixey and Mrs. Barber. On their return Dr. Rixey said:

"I do not feel so confident as earlier this week. Mrs. McKinley's grief is crushing her, though she is bearing up bravely and doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. However, too much encouragement should not be taken at this early day."

When Mrs. McKinley first looked out her window to-day she saw the guards on patrol in front of her house. Directing a maid to call Dr. Rixey she asked him to have the guards removed.

"I do not need them," she said. "They are unnecessary."

Therefore, five minutes later the only sentinel on duty was a gardener from the White House, who was raking brown leaves from the broad lawn.

There has been no material change in the condition of Mrs. McKinley during the day. Those about her say that she is holding her own, and that that is as much as can be expected. To correct an impression that has gone out in some quarters, Dr. Rixey to-night authorized this statement:

"Mrs. McKinley is not being kept up on opiates or other artificial stimulation."

Crowds continue to visit the church, the Court House, and the cemetery. The Court House will be kept open Sunday to accommodate the people.

MUST QUIT LABOR UNIONS.

Lehigh Valley Coal Company Orders Its Principal Employes to Resign from Their Organizations.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 21.—The Yehigh Valley Coal Company to-day made a move which may lead to serious trouble with its workers. It was an order to all the fire bosses, foremen, stable bosses, and men in positions of responsibility that they would have to leave the unions to which they belong or else give up their positions with the company. They are given a month in which to do this.

The United Mine Workers claim that the company is forcing the issue of a strike upon the union, and that the men who belong to the mine workers' union will be given the support of the organization.

The notice was a verbal one, given through the mine Superintendents, and the coal company officials say it is only intended for the men who are in positions of responsibility. The Mine Workers say, however, that the order is aimed at all men who are employed at a monthly wage, firemen, engineers, stablemen, and other company hands, many of whom were notified by their bosses that they would have to give up their unions or the jobs.

A meeting of the firemen and engineers is to be held to-morrow to discuss the matter. The firemen and engineers say that their unions will stand by them, and that, if necessary, they will again go on strike.

Inquiry at the offices of the officials of the Susquehanna Coal Company, the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and the Temple Coal and Iron Company revealed the fact that these companies had not yet issued similar orders.

DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND GIRL.

Is an Earnest Pupil at Perkin's Institution in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—One of the new pupils in the Perkin Institution, which resumed its activity to-day, is Marian Rostron, a little auburn-haired girl of twelve from Fall River, who is blind, deaf, and dumb.

It meant something of a sacrifice to open the doors to this girl, for every child who is so helpless needs the entire attention of a teacher. The child, in reality, occupies the time that could have been used by three. But the seriousness and importance of these cases are fully appreciated by Mr. Anagnos.

Until seven years of age Marian attended public school, but gradually her powers of sight and hearing failed, and it has been five years since she has had any intellectual training.

To-day there was no more earnest pupil. As she laboriously bent to the task, every time her teacher patted her hand in approval she laughed. Miss L. Mabel Forbush, a graduate of the State Normal School at Framingham, is her eyes, ears, and voice. Marian's facial expression indicates that she has a sweet and amiable disposition and is quite as full of fun as the average girl. She has a fine physique.

There are now five blind, deaf, and dumb pupils at the institution, Thomas Stringer, Elizabeth Robbin, Edith Thomas, Cora Crocker, and Marian Rostron.

WOMAN REPORTED KIDNAPPED.

It was learned early this morning at Police Headquarters that Deputy Commissioner Devery a few hours before had sent out a "confidential alarm" for a woman alleged to have been kidnapped from her home in the vicinity of Gramercy Park.

The Sergeant in charge declined to say anything whatever about the case except that "the Chief," as they call Devery, had sent the alarm out and left orders that it be kept secret. The name of the woman and her address could not be learned.

Frost in Rockland County.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Frost visited some parts of Rockland County this morning. It is the earliest visitation for years.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

The Fall River line steamer PLYMOUTH and Norwich line steamer CITY OF LOWELL will attend yacht races commencing September 26. Tickets $5; limited number. See adv.—Adv.

BOROUGH AND COUNTY CONFERENCE ACTION

A Tentative Anti-Tammany Ticket Drawn Up.

SETH LOW HERE, BUT RETICENT

Grout Willing to Run for Controller—President of Aldermanic Board Not Yet Selected by Committee of Eighteen.

There were three features to the anti-Tammany situation as it developed yesterday. One was the meeting of the conferrees of the anti-Tammany borough and county organizations to frame a tentative borough and county ticket; the second was the meeting of the Committee of Eighteen of the anti-Tammany organization to practically complete the city ticket by agreeing upon a name for President of the Board of Aldermen, and the third was the return to the city of Seth Low, who has been agreed upon by the General Conference Committee as the anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor.

The borough and county conference partially succeeded in framing a ticket, names being put forth for all the offices, but in some cases no positive choice was indicated, several names being mentioned. The Committee of Eighteen was not able to decide upon even a tentative nominee for President of the Board of Aldermen and adjourned until Monday. As for Mr. Low, he threw no light upon his purposes. He came home as a seeker after light, and said he would make no statement as to whether or not he would accept the anti-Tammany nomination until he had been fully informed upon all the details of the situation.

The borough and county conference broadened the impression that complete harmony between the organizations antagonistic to Tammany may not be attained. Only six of the fifteen organizations formed for the purpose of ousting Tammany from power were represented. The representatives of the City Democracy, whose strong displeasure with the way things were going, was so openly manifested at Friday's conferences that their bolt was prophesied, were not in attendance. Neither were the representatives of the German-American Reform Union. Strong efforts were made before the assembling of the conference to bring into line Mr. O'Brien of the City Democracy and his associates, and Mr. Ridder of the German-American Union and his associates, but the efforts were unsuccessful.

The Republican County Committee was represented at the conference by Robert C. Morris, William H. Ten Eyck, Fred S. Gibbs, Henry S. Burrill, and Cornelius Van Cott; the Citizens' Union by E. R. L. Gould, T. C. Huntington, James L. Brown, James B. Reynolds, Calvin Tompkins, and Fielding L. Marshall; the Greater New York Democracy by John C. Sheehan, Matthew P. Breen, and William Hepburn Russell; the German-American Municipal League by George H. Davis; the German-American Republican County Committee by Gustav Scholer, and the Independent Democracy by John P. Kelly. The conference began at 11 o'clock, and it was 3 o'clock before the labors of the conferees were completed.

THE TENTATIVE TICKET.

The tentative ticket, as agreed upon, is as follows:

PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN—Jacob A. Cantor, (Ind. Dem.)

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT, (four to be chosen)—Morgan J. O'Brien, (Dem.;) James A. Blanchard, (Rep.;) John Proctor Clarke, (Rep.;) Everett P. Wheeler, (Ind. Dem.;) Rastus S. Ransom, (Ind. Dem.)

JUSTICES OF THE CITY COURT, (two)—Samuel Seabury, (Ind. Dem.;) George C. Schurrman, (Ind. Dem.)

SHERIFF—Thomas L. Hamilton, (Rep.;) Hugh Bonner, (Ind. Dem.)

COUNTY CLERK—Richard Wienacht, (Ind. Dem.;) Paul Goepel, (Rep.;) John P. Kelly, (Ind. Dem.)

REGISTER—William Whittaker, (Ind. Dem.;) John H. J. Ronner, (Ind. Dem.;) S. Stanwood Menken, (Dem.;) Louis Munzinger, (Dem.)

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—William Travers Jerome, (Ind. Dem.;) Thomas Allison, (Rep.;) Frederick B. House, (Ind. Dem.)

CORONERS, (four to be chosen)—James E. March, (Rep.;) Dr. Gustav Scholer, (Rep.;) John J. Kern, (Ind. Dem.;) Dr. E. C. Gilbert, (Ind. Dem.;) Nicholas R. Brown, (Ind. Dem.;) Dr. S. Goldenkranz, (C. U.;) Thomas Fitzpatrick, (Dem.;) William H. Huber Brookfield, (Rep.;) Dr. A. J. Riedel, (Dem.;) Dr. Theodore K. Tuthill, (Rep.)

The conference will meet again Monday, when the ticket will be put in final shape, so as to be ready for submission to the Borough and County Conventions Wednesday night for ratification.

Among the prominent lawyers who have been mentioned as candidates for Supreme Court Justice on the anti-Tammany ticket is John Frankenheimer. Mr. Frankenheimer is a man of much practical knowledge and large experience. He is a graduate of Cornell University, class of 1873, and received his degree of LL. B. from Columbia Law School in 1875. He has practiced law in this city since 1878. He was a member of the Bar Association's committee to oppose the election of Judge Maynard to the Court of Appeals. He was one of the leaders of the movement of the Reform Democracy which nominated Everett P. Wheeler against David B. Hill. He has been a Trustee of the Society for Ethical Culture for many years. As an active member of the Social Reform Club he has been interested in labor movements and has always been deeply interested in the administration of the city's and county's affairs.

The absence from the conference of the representatives of the German-American Reform Union and the City Democracy is believed to have had influence in the selection made. It is the avowed desire of those who took part in the conference to conciliate these two dissatisfied elements if it be possible to do so by reasonable concession. The selection of Richard Weinacht for the office of County Clerk was said to be a peace offering to Herman Ridder, and the suggestion of Hugh Bonner for Sheriff was for the purpose of placating ex-Sheriff O'Brien and the representatives of the City Democracy. But it is regarded as doubtful if these peace offerings will bring either Mr. Ridder or Mr. O'Brien back into camp, the trouble with them being their deep-rooted opposition to the nomination of Seth Low for Mayor.

The ticket for borough and county offices represents other concessions than those mentioned. The nomination of Jacob A. Cantor for President of the Borough was not in response to any spontaneous feeling in his favor, but upon the positive demand of John C. Sheehan and William Hepburn Russell, who insisted that it would be impossible to hold the Sheehan Democracy, or even a part of it, in line for Mr. Low unless the nomination for the Presidency of the borough was conceded to Mr. Cantor. It was because of the form of their demand that Mr. Cantor's name was the only name put forward for Borough President. His nomination is necessary to the support of the Sheehan Democracy for the ticket.

While Hugh Bonner was named as one of the choices of the conference for Sheriff, his friends doubt whether he will accept, for the reason that by doing so he would forfeit his Fire Department pension.

OPPOSED TO MORGAN J. O'BRIEN.

The Platt Republicans in the conference are reported to have opposed the nomination of Morgan J. O'Brien for one of the Supreme Court Judgeships. The argument used against him was that he had been elected to his present position of Supreme Court Justice as a nominee of Tammany Hall. It was quietly whispered about that one reason why it was desired to put Justice O'Brien on the anti-Tammany ticket was to get him out of the way as an available Tammany candidate for Mayor. While their sources of information may not be of the best, there are several of the anti-Tammany conferees who assert that Mr. Croker has been seriously considering Justice O'Brien for the first place on the Tammany ticket. His selection by the conference was forced by the Citizens' Union delegates, who said they were obligated by resolutions adopted three months ago to press his nomination.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

When the name of Justice Jerome was brought out for District Attorney there was some opposition to him from Republicans, but it was said to have been of rather a timid character. The objection made was that Justice Jerome's manner of conducting the anti-poolroom crusade was not altogether becoming to one in his position. Attention, however, was called to the fact that but for Justice Jerome's activity the anti-Tammany fight would not be nearly so opulent in issues as it now is.

The members of the Conference Committee seemed to be fairly well pleased with their work, and to be confident that from the list of candidates as it now stands a winning ticket can be nominated.

Mr. E. R. L. Gould, who presided, and who is also the Treasurer of the Citizens' Union, seemed in a happy frame of mind over the anti-Tammany prospects.

"There ought not to be much difficulty in electing Mr. Low," he said. "When he ran before the anti-Tammany forces were disunited. Now they are united, and with comparatively slight exception, harmoniously united. Those who have not yet given full adhesion are naturally disappointetd that an independent Democrat was not selected as standard bearer. But when leaders and voters calmly consider the alternative with which they are confronted it seems to me that no matter how keen the disappointment, they must, if their desire for decent city government be sincere, support the conference nominee, especially when the character and record of the nominee are of the quality of Mr. Low's.

"Four years ago the Tammany party represented the 'outs,' and people had had time to forget in part their conduct while in office. Now Tammany has had its opportunity for four years, and has made use of it in characteristic fashion. Its misdoings are fresh in the public mind, and many a voter whose conscience slumbered in 1897 is brought face to face with a clearly defined issue which he cannot shirk.

"Finally, the last few weeks have furnished evidence of Mr. Croker's waning power. His apparent uncertainty about Devery, the defeat of his henchmen in the Second and Thirty-first Assembly Districts, and the fact that Coler may be forced upon him, all go to show that the boss's hold upon the organization is not what it once was. There could be no surer evidence of the passing of Croker than the nomination of Coler by Tammany Hall. Given Coler's past, his opposition to spoils measures, his racy compliments to political bosses, if Mr. Croker consents to the nomination of Mr. Coler the public will find but one explanation, namely, that Mr. Croker is too weak to prevent it."

MEETING OF THE EIGHTEEN.

The Committee of Eighteen meeting was held at 3 o'clock at the Citizens' Union headquarters to make a selection for President of the Board of Aldermen. After a short discussion it was evident that there was no available man in sight of whose acceptance the committee could feel sure, and it was decided to adjourn until Monday. Three new names were brought up for this place—Hubert L. Cillis, C. V. Farnis, and Arthur Von Briesen. There was further talk about Mr. Oscar Straus, but the impression prevailed quite generally that there was little probability that Mr. Straus could be induced to accept. Hubert L. Cillis is the Vice President of the Germania Life Insurance Company, and an ex-President of the Liederkranz Society. Some of his friends who heard after the conference that his name had been suggested, expressed the opinion that Mr. Cillis would see no inducement in the office of President of the Board of Aldermen to surrender the position he now holds.

It was said by some of the conferrees that strong efforts would be made to persuade Arthur Von Briesen to accept the nomination. Mr. Von Briesen is the President of the Legal Aid Society.

Seth Low, who arrived at 3 o'clock, from his Summer vacation at Northeast Harbor, Me., was met at the New York Central Station, but refused to be interviewed, pleading ignorance of the detatils of the situation and saying he did not care to make any statement until fully informed. Mr. Low was accompanied by Mrs. Low and his private secretary, Mr. Bebee. The three entered a carriage and were driven to Mr. Low's home on the southwest corner of Sixty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue.

After looking over his voluminous mail, Mr. Low called up Col. Willis Ogden, Chairman of the Anti-Tammany Conference Committee, and asked him to come out to the house. Col. Ogden reached the Low mansion about 4 o'clock, and was in conference with Mr. Low for a half hour or more. They went over the whole situation fully.

While they were conferring several newspaper men called, and to them Mr. Low sent word through his private secretary, Mr. Bebee, that he would have nothing to say for the present.

Col. Ogden was seen as he left Mr. Low's house, and he was asked if Mr. Low had made up his mind as to whether he would accept the anti-Tammany nomination. Col. Ogden said:

"It is too early for him to say anything about that yet, as you can readily appreciate. Mr. Low has not yet received the nomination. Besides, he was, on arriving this afternoon, ignorant of the details of the situation. He called me up by telephone and requested me to come out to post him. I do not think he is likely to add anything to what he has already said until after the conventions meet."

"How did he like the nomination of Edward M. Grout for Controller?"

"He expressed himself as very well pleased with it indeed. He thinks Mr. Grout is an excellent man and will make a strong candidate."

In the evening President Morris of the Republican County Committee called on Mr. Low and had a conference with him that lasted half an hour. When he emerged from Mr. Low's house Mr. Morris appeared to be well pleased with the results of his interview, but he would not say what the trend of his conversation with Mr. Low had been, or whether Mr. Low had given any intimation as to whether he would accept the nomination.

After Mr. Morris's departure Mr. Low reiterated that at present he would say nothing about his nomination.

MR. GROUT WILL ACCEPT.

Mr. Grout announced yesterday that he will accept the nomination for Controller if Mr. Low consents to head the ticket. While he was a Democrat and Mr. Low a Republican, he said, the supreme issue was the defeat of Tammany and the securing of a clean administration of city affairs. "The last four years have shown that New York will not get an honest administration from Tammany Hall," he said. "The leaders of the Kings County Democracy have been aware of my views on this matter for a year past."

The selection of Mr. Grout was something of a surprise in Brooklyn. It was, however, generally approved by Republicans and independent Democrats. There were indications that Willoughby Street was much disturbed over his selection. The leaders gathered early at the auction room and discussed the matter. Ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran leader, affected to make light of it. He was asked if the selection surprised him.

"Surprise me!" he exclaimed. "Why, I haven't had a surprise in ten years. If they have picked Mr. Grout out to run for Controller, I guess nobody is trying to stop him."

"Mr. Grout," said James Shevlin, Mr. McLaughlin's "right-hand man," "was given the nomination for Borough President because he asked for it. If he thinks that his present position is a proper return for the support he received from the Democratic Party, I guess no one will take the trouble to disagree with him."

The borough nominations in Brooklyn will not be taken up until Thursday, at the request of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who will not be able to attend a Brooklyn meeting before that time owing to engagements in Manhattan. When asked yesterday who he thought would be nominated for Borough President, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said:

"I am inclined to think the nomination will go to Rufus L. Scott, the Chairman of the Brooklyn Democratic Executive Committee. Inasmuch as we have a Republican at the head of the ticket, I am of the opinion that this nomination ought to be given to a Democrat, and I believe Mr. Scott will be the man."

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

WITNESSES DISAGREE IN SCHLEY INQUIRY

Varying Testimony as to the Blockade at Santiago.

TEXAS INJURED IN COALING.

Judge Advocate Lemley Objects to Effort to Compare Sampson and Schley's Arrangements.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—It was clearly shown at to-day's session of the Schley court that the Navy Department will vigorously resist any effort to bring the question of Rear Admiral Sampson's conduct into the inquiry. The great legal battle of the case will be over the question whether Sampson's conduct is relevent and whether his way of conducting the campaign can be compared with Schley's.

This was brought out when Mr. Wilson of counsel for Schley attempted to ask a witness what changes Rear Admiral Sampson made in the blockading methods after he arrived at Santiago. Immediately Capt. Lemly and Mr. Hanna arose and asked why Wilson asked the question.

He replied that he expected to show that Sampson's blockade was about as far away from shore as Schley's. There was instant objection to any introduction of Sampson's name, and it was asserted that Rear Admiral Schley's operations could not be compared with those of any other commander. Mr. Wilson announced that he purposed to insist on the comparison, but that, as it would involve a long discussion, he would withdraw the question until later. This means that the Judge Advocate's interpretation of the inquiry is that it covers Schley's conduct only and does not cover the whole Sampson-Schley controversy.

Three witnesses were examined to-day, Capt. Harber, Admiral Higginson, and Commander Seaton Schroeder, Governor of Guam. All these witnesses were called by the Judge Advocate, and are to be classed as against Schley. Nevertheless Schley's counsel established by them that the story that Schley did not maintain a blockade at night was false.

Their accounts varied about the distance of the ships from shore, but all agreed that there was a blockade at night, and that there was no truth in the story that Schley went twenty-five miles away at dark. Capt. Harber thought the ships were further away at night than in the daytime, but not much further, and was not sure on that point.

Admiral Higginson said the ships were closer in at night. He altered his testimony of yesterday as to the distance, and said that under Schley the ships were five or six miles from shore in the daytime, and four miles from shore at night. Commander Schroeder, who was executive officer of the Massachusetts, placed the distance at six or eight miles in the daytime, and said that the ships were closer in at night, as a general thing.

WITNESSES CONTRADICT EACH OTHER

The witnesses contradicted each other on several points. The question of Schley's slow progress toward Santiago and his retrograde movement was taken up. As to Schley's explanation that he could not coal at sea, Harber testified yesterday that the Texas could have done so.

Mr. Rayner produced the signal books, and pointed out the fact that on May 24 Schley signaled the Texas to coal at sea, and that the Texas replied that it was unsafe. Schley pressed the matter, and finally the Texas consented to coal. Schley signaled, "Coal from collier; take all you can; work everybody." The Texas replied that the collier thought it unsafe, as the collier would surely be crushed.

Capt. Parker brought out the fact from Capt. Harber that on May 27, when the Texas did coal at sea, the collier sprung a leak and the Texas was injured; yet the weather was "smoother and more favorable," in Capt. Harber's words, than on May 24.

Schley's counsel attempted to show that the slow progress was due to the slow rate at which the smaller vessels went. Capt. Harber remembered that the Eagle went slower than the other vessels, but did not think it would have retarded their progress. Commander Schroeder said that Schley did not "proceed with all possible dispatch," as directed. If the fleet had gone faster the Merrimac, could not have kept up, but it could have been left behind.

"You would have gone off without a collier?" asked Mr. Wilson.

"She could have caught up with us," replied Schroeder, "probably the next day."

Commander Schroeder recollected something about the Merrimac having had to have repairs made during the trip, which would have delayed her. Capt. Harber remembered having heard something to the same effect. Capt. Harber said that the Texas had coal enough to blockade Santiago for ten days. Rear Admiral Higginson said the Massachusetts had coal enough to blockade for twelve days.

"And after the twelve days were up," asked Capt. Parker, "you could not have got anywhere or done anything, could you, Admiral?"

"No," replied Rear Admiral Higginson. As to the movements at Cienfuegos, Capt. Harber said that he did not think the signals shown were insurgent signals. Commander Schroeder did not think anything about them. He saw the three lights at night, but paid no attention to them.

THE BLOCKADE PATROL.

Capt. Harber and Rear Admiral Higginson were in flat contradiction on the question of the movement of Schley's ships during the blockade. Capt. Harber said that the vessels steamed eight miles to the eastward and eight to the westward of the Morro. Rear Admiral Higginson said that the course was one mile to the eastward and one to the westward.

This discrepancy was pointed out to Harber, but he stuck to his story, though Mr.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

McKinley Funeral Number Leslie's Weekly.
Ready Monday. Superb edition, 28 pages. Exclusive pictures of scenes of obsequies at Buffalo, Washington, and Canton. All newsdealers.—Adv.

Rayner argued that the ships could not have gone eight miles and turned to the westward in two hours when the speed was, as Harber testified, only three knots an hour.

In the matter of the Brooklyn's loop Harber had testified that the Texas had to reverse her engines to avoid collision. Harber said that if the engines were reversed the fact ought to be on the steam log of the Texas. Rayner produced the steam log and Harber found that there was no mention of any such occurrence. He said that the entry was evidently defective, that it omitted other facts also, and that it was "worthless as evidence."

Commander Schroeder's testimony was mainly about the bombardment of the Colon as she lay at the mouth of the harbor on May 31. He said that Schley came aboard the Massachusetts and said: "I am going to take you and the Iowa in to pot the Colon." Schley also said that he would go past the mouth of the harbor slowly and fire deliberately, but he went by rapidly. The mouth was so narrow and the Colon was so far inside that the attacking ships should have gone slowly in order to get more shots at her. The bombardment lasted only six or seven minutes, and did not do the Colon any harm, as far as he could see. He thought Schley should have got in closer and gone slower.

During the blockade of Santiago, although Schley kept the big ships so far from shore, the small vessels were close in shore. He remembered that the Vixen was close in shore, and that on one occasion the Vixen saw a railroad train on shore at night.

This, which was brought out on Schroeder's cross-examination, was intended to meet Rear Admiral Higginson's statement that if the Spaniards had come out at night during Schley's blockade it would have been hard to see them, because the ships were so far from shore and the land was so high.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Capt. Harber, Rear Admiral Higginson, and Commander Schroeder the Day's Witnesses—Lively Morning Session.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—Admiral Dewey observed his usual rule of promptness in calling the Schley court of inquiry to order at 11 o'clock to-day. All the members of the court were present. Admiral Schley sat with his counsel at the table set apart for them on the left of the witness seat.

The first witness called was Capt. Harber, executive officer of the Texas during the Spanish war, who was on the stand when the court adjourned yesterday. The Judge Advocate asked no questions of him, and he was immediately turned over to Mr. Rayner of counsel for Admiral Schley, who questioned him concerning his statement made yesterday to the effect that he did not recall that there was any picket line established inside the line of blockade at Cienfuegos. A report by Admiral Schley was read, to the effect that a picket line had been maintained, but the witness declined to change his statement.

Asked if the Brooklyn had not, on May 24, signaled the Texas to go alongside the collier and coal, he said he did not recall anything of the kind. Mr. Rayner read the signal message, as follows: "Go alongside the collier and coal as rapidly as possible," but no amount of pressing could bring the witness to say that he remembered the incident. He had, he said, had very little to do with the signaling.

Practically the same replies were made in response to questions regarding other signals. Mr. Raynor quoted several of these. One, transmitted from the Texas to the Brooklyn, read: "On an afterthought, the Captain thinks it unsafe to put a collier between battleships." Another from the Texas read: "I do not think it safe to collier. The two ships will surely crush her." Capt. Harber replied that he remembered there was some talk of the collier, but he could not recall what it was.

Speaking of the signals observed off Cienfuegos, he said his supposition, as was that of other officers, was that they were between the Spanish forces. Capt. Harber also was questioned closely concerning the rate of speed of the fleet on the sail from Cienfuegos to Santiago on May 25. He said the weather was fresh and the sea moderate; that it was hard for small vessels, but it was "nothing much." He thought the Texas could have made from ten to twelve knots.

LOG AND REPORT CONFLICT.

Mr. Rayner had the witness read from the logs of the Massachusetts, the Iowa, the Brooklyn, and other vessels concerning the weather at that time. Mr. Rayner read a report from Capt. Higginson, saying that the weather had been "rough and squally" on the 25th. Capt. Harber stated that the report of Capt. Higginson was not borne out by the logbook of his ship.

"It does not correspond with the log," he said, and he added that, having given his best recollection concerning the weather, he thought Mr. Rayner had an ulterior motive in his questioning. Mr. Rayner declared that he had no such end in view.

"Then," said the witness, "I have given you my best recollection concerning the weather."

"That is what I want," responded the attorney.

"That is what I have given you," repeated the witness.

Capt. Lemly objected to the examination of Capt. Harber on the record of a ship which he had had no part in preparing. The Court retired to consider the point. After an absence of ten minutes the Court returned, announcing its decision sustaining the objection.

Continuing his testimony, Capt. Harber insisted that the weather on May 25 was not "rough." He also maintained that it was his recollection, as stated yesterday, that the fleet was further out at night than in the daytime. When his attention was called to a contrary statement by Rear Admiral Higginson the witness said that it was not material to him what any other man had said; that he had given his estimate and was not concerned about the statements of others.

"Then you object to having your memory refreshed," said Mr. Rayner.

"I said nothing of the kind," replied the witness. "I am here to give my testimony and I object to being spoken to in the way you speak to me."

He also objected to Mr. Rayner's shaking his finger at him, saying he construed it as a menace. Mr. Rayner insisted that he meant to be entirely respectful and not to menace the witness.

Counsel questioned the witness concerning his estimate that at night the vessels of the fleet steamed eight miles to the eastward and seven miles to the westward of the mouth of the harbor. The point was sought to be made that to make this sail of sixteen miles would require greater speed than three knots an hour, which the witness had testified was made, but Capt. Harber maintained his position, saying he had given his best impression. Some of the log entries he considered worthless as evidence.

"Admiral Higginson, who preceded you on the stand," said Mr. Rayner, "testified that the blockade of Admiral Schley cruised nearer at night than day. Now, do you still maintain that you did not cruise nearer at night than during the day?"

"Certainly. I gave you my estimate."

"I just want to refresh your memory."

"It don't refresh my memory at all."

"It is not possible for you to be wrong?"

"I did not say anything about that. Certainly it is possible for me to be wrong. I want to state that I am here to answer questions pertaining to this testimony and not to have words made in that way as though I had made the assertion."

Mr. Rayner announced his cross-examination closed, and the witness was re-examined by Mr. Hanna, assistant Judge Advocate. Mr. Hanna asked whether it was practicable in times of urgency to make log entries of signals. The witness replied that it was not practicable for the person who usually made such entries to put them down at that time. It was necessary to write them out later, he said, trusting to memory. He also stated that it was impossible for him to have had knowledge of signals from the Texas, as Capt. Philip usually managed the ship personally.

DANGER IN COALING A BATTLESHIP.

"Is it," asked Mr. Hanna, "a more critical matter to coal ship in the open with a battleship on either side than with a ship on only one side?"

"Decidedly," was the response.

Capt. Parker here asked: "You did some coaling on the 27th and 28th of May?"

"On the night of the 27th and morning of the 28th."

"Did not, in the course of that coaling, the collier spring a leak because of a collision with the Texas?"

"You could not call it springing a leak. The plates were indented, and in the Texas a very little water came seeping through."

"So the sea at that time was bad enough to cause these vessels to collide?"

"The inference, Sir, is quite wrong. That was due to float we put in between the vessels, and did not notice that it was just abaft the armor belt. The float consisted of square timbers."

"That would have been worse in a worse sea; and it was bad enough in that sea?"

"Experience told that it was not necessary to use that sort of thing."

"You did not have as much experience then in coaling as you have had since, did you?"

"With that sort of sea, yes, Sir."

By the Court—What was the state of the sea when the Texas coaled on May 27th as compared with the state on the 26th?

"The weather was smoother, somewhat, I believe, more favorable."

This concluded Capt. Harber's testimony, and he was excused. Rear Admiral Higginson then was recalled and questioned especially concerning his statement of yesterday that the fleet was only two or three miles out from Santiago Harbor. He modified his statement by saying that during the first portion of the blockade the fleet stood out further, probably five miles by day and four miles by night. He confessed, however, that after three years his memory was indistinct.

In reply to a question by Capt. Parker, the witness said that with 800 tons of coal aboard the Massachusetts could have steamed 2,500 miles or could have remained on blockade duty for about twelve days.

By Capt. Parker—Then after twelve days out you would not have been able to get anywhere?

"No, we would not."

"Did the fleet after the 29th of May ever go off a distance of twenty-five miles?"

"I don't remember that it ever did."

"Then the story to that effect, by whomsoever told, could not be true?"

"I don't remember such an excursion, and if made the logbook should show the fact."

"Have you any memory that the fleet ever withdrew after that date a distance of more than six miles?"

"I have not."

THE GUARD IN THE HARBOR.

By the Court—From the distance at which the blockade was maintained at night could you have seen any vessel attempting to leave Santiago under ordinary conditions of weather?

Rear Admiral Higginson—I think it would have been difficult on account of the high land and the shadows under the land.

Rear Admiral Higginson was then excused, and the Court at 1 o'clock took recess for luncheon. Promptly upon the striking of 2 the court reconvened. The first witness called was Commander Seaton Schroeder, now Governor of the Island of Guam, who during the Spanish war was executive officer of the battleship Massachusetts.

Commander Schroeder was questioned as to the details of the entire campaign. He knew, he said, of no efforts to communicate with the shore while the "Flying Squadron" lay off Cienfuegos. He could give no details concerning the voyage from Cienfuegos to Santiago, having been on the sick list.

On the first arrival off Santiago the fleet had, the witness said, been twenty miles to the south of the port. He did not know, of his own knowledge, why a westward movement had been undertaken after arriving at Santiago, nor did he know how far the fleet had traveled in that direction. He stated that upon the return to Santiago on May 28 he had sighted the Spanish ship Colon and that it lay 1,200 or 1,300 feet inside the harbor, the American fleet being six or seven miles out.

The witness stated in response to questions by Judge Advocate Lemly that the squadron remained out about six or seven miles, maintaining this distance during the day, and keeping under way, countermarching eastward and westward at night. At one point they were nearer shore than at another, the ships describing an elongated ellipse in their manoeuvres. The average distance out, however, was about the same at night as during the day.

Referring to the bombardment of the Colon on May 31, Commander Schroeder said he did not observe that there was any firing from the Spanish shore batteries. He testified that he was with Capt. Higginson when he went to meet Commodore Schley as the latter came aboard the Massachusetts, and that the Commodore had remarked to Capt. Higginson upon boarding the ship: "I am going to take you and the Iowa in the morning to pot the Colon."

The bombardment had, he said, begun about 2 o'clock, and had continued for only about half an hour. He said that the instructions had been to put the range at 9,000 yards, and told of seeing the first shot fall. He said it had been a fine line shot, but had fallen short. There had been two passages across the Colon.

"What was the effect of that bombardment?" asked Capt. Lemly.

"There was no effect of it so far as I could see," the witness replied.

THE ATTACK ON THE COLON.

Capt. Lemly asked for a statement of what was left undone on that date for the destruction of the Colon. "One thing," Commander Schroeder replied, "that might have been done, and which was left undone, was to have gone to closer range. Furthermore we might have passed the mouth of the harbor more slowly so as to have given time to correct the range."

"Was there anything to prevent going in nearer?"

"Nothing."

Asked to state in more detail any conversation on the part of Commodore Schley during the engagement, the witness said that at the end of the run to the eastward he had gone to the conning tower and found Commodore Schley talking with Capt. Higginson.

The Captain had then directed him to port helm and he (Commander Schroeder) had suggested that in case this order should be observed the Iowa would blank the fire of the Massachusetts. He was proceeding with this statement when counsel for Admiral Schley raised an objection because the witness could not say whether the Commodore had overheard the conversation. The Court withdrew to decide the point at issue, and upon returning announced that the objection had been sustained.

The witness then stated that the Commander in Chief had addressed him later, telling him to "starboard the helm," adding, "and let us get out of this," but he found when he started to give the order that it was already being executed, from which he had inferred that the order had already been given to the Captain of the ship.

The witness also said that when Commodore Schley first came aboard he had said that it was his intention to take the bombarding ships by slowly and to have them fire deliberately "so as to sink the Colon at her moorings." This intention had not been carried out, and the ships had passed the mouth of the harbor at the rate of 10 knots an hour, and the firing was as rapid as possible to get good pointings.

Judge Wilson cross-examined Commander Schroeder. In reply to his questions the witness said that he had seen what appeared to be signal lights from the shore at Cienfuegos, but that he had no idea of what they meant, and that so far as he was informed no one knew anything about them until Capt. McCalla arrived on the Marblehead.

The witness recalled the fact that the fleet did not leave Cienfuegos until after nightfall, the object being to prevent the enemy getting the direction of its course. The weather on the trip, he said, was somewhat boisterous for one night, so much so that it was necessary to slow down for the little vessels; but so far as the battleships were concerned it was all smooth weather.

Commander Schroeder said that during the blockade off Santiago and while the larger vessels were six or seven miles out, there were small ships on the inside of the line and one of them, the Vixen, fired upon a railroad train one night.

REFERENCE TO SAMPSON.

At this point the name of Rear Admiral Sampson was mentioned for the first time since the opening of the inquiry, and it was here that Judge Wilson of counsel for Rear Admiral Schley indicated a purpose to compare the records of the two naval commanders.

Addressing the witness, he asked him if the character of the blockade of Santiago had not been changed after Rear Admiral Sampson's arrival. Commander Schroeder replied that it had been, and that then the blockade became stationary, Sampson having more ships than Schley had had.

"Now, about how far out was the Sampson blockade from the entrance to the harbor?"

The reply was: "My recollection is that at first we were about four miles in the daytime and closed in a little at night. Later on we were all close in day and night, and there was a battleship stationed about a mile from the entrance all night with a searchlight. The Iowa, the Massachusetts, and the Oregon took two hours on and four off searchlight watch at the entrance all through the night."

Mr. Hanna—If the court please, I should like to ask the purpose of these inquiries as to the conduct of the blockade.

Judge Wilson—Well, I want to show, as a matter of course, that when you are complaining of the blockade that was made, a day or two after, when Sampson came up and brought additional ships, the distance out was just about the same as the others were that were cruising backward and forward.

Mr. Hanna—If that is the purpose, may it please the Court, we desire to object to any comparative statements of this blockade with any other blockade instituted at any other time and place. We have avoided introducing comparisons.

Judge Wilson—Well, for the present I withdraw the question. Hereafter it will become a very material question, and I don't want to take the time of the Court now in discussing it.

Commander Schroeder said that during the Schley blockade his vessel did not get off twenty-five miles from shore at night. Judge Wilson questioned the witness concerning orders for battle. Commander Schroeder said he had heard nothing concerning an order not to expose ships to the fire of land batteries.

He made the same reply to an inquiry concerning the orders to the Flying Squadron with reference to what should be done if they found the Spanish fleet in port. He then read the order of Admiral Sampson of May 2, beginning:

"Spanish squadron probably at Santiago de Cuba, four ships and three torpedo-boat destroyers. If you are satisfied that they are not at Cienfuegos, proceed with all dispatch, but cautiously, to Santiago de Cuba, and if the enemy is there, blockade him in port."

The witness declared that he knew nothing at all about this order at the time, or until he saw it in the official report of the campaign.

"There would be no way of knowing," he said, "there was no communication with the flagship."

Mr. Wilson then returned to Commander Schroeder's statement concerning the bombardment of the Colon, and secured from him the statement that the only suggestion he had to make in connection with that event was that the vessels should have gone in closer and fired more deliberately.

THE SAIL TO SANTIAGO.

On re-direct examination Mr. Hanna, speaking of the departure from Cienfuegos for Santiago, asked:

"Presuming, then, that the Admiral was satisfied that the Spanish squadron was not in that harbor, did you proceed with all dispatch to Santiago de Cuba?"

"No, Sir."

"When you left Cienfuegos was it daylight or was it after dark?"

"When we left Cienfuegos it was after dark, about 8 o'clock."

Mr. Rayner—You said you did not proceed with all dispatch to Santiago?

"That is what I said, Sir."

"What was the condition of the weather and the sea between Cienfuegos and Santiago that prevented you from proceeding faster than you did, if it did prevent you?"

"I do not think there was anything in the weather to prevent the big ships going. One of the small ships was delayed, and that may be the cause of the other ships slowing down."

"How about the Merrimac? What was her condition between Cienfuegos and Santiago?"

"I expect her condition was very bad."

"Do you recall that she was badly out of repair and that the Brooklyn was sending carpenters and people to repair her all the time?"

"She was said to have been somewhat deranged, but what the extent or the nature of it was I do not know."

Judge Wilson—In what respect did you say she had not proceeded with all possible dispatch? Did you mean she did not start with sufficient alacrity or did you mean that they did not go fast enough in passing from one place to the other?

"I would not undertake to criticize the time of our starting, as I did not know anything about the orders, but my recollection is that our speed was nothing like as great as it should have been."

Judge Wilson—And keep the fleet going?

Commander Schroeder—And keep the fighting ships going.

"How about the Merrimac? Did you keep her with you?"

"She probably could not have kept up."

"Then you would have gone off without a collier?"

"She would have caught up with us."

"When?"

"Probably next day."

"If you could steam faster, how could you expect her to catch up?"

"We expected to stop off Santiago."

"Have you any other criticisms as to not proceeding with all possible dispatch?"

"I did not offer that as a criticism. I simply answered the question whether they went with the utmost dispatch."

The court then, at 3:40, adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMBINE.

Illuminating Plants in Philadelphia Now Under One Control—A Big Deal Involved.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—The absorption of the Kensington Electric Light Company by the Philadelphia Electric Company has been completed, and all the electric lighting plants of the city are now under one control. President McCall of the Philadelphia Company states that almost the entire stock of the up-town corporation has been purchased.

The old Board of Directors has placed their resignations in the hands of the new owners, and five new Directors have been chosen, as follows: Joseph B. McCall, A. J. Decamp, W. H. Johnson, W. P. Conover, and J. Morton Fultz.

The deal has been in process of negotiation by McCall for a considerable time. The two companies both cover the entire northeast territory, and as soon as the necessary connections can be made the power-house of the Kensington Company will be shut down and current supplied by the Philadelphia Company's plant.

The financing of the purchase of the majority stock of the Kensington Company has not yet been decided upon by the Directors of the purchasing company. It is considered likely that additional 4 per cent. bonds will be issued to cover the purchase price.

DIVVER TO GREET FOLEYITES.

When He Counted Upon Victory He Designated His Association Rooms as Convention Meeting Place.

Patrick Divver, who was defeated by Councilman Foley in the contest for the Tammany leadership in the Second Assembly District at the primaries last Tuesday, will play the host to the Foley people on Oct. 8 and 9.

It was learned yesterday that on Aug. 21, when dates and places for the conventions were arranged, Judge Divver was so sure of being re-elected that he designated the rooms of the Patrick Divver Association, 59 Madison Street, as the place where the Assembly and Aldermanic conventions would be held.

The Foley men were in high glee over the situation yesterday. Judge Divver will have to see that the place is dusted, cleaned, and put in shape to receive the delegates. Under the law conventions can be held only in the places designated.

"I have no doubt Mr. Divver will be a broad enough man in spite of his defeat," said one of Mr. Foley's supporters, "to take the situation gracefully. I will be pleased to have him for a host."

Lake Barge Burned, Crew Saved.

BAYFIELD, Wis., Sept. 21.—The steam barge Fedora, owned by W. W. Brown of Cleveland, burned to the water's edge at Redcliffe last night. The fire was started by the explosion of a lamp. The boat was grounded and the small boats launched. Capt. F. A. Fick and crew of eighteen escaped, saving only what the men could carry in their arms.

To Extend Lord Curzon's Term.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.—A movement is on foot to secure an extension of the Vice Royalty of Lord Curzon of Kedleston until the completion of the gigantic scheme of irrigation which he is initiating as a preventative of famine.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Gordon P. Kiser, Atlanta; Capt. Wirt Robinson, West Point; F. Breausseau, Montreal; F. W. Jones, London.

HOLLAND—Cecil Dean, Bermuda; A. Mitchell, London; G. H. Swift, Chicago; Duke of Alba, Spain; Stanley Shaw Dowd, Surrey, England; J. Baird Atwood, Pittsburg.

GRAND—Lieut. Commander Waldeman D. Rose, Chaplain United States Navy; Lieut. Col. S. P. Joselyn, United States Army; Howard Taft, Cincinnati.

HOFFMAN—Commander William H. Driggs, United States Navy; William Wainright, Montreal.

VICTORIA—Gen. Fitzgerald and party, Boston; Col. H. D. Midgley, St. Joseph, Mo.; Mayor T. C. Swepa, Beaumont, Texas.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator John H. Mitchell, Oregon; Gen. George S. Batcheller, Saratoga.

ALBEMARLE—F. T. Evans, United States Navy; Edward Bok, Philadelphia.

BUCKINGHAM—J. Coleman Drayton, Paris; H. C. Whitehead, Chicago; Judge P. C. Dooley, Little Rock; Count H. L. Baggally, London.

MANHATTAN—Abner McKinley and family, Somersett, Penn.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. J. W. Clous, United States Army.

ASTOR—Charles McClure, Sidney, N. S. W.; W. M. Caldwell, London; W. T. Braithwaite, Belfast; S. Brill, London.

EMPIRE—F. L. M. Gavan, Boston; Hunter P. Cooper, Atlanta.

A. Simonson
933 Broadway, 21-22 Streets.

The new coiffure which I have designed for the low hair dress of the back hair, gives a most graceful outline to the head, and will be the prevailing fashion for the Fall and Winter season. The

LOVER'S KNOT

is a source of great satisfaction to women who find difficulty in arranging their coiffures. All are invited to call and examine it. It may be worn admirably with my coiffure for the front hair, the MARIE ANTOINETTE.

WIGS AND TOUPEES, when of my make, are the standard of perfection.

HAIR ORNAMENTS

Recent additions to my large collection make it not only the largest, but the most varied and beautiful assortment in the United States.

HAIR DRESSING AND HAIR COLORING. French undulation, shampooing, etc., expertly done. All utensils antiseptically treated.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR.

No Branch Stores. No Agents.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD WANTS COLER FOR MAYOR

Hopes the Democratic Convention Will Nominate Him.

In This Event He May Defer His European Trip to Work for the Controller—What Mr. Croker Says.

A statement made by Edward M. Shepard and given out for publication yesterday surprised the political leaders of New York and Brooklyn. For several weeks Edward M. Shepard has been looked upon as a likely candidate for Mayor. He was tacitly promised the support of Tammany Hall, as Richard Croker declared to many of his friends his admiration for Mr. Shepard after the speech he made in Madison Square Garden when William J. Bryan was a candidate for President. Mr. Croker sat within five feet of Mr. Shepard during the speech, which lasted an hour and a half.

Some of the Tammany henchmen, who disliked Mr. Shepard because he was an Independent Democrat in local affairs, started to interrupt the speaker. Mr. Shepard kept to his text, and Mr. Croker listened with rapt attention to the political arguments advanced. When the speech was concluded Richard Croker shook hands warmly with Mr. Shepard, and to every leader of the Wigwam went the news that Croker considered the "little giant from Brooklyn" one of the ablest men in public life in New York.

Two weeks ago, when Edward M. Shepard was asked for an interview as to his candidacy for Mayor, Mr. Shepard said:

"I will not discuss such matters. I have planned to go abroad about Oct. 3, and before sailing for Europe I may give out a statement."

During the past week Mr. Shepard has been asked as to his views on the Mayoralty. He went to his country place at Caldwell last week, and before leaving mailed to a friend a letter in which were several typewritten copies of his statement for distribution. The copy as given out by Mr. Shepard's friend is as follows:

> I sincerely hope that the Democratic Mayoralty Convention will nominate Bird S. Coler for Mayor. His services in the second office of the city has demonstrated his competence for the first office. EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

Nothing was added to this statement nor would Mr. Shepard agree to be interviewed. He left for Lake George, and his plan is to remain there until Oct. 3, when he may go abroad.

The significant fact about the statement made by Mr. Shepard is that in 1897 the Shepard Democrats of Brooklyn flocked to the standard of Seth Low and supported him heartily for Mayor against Robert A. Van Wyck and Benjamin F. Tracy.

The Shepard Democrats have this Fall been on the verge of breaking with the regular Democratic organization because of the dominancy of Mr. Devery in the Police Department. Hugh McLaughlin's declaration against Mr. Devery satisfied the Shepard followers that the Democratic organization of that borough was not in sympathy with the backers of Mr. Devery. Several of the Shepard leaders who hold public places declared to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter two weeks ago that if Controller Coler was nominated on the Citizens' Union ticket they would bolt the Tammany nominee, resign their places, and take the stump at once for Mr. Coler.

A Shepard follower stated last evening that if Controller Coler was nominated for Mayor Mr. Shepard would probably defer his trip to Europe and would take an active part in the campaign. If the Tammany leaders refuse to accept Controller Coler as the candidate for Mayor, it was stated that Mr. Shepard would probably go abroad and remain until after election.

The announcement was made at the Democratic Club last evening that there would be no decision as to who would head the Tammany ticket until Wednesday of next week. Richard Croker has until after the conventions of the Citizens' Union and the Republican Party to think over what he will do. James Shevlin was not at the Democratic Club last evening, and it was said that there would be no further conferences with Mr. McLaughlin's representatives about candidates until Mr. Croker had made up his mind on a political plan.

Hugh McLaughlin has made the request that the Brooklyn organization be given the right to name the candidate for Mayor. Richard Croker's reply to this was a statement that Lewis Nixon was his candidate for Mayor and that the Brooklyn organization could name the Controller, and that "even Coler" would be acceptable. Controller Coler, through his friends, advised the Brooklyn leaders that he would not take the nomination for Controller again under any circumstances. Then the proposition of naming Controller Coler for the head of the Tammany ticket was left with Mr. Croker to make a decision.

A Tammany leader said yesterday:

"Mr. Coler could have the nomination for Mayor if he would go up and see Mr. Croker."

The friends of Controller Coler claim on information furnished to them that he will not go near Richard Croker or have any dealings with him in reference to political matters.

Richard Croker was taciturn and morose when seen at the Democratic Club last evening. His plan formed several days ago to exclude all newspaper reporters has not as yet been put in operation, although to all interviewers the same reply is given: "I have nothing to say." He again denied that the interview printed in a Philadelphia newspaper and written by Alfred Henry Lewis, his biographer, was given out by him for publication. Mr. Croker said:

"I met Mr. Lewis a day or so after my return from Europe. He asked me if I had anything to say, and I said I had nothing to say. Then we had a conversation, and I left him. That was before Mr. Low was selected by the fusionists, but Lewis says that I said Mr. Low would be defeated by 100,000 majority. How could I have said anything like that?"

Mr. Croker's biographer says that he had a three-hour talk with the Tammany leader and that Mr. Croker was accurately quoted in the interview.

The three candidates now being considered for the Democratic nomination for Mayor are Edward M. Shepard, Bird S. Coler, and Lewis Nixon.

Senator McCarren of Kings County was at the Democratic Club last evening. When asked about the Mayoralty nomination he said:

"A strong man will be named."

"Isn't Edward M. Shepard in the same class politically as Edward M. Grout, who was nominated on the anti-Tammany ticket for Controller?" was asked.

"No," was the reply. "Mr. Shepard is altogether different in politics and principles from Mr. Grout."

"Who is in the lead for the Mayoralty nomination?"

"I don't think any man is in the lead. The names of several well-known Brooklynites are under consideration."

"Will Lewis Nixon be named?"

"That has not been settled."

"Is Controller Coler out of the race for the Mayoralty nomination?"

"No, I would not say that. I think his name is being considered along with others."

Richard Croker would make no statement as to candidates.

RAN INTO McKINLEY PARADE.

Rich Resident of Orienta Point Fined $25 for Nearly Breaking It Up with His Automobile.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Carlton A. Mabley, one of the wealthy residents at Orienta Point, near New Rochelle, paid a fine of $25 to Justice Wilson F. Wakefield, in the Portchester Police Court this morning, on the specific charge of running his automobile through the village streets at a rate exceeding eight miles an hour, but which in reality was for breaking up a McKinley memorial procession on Thursday. That Mr. Mabley escaped being mobbed was due to the quick action of the police. Mr. Mabley paid his fine to-day under protest.

It was the millionaire's heedlessness that caused his arrest. The united Italian society of Portchester held a parade Thursday afternoon, and 500 were in line. Trolley cars stopped to let them pass, but the automobile in which Mr. Mabley and two friends were seated came tearing up Main street ringing its gong and utterly regardless of the procession, sped through it.

The automobile did'nt get very far through when the paraders formed a solid line in front of it and forced the automobile driver to stop. The crowd rushed toward the occupants of the automobile, but Policemen Studwell, Bell, and Cooke, who were near, ran up and jumped into the vehicle and told Mr. Mabley to back up and go to Justice Wakefield's office. A crowd followed them, but the officers gave their word that the men would be arrested, so the procession reformed and went up West Chester Avenue.

Mr. Mabley went into the Justice's office and took the entire responsibility upon himself, and gave bonds for his appearance in court to-day. Then, by a circuitous route, the party left the village. The Portchester courtroom was thronged this morning to see what the Justice would do to the parade desecrators, and as the maximum penalty was imposed the spectators went away happy.

$16,000 IN FOOTPADS' REACH.

They Had Waylaid New York and Yonkers Business Men.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Mrs. Frank Allmuth of 464 Van Courtlandt Park Avenue reported to the police to-day that her husband and Wilbur Redmond of 1,131 Park Avenue, New York City, were suffering from the effects of having been sandbagged near the Allmuth home late last night.

Mrs. Allmuth said that her husband and Mr. Redmond had some dealings, and before leaving the house on his way home Mr. Redmond received $16,882 in cash to be used in a business transaction to-day. He left the house in company with Mr. Allmuth in time to catch the 11:25 train for New York.

When near the station Mr. Allmuth left his friend and was returning to his home when he was sandbagged. He was struck from behind, and the blow rendered him unconscious for a short time. Although he wore a valuable diamond ring and a gold watch and chain, these were not taken, but his wallet containing a few worthless papers was missing. He managed to reach his home and did not tell Mrs. Allmuth of the assault until to-day.

Mrs. Allmuth also stated that Mr. Redmend was assaulted shortly after leaving her husband. He managed to escape with the loss of his hat, coat, and umbrella. These articles were found later by Policeman Wood. The highwaymen failed to get the money Mr. Redmond carried, and he telegraphed to Mrs. Allmuth to-night that he had not been injured by the footpads.

"77"
BREAKS UP
COLDS

A Cold taken at this time of the year, unless "broken up," may "hang on" all winter, and is apt to run into Grip, Catarrh or Bronchitis, and possibly break down the health of a lifetime. Nothing can be more important than the cure of a fall Cold, it means so much. "77" is the remedy and the cure; taken at the beginning, the Cold never reaches the second stage, while its *tonicity* sustains the system during the attack.

"77" is a small vial of pleasant pellets that just fits the vest pocket.

At all Druggists 25 cents, or mailed on receipt of price. DOCTOR'S BOOK MAILED FREE. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Corner William and John Streets, New York.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The "Popular Shop."

ANNOUNCES NOTABLE ADDITIONS TO THE VARIOUS SALESROOMS, giving increased opportunity for proper display of the New Importations of

WALL PAPERS AND UPHOLSTERY STUFFS.

THE NEW FURNITURE SECTION includes a Novel Room

Built in the "Mission" style, filled with characteristic Furniture of Quaint and Original Design.

Leisurely Inspection is Cordially Invited.

Joseph P. McHugh & Co.
42d St. W., at 5th Ave.
(Trademarks Reg'd)

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.
125th Street, West.

Trimmed Millinery.

Come and view our display. Whether you prefer an imported hat or an American creation, you ought to see our collection before determining upon a choice. Handsome effects here that cannot be found elsewhere—while every price must interest the would-be purchaser.

READY-TO-WEAR HATS—a big assortment of remarkable values from which we select one special:

ALL SILK HATS, round or square crown, in cord effects and shirred brim, finished with side band, reg. 3.98, for Monday and Tuesday.............1.98

UNTRIMMED HATS, MILLINERY TRIMMINGS—everything that is good and pretty and prices exceptionally moderate.

CHILDREN'S HATS—trimmed and untrimmed—charming ideas at irresistibly little prices.

Ladies' Suits, Skirts, Waists, Etc.

New things for the new season—large assortments—choice materials—best workmanship—these matchless opportunities for Monday and Tuesday:

LADIES' SUITS of best quality Broadcloth, double breasted jacket effect, flounce skirt on drop of taffeta silk, finely tailored, blue, brown or black, reg. 30.00................ 23.75

LADIES' SUITS of all-wool imported Cheviots, Norfolk or double-breasted Eton effect, pedestrian or full length flounce skirt, black or Oxford, reg. 18.00.................. 13.50

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS of good quality taffeta silk, neatly trimmed, a variety of styles, reg. 12.75.... 9.50

LADIES' PEDESTRIAN SKIRTS of all-wool Cheviots, flounce effect, strictly man tailored, oxford, blue or black, value 7.00................. 5.25

LADIES' SILK WAISTS of best quality taffeta, tucked all over and finished with fancy stitching, open back or front, all colors, also black, value 7.00.................... 4.98

LADIES' HOUSE GOWNS of all-wool Cashmere, prettily trimmed with lace insertions, every color, including black, reg. 6.00.............. 3.89

Monday & Tuesday Attractions in Silks & Dress Goods.

BLACK ALL SILK TAFFETAS, a good quality, reg. 69c. per yd... 48c

BLACK PURE SILK PEAU DE CYGNE, a superior quality and high lustre, reg. 85c. per yd.............. 69c

COLORED ALL SILK LIBERTY SATIN in a full line of street and evening shades, 24 inches wide, reg. 85c. per yard...................... 69c

COLORED ALL SILK CREPE DE CHINE, elegant quality, in all the leading shades, including black and white, 24 inches wide, reg. 1.00 yd....... 75c

BLACK ALL WOOL PEBBLE CHEVIOT SUITINGS, 50 in. wide, reg. 98c. per yd.................... 75c

BLACK FRENCH WHIPCORD, a very superior quality, 48 in. wide, reg. 1.00 per yd.................... 79c

COLORED ALL WOOL VENETIAN CLOTH, in all the new Fall shades, 40 in. wide, reg. 65c. per yd......... 48c

COLORED ALL WOOL GRANITE SUITINGS, in the latest Autumn colorings, 46 in. wide, reg. 89c. per yd.................... 69c

Monday & Tuesday Surprises in Curtains, Table Covers, &c.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, reproductions of the real laces,
Reg. 2.25, 3.00, 3.75, 4.50 pair
At 1.50 1.95 2.50 3.50 "

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, fine net centres, heavy borders,
Reg. 5.50, 7.25, 8.75, 9.50 pair
At 4.25 5.50 6.50 7.50 "

TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS, Bagdad effects, full size, fringed all round,
Reg. 2.50, 3.50, 4.75, 6.25 each
At 1.65 2.50 3.50 4.25 "

TAPESTRY CURTAINS, in two toned and floral effects, finished with heavy valance fringe,
Reg. 5.50, 7.50, 8.75, 9.50 pair
At 3.75 5.75 6.50 7.50 "

TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS, latest designs and colorings,
1½x1½ yds., reg. 2.25..............1.50
2x2 yds., reg. 3.50..................2.25
2x2½ yds., reg. 4.75..............3.25
2x3 yds., reg. 6.25..................4.50

Monday & Tuesday Furniture—Big Savings.

SIDEBOARDS of golden oak, handsomely carved, swell top drawers, fancy shaped French plate mirror, reg. 25.75................ 18.75

ROUND EXTENSION TABLES, highly polished, heavy turned legs, eight feet extension, reg. 14.75..... 10.85

DINING CHAIRS of golden quartered oak, box seat, reg. 2.75.... 2.19

WHITE ENAMELLED IRON BEDSTEADS, extra heavy castings and large brass vases, mounts and spindles, reg. 6.75,.............. 4.95

MATTRESSES, full weight, of extra quality hair and covered with best ticking, reg. 8.00............... 5.49

FEATHER PILLOWS, large size, warranted odorless and covered with best ticking, reg. 1.25.............. 69c

125th Street, West, Between Lenox and Seventh Aves.

Ehrich Bros.
Sixth Ave., 22d to 23d St., New York.

A Remarkable Sale of
LADIES' GLOVES
AT 50c.
Just 1,400 Pair.

This is an exceptional offer of high-class gloves. Every woman needs a pair of Fall gloves and cannot afford to miss this sale.

TWO CLASP GLACE GLOVES, in the newest Fall shades, all sizes, embroidered backs self and contrasting, a fine dollar glove, for, per pair, ... 50c.

Our message for to-morrow is a special sale of high-grade suitings.

Our unfinished Worsted Thibet for coat and vest with a fancy English trousering, to order, $25. Prince Albert frock coat and vest, silk lined and faced, with a fine English trousering, $30.

Our unfinished fancy Worsted Cheviots, at $20, are special value. Overcoats of imported Vicunas and Venetians, silk-lined throughout, $22.

Suits for the boys of exceptionally high-grade materials, to order, $12.

Samples, Book of Information and Measuring Guide mailed upon request.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms,
238 FIFTH AVE., (Near 28th St.)
WM. B. NORMAN.....Auctioneer

NOW ON EXHIBITION.

EXECUTORS' SALE,
Absolutely Without Reserve.
Very Choice Furniture,
REMOVED FROM
AN APARTMENT IN THE OAKDALE,
NO. 36 WEST 35TH ST.
Comprising in Part a
MAGNIFICENT HALL CLOCK,
Persian Carpets, Colonial Desk, Modern Furniture, Cut Glass, Books,
SCOTT BREECH-LOADING GUN,
Fishing Rods, &c.,
Together with a Fine Collection of
Colonial and Modern Furniture,
A WEBER BABY GRAND PIANO,
Upright Piano, made by J. W. French & Co.,
ENGRAVINGS,
AEOLIAN IN FINE CONDITION.
Porcelains, English Hall Clock, Handsome Gilt Mantel Mirrors, Brass Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, &c.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION
on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Afternoons,
September 25, 26, and 27,
AT 2 O'CLOCK.

N. B.—The Furniture from the Oakdale will be sold by order of the Executors on Thursday, September 26th, at 2 o'clock sharp.

CARPET CLEANING
353 W. 54th St. Established 1875. Our only place. No branches. Telephone: 366 Columbus.
J. & J. W. WILLIAMS

THE CZAR'S DEPARTURE FROM SOIL OF FRANCE

General Relief at Safe Conclusion of His Visit.

REVIEWS TROOPS AT BETHENY

President Loubet Declares the Alliance Is Pledged to Settlements Inspired by Justice and Humanity.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The Czar of Russia left French soil at Pagny-sur-Moselle late to-night, after bidding farewell to President Loubet at the station at Betheny.

All those responsible for his safety breathed a sigh of relief, for it has been a most anxious time. As a result of the extraordinary vigilance exercised, however, his stay in France from first to last passed without the slightest untoward incident.

The salient feature of the visit was its military character. The Czar came to see the French Army, and he has been seen himself by but few persons except soldiers.

His general demeanor created the most favorable impression among all who came in contact with him. He was in constant good humor, and evidently took pleasure in showing satisfaction in the fact that he was among allies, and that he appreciated the efforts made to render his visit agreeable in every way.

On the other hand the Czarina was noticeably less demonstrative and displayed a reserve which probably was largely due to nervousness for the Czar's safety, but which, nevertheless, somewhat estranged her from the sympathies of the spectators. At the various ceremonies her smiles appeared to come with less spontaniety than was manifested in the case of the Czar.

President Loubet did not conceal his happiness, and he was evidently highly gratified at the success of the visit.

CZAR CORDIAL TO GEN. ANDRE.

An interesting note of the visit was the Czar's cordial attitude toward Gen. André, whom the Nationalists decry as an object of special dislike, so far as the Russian Government is concerned. Whenever the Czar and Gen. André met, however, they chatted amiably, and to-day at the platform at the station at Betheny, when taking leave of his French hosts, the Russian Emperor spoke with Gen. André longer than any one except President Loubet, warmly shaking his hand in parting. Even after the Czar left Gen. André he turned back for the especial purpose of saying something, which he had forgotten. The remark of the Czar was obviously pleasing to the French Minister of War.

The Czar watched to-day's military spectacle with a manifest admiration, which possibly prompted the emphasis which he laid upon the word "allies" when he pronounced it in reply to the toast at the luncheon. He uttered the word with studied distinctness, and paused a moment, as if to allow the full significance of his statement to be understood.

BETHENY, France, Sept. 21.—The Czar, Czarina, and President Loubet reviewed 140,000 troops on the Plain of Betheny today. The march lasted from 10:45 A. M. until 1:10 P. M., terminating in a magnificent charge of 20,000 cavalry. The spectacle was intensely imposing, as the infantry went by, 150 files deep, with fixed bayonets.

The Plain of Betheny is about six miles wide, two miles deep, and is surrounded by rising ground, which formed a sort of amphitheatre of pasture and woodland which was taken as a point of vantage by a great concourse of the general public, who thus looked upon the review ground, but from a considerable distance.

The pavilion of honor, which faced the plain on the south side, was covered with an awning of red and white striped stuff. The interior was hung with purple velvet with gold embroidery, and was adorned with military devices of swords and bayonets, while breast plates were fixed on the outside walls. A dais jutted out in the centre of the pavilion, on which were seated the Czar and the Czarina, with President Loubet, M. Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Fallieres, President of the Senate, and their wives.

The whole was profusely decorated with flags, and the French tricolor and Russian standard waved from masts at either end. A small area in front of the pavilion was converted into a sort of tropical garden, planted with palms and flowers. There were four heavy cannon at each corner of the garden, with their muzzles pointed upward. Three immense stands, covered with bunting, were situated at either side of the pavilion of honor, and 10,000 invited guests witnessed the review therefrom.

The Guard of Honor at the pavilion was chosen from troops who have returned from the Chinese expedition. Prominent among them was a company of turbaned zouaves in their picturesque uniforms.

ARRIVAL AT BETHENY.

The Czar and Czarina and President and Mme. Loubet left Compiegne at 8 o'clock this morning and arrived at Betheny at 10 o'clock.

The Czar on leaving the station mounted a splendid bay charger, handsomely caparisoned, which a Russian soldier was holding for him. The other members of the party entered carriages, each drawn by four artillery horses.

Waiting at the station were thirty Arab sheiks, who had obtained special permission to leave Algeria and Tunis to attend the review. They gathered around the imperial procession as an escort to the review ground. The sheiks were attired in the most brilliant colors, scarlet, blue, brown, green, and yellow robes, which flowed over the haunches of their Arab steeds. The trappings of these horses were superb and were embroidered with gold. Hanging at the sides of the sheiks were scimitars, with bejeweled hilts, the scabbards inlaid with gold. The leader of the sheiks wore a fantastic headdress of black plumes and a magnificent scarlet costume, with light-blue trimmings. He was mounted on a priceless black Arab steed, and was followed by two other sheiks in white mantles thrown over a pale-pink uniform; these sheiks wore extraordinary headdresses—huge, low-crowned hats, with black feathers and wide brims, lined with saffron-colored silk, which flapped up and down as the sheiks careened across the plain behind the Czar. This Oriental group formed a kaleidoscopic mass of color of the most brilliant description imaginable, and constituted the most attractive feature in the entire army.

The Czar followed the carriages. He first rode around the manoeuvres ground and inspected the immense army, and then ascended the dais and sat down, with Mme. Loubet on his left. Then the Czarina seated herself, with M. Loubet on her left.

The Czar wore the uniform of a Colonel of the Preobrajenski Regiment of the Guard. President Loubet wore evening dress, with the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Andrew. The Czarina was dressed in black. Mme. Loubet wore a light blue dress.

Behind them, closely packed on benches in the pavilion, were the officers of the Czar's fleet and French Generals and Admirals in gala uniforms, glittering with various insignia and decorations.

AN IMPOSING SPECTACLE.

the review ground was a deep mass of red and blue infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The whole line extended several miles.

Suddenly, at a given signal, this vast border began to swing around, thus bringing the head of the line across the review ground, and in front of the Czar. The effect was to give the impression of a wide stretch of landscape slowly moving in a circle. The Commander in Chief, Gen. Burgere, surrounded by his staff, led the march past, with the foreign Military Attachés at some distance on his left. Behind, in four heavy columns, marched a whole division of infantry, with fixed bayonets. It was an astounding sight to see this forest of bayonets advance across the plain in a huge, oblong block. The division was headed by the massed bands of all its regiments, which played a popular march the "Sambre et Meuse."

Gen. Brugère and his staff, on reaching the front of the dais, saluted President Loubet and the Czar, and then, with the foreign attachés, took up a position facing the dais, so that the rest of the army passed between the Czar and Gen. Brugère. Gen. André, the Minister of War, who rode with the Czar to the pavilion, sat in the front row of the tribune, on the Czar's left, and followed the march past, which was almost faultless throughout in its machine-like precision. Gen. André wore a happy expression, evidently proud of the spectacle he was offering to the Czar.

Each division was preceded by the regimental standards, which were lowered as they passed before the dais. Each time the Czar and Czarina rose, as did President Loubet, and saluted, the Czar bringing his hand to the peak of his red and white cap and keeping it there until the standards had passed.

Eight infantry divisions filed past, and every time the moving forest of bayonets passed cheers rent the air.

The infantry was followed by the divisional artillery, twenty field guns afront, the long, slate-gray cannon being kept in excellent alignment. After the first four divisions of infantry came the cavalry, thirty-six regiments, solid brigades of a thousand men each, with thirty horses afront.

First came the dragoons, carrying lances from which fluttered red and white pennants. They advanced at the trot, headed by trumpeters, who executed a fanfare. Regiments of hussars, in light-blue uniforms, with white facings, and mounted chasseurs, in blue tunics, with dark trimmings, followed.

Finally came several regiments of cuirasseurs. The sun shone intermittently and with curious effect on their breastplates, which at one moment appeared to be a mass of dark-blue steel, and the next seemed shimmering silver. The brass helmets also glittered like gold or turned a dirty yellow color, according as the sunshine smote them or the clouds intercepted its rays.

The weather was perfect for the review. It was cool, and occasionally a few drops of rain spattered the troops and the people on the grandstands. The rain, which had fallen all night, had laid the dust.

CHARGE OF THE CAVALRY.

The crowning feature of the review was the charge of 20,000 cavalry. The cavalry lined up, twenty deep, on the further side of the review ground, with the dragoons in the centre, pennants fluttering brightly from the ends of their lances. As the line moved forward to the sound of trumpets Gen. Brugere rode to the centre. It was a marvelous spectacles to watch the horsemen approaching. The trumpets could be heard, sounding the trot, until about half a mile from the front of the dais, when they blared forth the charge.

On came the horses, foaming at the mouth, accoutrements rattling, hoofs thundering over the ground, and the troopers waving their swords. Then, at fifty yards from the dais, the call to halt burst from the trumpets, the officers waved their swords as a signal to stop, and the men reined in their horses, rearing and snorting, at the outer limit of the garden, in front of the dais.

The Czar stood up to watch the charge, which shook the ground. His face was animated, and he pointed out to the Czarina the immense stretch of horses as they approached the pavilion.

The Czar, President Loubet, and others then entered the carriages in waiting and drove to Betheny, where luncheon was served in a tent, prior to entraining for home. As the imperial and Presidential party passed across the review ground the entire force of cavalry remained on the line where it had finished the charge and saluted with sabres and lances.

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S TOAST.

President Loubet, at the luncheon, in proposing the health of the Czar and Czarina, said:

"Sire: In thanking your Majesty and her Majesty the Empress, in the name of the French Republic, for having been so good as to attend the cheering spectacles of the last few days, my thought goes back to the great political act which preceded them and which lends to them their whole significance. Prepared and concluded by your august father, Emperor Alexander III. and President Carnot, and solemnly proclaimed on board the Amiral Pothuau by your Majesty and President Faure, the alliance of Russia and France has had time to affirm its character and bear fruit. If none may doubt the essentially pacific idea from which it arose, no more can any one fail to perceive that it has contributed powerfully to the maintenance of the balance between the forces of Europe, a necessary condition of peace, which, to be fruitful, could not remain precarious. It has developed with the years, and the questions which have arisen have found it watchful and resolute, reconciling its own interests with the general interests of the world.

It is moderate because it is strong, and is won over in advance to settlements which are inspired by justice and humanity. [Sensation.] The good which it has done is a pledge that it will do still more, and it is in that full confidence that, after paying pious tribute to the memory of the noble founder of the work, of which this day is a magnificent consecration, I raise my glass to the glory and happiness of your Majesty, the happiness of her Majesty, and of all her family, and to the greatness and prosperity of Russia, the friend and ally of France."

RESPONSE OF THE CZAR.

The Russian Anthem was then played, and the Czar, in a clear and distinct voice, read his reply, as follows:

"Monsieur le President: At the moment of leaving France, where we have again received so cordial and warm a welcome, I desire to express to you our sincere gratitude and the strong feeling which stirs us. We shall ever retain the impress, and myself the precious memory, of these few days, so full of impressions profoundly engraven on our hearts, and we shall continue, both far and near, to associate ourselves with all that concerns friendly France.

"The ties which unite our countries have just been again affirmed, and have received fresh confirmation in the manifestations of mutual sympathy which have been so eloquently made here, and have found so warm an echo in Russia. The intimate union of the two great powers, animated by the most pacific intentions, and who, while able to make their rights respected, do not seek to injure in any way the rights of others, is a precious element of appeasement for the whole of humanity.

"I drink to the prosperity of France, the prosperity of a friendly and allied nation, and to the gallant army and splendid fleet of France. Let me repeat all our thanks and raise my glass in your honor."

The "Marseillaise" was played and the speech was cheered to the echo.

Before going on board the train at the station here the Czar requested M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, to contribute on his behalf 100,000f. to Paris charities. He ordered the distribution of 5,000f. to the charities in each of the towns of Dunkirk, Compiègne, and Rheims, and remembered to ask the Prime Minister, on his behalf, to make liberal donations to the sufferers from the recent powder explosion at Ripault.

The Czar and Czarina crossed the frontier at Pagny-sur-Moselle, and it is expected that they will reach Kiel Sunday evening.

As they were entering the train at Rheims the Czar and Czarina again shook hands with the members of the Cabinet of President Loubet, thanking them again and again and saying to the President:

"We hope we shall come to France again soon."

As the train moved out the Czar and Czarina both stood at the window of the private car, bowing and saluting. Then it was that a final salute to the Czar and Czarina thundered forth. Bands played the national airs of France and Russia, while the crowds repeatedly cheered "Vive la Russie!"

At Pagny-sur-Moselle the Czar sent the following final message to President Loubet:

"Accept our sincere gratitude, and be good enough to interpret it to all those who with touching cordiality have taken part in the festivities of which we have been the object. It is to the French nation, so much loved and appreciated by Russia, that we address our sincere thanks, accompa-

SUCCESS OF BOERS EXASPERATES ENGLAND

Government Criticised for Delay in Ending the War.

Stated that Lord Kitchener Was Not Provided with Needed Supplies—Boers Constantly Recruited.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—While Mr. Krüger and Dr. Leyds are drawing up petitions to President Roosevelt and the Czar, asking them to intervene, the fighting Boers are helping themselves in South Africa, the expiration of the period in which Lord Kitchener proclaimed they must surrender being signalized by four notable successes, the killing of 68 officers and men, the wounding of 63, and the capturing of 5 guns and 300 men.

The situation is singularly like the opening of the war, two years ago, the names of the same places recurring in the dispatches. Utrecht, where Major Gough was entrapped, was the scene of a similar ambush eighteen months back. Acton Homes, where the Boers yesterday reappeared, is eighteen miles southwest of Ladysmith, prominent in the early hostilities, and the Natal colonials are mustering for the defense of the Tugela, as when Gen. Joubert invaded Natal in 1899.

In Cape Colony fighting is again going on south of Stormberg, in territory traversed by raiders and their pursuers half a dozen times.

The Government's publication of these reverses causes an outburst of exasperation against the conduct of the war, not in South Africa, but by the Ministry. The great Ministerial journals accuse the Government of trying to run the war "on the cheap" by not providing Lord Kitchener with sufficient resources. The Times, while it has no misgivings as to the final issue, accuses the home authorities of lack of organized, sustained effort, of a disposition to postpone military for financial considerations and of failure to grasp the moral and intellectual damage which the prolongation of the struggle inflicts on the empire.

Other Ministerial supporters aver that precious months, which should have been spent in preparing for another campaign, were wasted in electioneering, and that Lord Kitchener has not been supplied with the requisites for war. So soon as Lord Kitchener squeezes one part of the sponge the mobile Boers trickle away at the other parts. The vast warfield is continually recruited from the rebel Dutch and supplied out of British convoys or by rebel sympathizers. In the meanwhile only the disasters disturb the Government's normal lassitude, occasioning spasmodic efforts, when it ought, long ago, to have realized that far larger and better equipped and trained forces were essential to terminate the war. It is pointed out that it is convenient for the Boers to have in their hands numbers of British at a time when a harsher policy is advocated.

TO SETTLE AMERICAN CLAIMS.

Foreign Office Willing to Settle Reasonable Demands of Americans Deported from the Transvaal.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Foreign Office is disposed to settle the claims of Americans for deportation from the Transvaal without troubling the United States Embassy to collect more testimony or bring over witnesses for examination by the Claims Commission, as agreed upon in August.

The demands of the Americans will be voluntarily scaled down by the United States Embassy from the large sums at first asked. The Foreign Office intimates that it will readily concede reasonable payments for losses of property and for personal inconvenience.

TO CONSIDER BOERS' APPEAL.

Foreign Minister, at the Hague, Issues Notice of the Request for Arbitration.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 21.—Baron Van Lynden, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has forwarded to the Legations and members of the Council of the Court of Arbitrations a copy of the Boer appeal for arbitration, with a notification that he intends to bring up the appeal for consideration at the first meeting of the Council.

The date of the meeting is not fixed.

SHOT AT ARCHDUKE FREDERICK.

Poacher's Bullet Tuoched His Sleeve but Failed to Wound.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A special dispatch, received here to-day from Vienna says that a poacher shot at Archduke Frederick, a cousin of Emperor Francis Joseph, at his country seat in Hungary, yesterday.

The bullet traversed the Archduke's sleeve, but did not injure him.

MR. YERKES'S ONE FARE PLAN.

Will Be Object Lesson to Englishmen if It Pays, Says London Paper.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Charles T. Yerkes's determination to charge a uniform fare, 2½d., (5 cents) on the underground railroad, instead of fares from a shilling downward, working the road on American principles, will be thought, Engineering says, absolute nonsense by nearly every English railroad man.

"If the road pays, as is expected by Mr. Yerkes," the paper says, "it will give Englishmen an object lesson in three principles—rapid transit, cheap fares, and frequent services."

FEEL AMERICAN COMPETITION.

Lancashire Cotton Mills Forced to Work on Smallest Margins.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Lancashire cotton trade is again specially feeling the pinch of American competition, and the mills are working on the smallest margins. In some instances the spinners report that the mills are running at a loss. It has been decided, however, that it is inadvisable to resort to short time.

A meeting of the Manchester spinners has decided to start a Spot Cotton Bureau, really a rival of the Cotton Exchange of Liverpool, whose methods are described as antiquated, and as opposed to the Manchester buyers.

MAY HAVE TO MOVE TOWN.

Discovery of Iron Under New Settlement May Make it Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 21.—An extensive deposit of iron ore has been located under the new town of Chisholm, on Longyear Lake, Mesaba Range. The town was only started six months ago, and has 6,000 inhabitants.

James Sullivan and W. T. Bailey have obtained the mineral right and will develop a mine under the town. The earth and rock cap on top of the ore deposit is sixty-five feet deep. The ore is of high quality. It may be necessary to move the town, wholly or in part, to develop the mine.

PILLORIED IN DELAWARE.

Lawbreakers Subjected to Heavy Corporal Punishment.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 21.—In the jail yard at Newcastle this morning two culprits stood an hour in the neck-breaking pillory and fifteen received the punishment of the post, one of the pillory victims being among the latter.

Eight of the culprits were white and seven negroes. They were Henry Fisher, for murderously assaulting Thomas Mullin, a saloon keeper, one hour in the pillory. He will also be imprisoned four years. Charles Connelly, burglary, one hour in the pillory and twenty lashes; Lewis Purnell, William Finney, Frank Smith, C. A. Clarkson, Arthur Armstrong, William Fleming, and William Bouldin, ten lashes each; Hastings Appleton, John Fisher, Walter Osler, and Chester Gill, fifteen lashes each; George Welsh, five lashes, all for larceny.

The administration of the corporal punishment was the heaviest witnessed for

All Motor Carriages
Stored, Repaired, and Power Furnished
At West End Storage Warehouses,
202-210 West 89th St.

MANGLED BY TROLLEY CAR.

It Was Not Jacked Up, but Ran Ahead, and the Man's Body Removed.

Immediately after the closing of the concert halls and saloons at Coney Island this morning there was the usual rush for the trolley cars for Brooklyn, and at 1:30 o'clock there was a large crowd gathered on the platform at the terminal of the Smith Street line. Car 615 in charge of Motorman John Henderson, came up, but before it reached the platform a great crowd ran toward it and climbed aboard while it was still in rapid motion, in order to get seats.

In doing so a well dressed man, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, who is believed from papers found in his pockets, to have been Alfred Larsson of 283 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, fell or was pushed before the wheels, which passed over him, cutting off both legs and otherwise mangling him. The car was stopped while he lay under it, but instead of waiting to jack it up from the rails it was run ahead until the body was free. The man was dead. The body was taken to the Coney Island Police Station and the motorman, Henderson, was arrested.

CHICAGO STREET RAILWAYS.

Franchise Values, for Which Companies Pay Nothing, Amount to Nearly $75,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—After several years of delay the report of the special committee appointed by the Civic Federation upon the street railway question is at hand. It comes in the form of an "advance" copy of the June number of Municipal Affairs, and consists practically of a summary prepared by M. R. Maltbie, the editor of that publication.

The franchise values, it is shown, for which the companies pay the city nothing, amount to nearly $75,000, a sum almost equal to the watered capital. The companies have been paying large dividends for years even upon the diluted capital.

The Chicago City Railway Company has paid, on an average, over 42 per cent. annual dividends for the last nineteen years, the North Chicago City Railway Company 30 per cent. since 1886, and the North Chicago Street Railroad Company nearly 15 per cent. for fourteen years.

Estimates of the value of Chicago's street railway franchises vary from $64,222,000 to $74,394,000.

BURGLAR'S DARING LEAP.

Caught in a St. Louis Hotel, He Plunged Through a Second-Story Skylight in Effort to Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—Charles Forrest, a burglar, when discovered at daybreak Saturday in the Southern Hotel, leaped from the second floor through a skylight to the main rotunda in an effort to escape. He landed in a heap with the glass showering around him, to the astonishment of the night clerk, porter, and bellboy, who were standing near the spot where he fell.

Wild cries of "Stop thief!" "Catch him!" "Hold him!" told them that the acrobat was a burglar. They threw themselves on Forrest, who, though cut and scratched in a dozen places, fought desperately to free himself. He was overcome finally after nearly biting one of the night clerk's fingers off.

Charles Wilson, a pharmacist from Fairfield, Ill., discovered the fellow in his room. He seized him, but Forrest escaped and made a flying leap through the skylight.

A TOMATO TRUST.

Special to The New York Times.

ELWOOD, Ind., Sept. 21.—The farmers who are engaged in growing tomatoes in the vicinity of this place will form a combine against the canning factories next season. A meeting has been called for Saturday, Nov. 9, to discuss the proposition and determine the prices they should have for their product.

The system of docking will also come up for attention. The tomato growers say that the canners have united against them, and in self-defense they must organize. A similar attempt was made in the Spring, but it was found to be an inopportune time to push the project.

HAD A NARROW ESCAPE.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—Willie Pathoud, son of a well-known contractor of this city, had a narrow escape from death today. His coolness and presence of mind undoubtedly saved his life.

He was driving a mustang in Ninth Street, when in some way he fell from the seat between the singletree and the legs of the animal. He was unable to get out and ran along, holding himself up by clinging to the tail of the animal. The horse kept going at a swift trot, and it looked as though the lad would be chopped to pieces by its hoofs. Fortunately, the accident happened in front of the Central Police Station. Sergt. King and Policemen Moore and McQuesdon saw the lad fall. They ran out, stopped the horse, and lifted the boy from his dangerous place. He was badly bruised.

WHIST BOARDS SELLING HIGH.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 21.—Whist board prices are going to advance on the strength of a corner in patents. The prices of new boards have been put so high by the manufacturing trust that some dealers have taken whist boards out of stock. The manager of a large Chicago firm said to-day that he would not keep them any longer, as the prices to the wholesaler are practically prohibitive.

Three companies combined for the trust. It adopted the name of the United States Playing Card Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, which was one of the three. The other two were Cassius M. Paines Company of Milwaukee and Ihling Brothers & Everhard of Kalamazoo, Mich.

REVOLT IN MATTO-GROSSO.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 21.—A revolution has been declared in the southern part of the State of Matto-Grosso, near the frontier of Paraguay, against the Government of the State.

The rebels occupied Bella Vista, San Carlos, and Taruma. The Government forces, assisted by the gunboat Carioca, succeeded in expelling the rebels from those points.

A brother of the Governor of the State, who was persecuted by the insurgents, and who succeeded in crossing the frontier and entering Paraguay, arrived to-night at Asuncion.

Matto-Grosso is the largest, but one of the most scantily peopled of all the interior States of Brazil. It is bounded on the west, south, and east by rivers, and still vaguely separated on the north from the States of Amazonas and Para. It is traversed about the middle by the highlands (campos, not higher than 3,000 feet, containing gold, diamond, and coal mines) forming the water parting between the Amazon and La Plata basins. There are large swampy regions, principally in the south.

To Build Elevator at Duluth.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 21.—McCarthy Brothers & Co. of Duluth and Minneapolis have bought water-front property here, upon which will be built a shipper and receiving elevator of 4,000,000 bushels, and an annex to hold 1,600,000 bushels. They

Adams Dry Goods Co.
Sixth Avenue, 21st and 22d Sts.

Our New Grocery Department!

The Bargain Power Exerted in High Class Groceries—If Price Ever Proves Anything It Does in This Magnificent New Department—Where the Highest Standards Are Observed in Carrying Stocks—The Very Finest Groceries at the Very Lowest Prices—Our Entire Fourth Floor Given to This Department, Under the Management of Roger J. Kennedy—Monday's Forcible Figures!

Hams. SUGAR CURED HAMS—from Swift & Co.—the finest in the market—on the best tables—in our new Grocery Department to-morrow at the cut price of..... lb 12½c

PICKLES—"Tiny Tims"—Chow Chow or Cauliflower—per quart jars 23c
MANZANILLA OLIVES—from the Falcon Packing Co.—per bottle 7c
OLIVE OIL—"Ledoyen Fils"—bottled expressly for us—put up in quarts at 55c.; pints at 29c., ½ pints at 19c
MACARONI or SPAGHETTI—the best imported—per pound 10c
MACARONI or SPAGHETTI—fancy per pound 6c
SPICES—finest whole pickling spice—per pound 20c
CINNAMON—No. 2—per lb. 18c
CATSUP—"Columbia"—per 18 ounce bottle 15c
SALAD DRESSING—the "Royal"—per pint bottle. 33c
PRUNES—Put up by J. Duprat & Co.—"Fancy"—2 pound glass jars 55c
APRICOTS—"Fancy"—per pound package 11c
CANDLES—"Adamatine"—per pound box 6s 14c
CANDLES—drawing room—per lb. box—6s or 12s 32c
BORAX SOAP—"Cream"—per dozen 46c
BACON—Swift's Boneless, per pound 13c
"Violet" brand TOMATOES, quart jars 14c
COFFEE—Maracaibo, per pound 14c

Soaps. FAIRBANK'S "SANTA CLAUS" SOAP, widely advertised and known as a most superior soap—now comes in as another strong Monday special in our new Grocery Department at ..... DOZEN CAKES, 46c; BOX OF 100 CAKES, 3.75

Coffee. COMBINATION COFFEE—aromatic—unapproached at this price by any other coffee—with a flavor only found in high priced coffees—here to-morrow at ..... lb. 12c

COFFEE—Java and Mocha, per pound 25c
TEA—"Our Own"—rich and full—very fine quality, 3 lbs., $1; per pound 35c
PICKLES—CHOW CHOW or GHERKINS, CROSS & BLACKWELL'S—½ pint bottle 17c. pint bottle 26c., quart bottle 47c
IRISH BACON—Lavery's Celebrated—rich and savory—per pound 15c
CRACKERS—Newton's Fig or Raspberry—per pound .. 14c
LEMON SNAPS—per pound .. 5c
OATMEAL "Victor"—2 lb. packages 5c
RICE—"Fancy Carolina"—per pound 6½c
SWEET POTATOES—Brady's—3-pound cans 9c
ASPARAGUS TIPS—"Hickmotts"—fancy white—per can 18c
CORN—"Pine Tree State"—per can 8c
STRINGLESS BEANS—"Arcade"—marked by the Oneida Community—per can 9c
FRENCH PEAS—packed by J. Duprat & Co., per can 12c
MUSHROOMS—packed by J. Duprat & Co., per can. 20c
POTTED or DEVILLED CHICKEN or TURKEY—"Armour's"—per ¼ pound can. 8c

Soups. CONDENSED SOUPS—ANDERSON'S, CAMPBELL'S OR VAN CAMP'S—all kinds—savory, delicious and nourishing—cut in price all day Monday in our new Grocery Department to ..... Can, 7c.

Phenomenal Values in Laces!

Our Lace Department Brimful of the Best—Autumn Novelties in Abundance—Bargains in Abundance—Laces Will Be Dominant This Season—And We Are Ready!

Irish Crochet Laces and Insertions. Are here in a very carefully and liberally selected variety—showing the most exclusive and happiest new ideas in this line—at special prices that range this week from ..... 49c to 2.25

Point de Venise Galons and Edge Insertions. In serpentine and applique designs—shades butter, Arabe and white—handsome new fall and winter goods—to go at special prices thus:—
1 and 2 inches wide; regularly 19c., to-morrow 12c
2 and 3 inches wide, regularly 25c., to-morrow 19c
2½ and 3½ inches wide; regularly 35c., to-morrow 25c
3 and 4 inches wide; regularly 49c., to-morrow 39c
2½ and 3½ inches wide; regularly 69c.; to-morrow 49c

Point de Venise All Overs. 20 inches wide—in butter—Arabe and white—in new and decidedly pretty patterns, showing application effects—value one-third more than our special cut prices, which range from 69c to 7.98

Lierre Lace and Net Top Laces. 3 to 6 inches wide—a magnificent range—most carefully selected to uphold and enhance the fine reputation already secured by our progressive Lace Department—prices this week range from ..... 19c to 49c

Black Chantilly Galons and Insertions. ALL SILK BLACK CHANTILLY GALONS and INSERTIONS—in serpentine and applique effects—4 and 6 inches wide—regular price is 60c. per yard—but for our trade to-morrow 49c

Silk Escurial Galons and Insertions. In medallion, serpentine and applique patterns—black only—priced thus:
2 and 3 inches wide; regularly 49c., to-morrow 39c
3 and 4 inches wide; regularly 69c., to-morrow 59c
5 inches wide; regularly 79c., to-morrow 69c

French Lace Galons. ALL SILK FRENCH LACE GALONS—two and three inches wide—showing many novel Fall effects—value 25c. per yard—but our cut price is 15c

SIXTH AVENUE, 21ST AND 22D STREET.

SAYS AMERICA IS NOT FREE.

English Minister, Commenting on Wine Drinking by Wesleyans, Makes Comparisons.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The American delegates to the Ecumenical Methodist Conference have decided to raise funds in the United States to put a stained glass window in Wesley's Chapel, to commemorate their visit.

Fifty or sixty of these delegates, who are staying in England another week, will participate in provincial gatherings at Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, and Bristol. The colored Bishops are especially much in request.

The American ministers were surprised at the use of wine and beer on the tables of the English Wesleyan ministers.

"They have made remarks," said the Rev. John Bond, Secretary of the Ecumenical Methodist Conference, "though I do not mean to say they have been unkindly, on the matter. My answer is that this is a free country. America is not. We reserve the right to drink alcoholic liquors in moderation if we wish. The American dictum would be ruled out by Wesley, who drank wine to the end of his life."

Quick Justice for Negro Murderer.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Sept. 21.—Hall Frampton, a negro who murdered his stepdaughter, Feb. 17, was to-day arraigned, indicted, tried, and sentenced to life imprisonment in the State prison in less than thirty minutes.

Treasury Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased bonds as follows: Fours of 1925, $232,000; fives of 1904, $10,000; fours of 1907, $89,950; threes of 1908, $1,520. Total, $333,470.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

7:50 A. M.—76 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Mrs. Rooney; damage, $200.
10:50 A. M.—33 Manhattan Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $100.
12:45 P. M.—612 Ninth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $100.
7:45 P. M.—1,439 Broadway; Childs Company; damage, $25.
8:40 P. M.—690 Second Avenue; James Duffy; damage, $5.
9:20 P. M.—524 West Forty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
10:10 P. M.—308 Eighth Avenue; George Fine; damage slight.
10:30 P. M.—612 Water Street; John Arnowitz; damage, $5.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; winds mostly easterly and fresh.

The weather will continue generally fair to-day and Monday, except that there will be rain today in the Northwest, probably continuing Monday and extending into the northern upper lake region. It will be warmer to-day from the Mississippi Valley eastward, and still warmer Monday in the Atlantic States. It will be colder today in the Northwest, the Central and Southern Rocky Mountain regions, and colder Monday in the slope region, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the western upper lake region.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be light to fresh northeast to east; on the South Atlantic Coast light, to fresh northeasterly; on the Gulf coast, fresh east to southeast; on the upper lakes, fresh to brisk southerly, and on the lower lakes fresh southerly.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh winds, mostly northeasterly, and fair weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the Pacific Coast from Point Reyes Light northward.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	56	55	66
6 A. M.	56	48	66
9 A. M.	62	58	67
12 M.	67	63	74
4 P. M.	68	63	76
6 P. M.	66	65	75
9 P. M.	64	64	72
12 P. M.	61	60	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	62½
Weather Bureau	59½
Corresponding date 1900	70
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	63

The thermometer registered 54 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday, and 58 degrees at 8 P. M.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Outfitting of The Baby.

We say without exaggeration that there is no other store in the world where everything for Outfitting of the Baby is offered in such variety of choice and completeness of detail, as here.

The first layette; long and short dresses, slips, cloaks, caps, etc.—every article is the result of long experience—the work of trained and careful experts.

For many neat and attractive goods modern machinery and large production make extreme low prices possible; while there are others which on account of the fineness of the fabric, their unique design, and the elaborate work skillfully done by hand, cost more, but not accordingly.

In every grade original designs not found elsewhere.

60-62 West 23d Street.

THE
FORSYTHE WAIST.
INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.
Special Opening To-Morrow
of FLANNEL WAISTS
in designs specially prepared for this occasion.
NECKWEAR, ETC., in great profusion.
MADE BY
JOHN FORSYTHE,
THE WAIST HOUSE, 865 Broadway,
Between 17th and 18th Streets.

"Ye Puritan Craftsman"
in his workshop conceived the artistic beauty of simple furniture. In our reproductions of these early pieces we preserve the sentiment of the old workers in the High Post Bed, the High Boy Chest and the Rush Chairs to a faithful degree. Combined with the excellence in modern construction, these pieces are of great worth to the Colonial seeker.
Grand Rapids
Furniture Company
(*Incorporated*),
34th St., West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway."

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY.
Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders, Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 11 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

THE MORSE IRON WORKS AND DRY DOCK CO.
(Foot of 55th, 56th, 57th, & 58th Sts., Brooklyn.)
The largest and most complete Yacht Basin in the world; unsurpassed accommodations for laying up yachts; dry docks, railways, lockers, &c. Also prepared to make every kind of repairs or alterations.
We also supply best bituminous and hard coal and ice.
New York office, 17 State St.

Martin Hubbe, Naval Architect, 17 State.—All classes of steam vessels, yachts, tugs, launches, &c., designed and for sale; light draught vessels a specialty.

YACHTS FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

DEMOCRATS AT ODDS IN PENNSYLVANIA

J. M. Guffey and R. E. Pattison to Head Independent Movement.

Belief that the Party in the State Will Indorse the New Plan—An Anti-Quay Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 21.—Disruption has appeared in the ranks of the local Democracy as the result of the Democratic County Convention last night, which refused to regard the wishes of City Chairman Pattison and National Committeeman James M. Guffey and invite fusion with the independent Republicans.

In consequence, ex-Gov. Pattison, having severed his connection with the regular organization of the city, will endeavor to form a new City Committee, and in this he will have the support of National Committeeman Guffey and State Chairman Creasy. All these men desired that the County Convention should nominate District Attorney Rothermel, who is the independent Republican candidate for re-election, and this the convention refused to do, naming a straight Democratc ticket.

Messrs. Guffey and Pattison also wished the judicial convention to-day not to nominate Judge Maxwell Stevenson, as he is not acceptable to the independents. The convention, however, named the Judge for re-election as minority member of the judiciary, and thus all hope of fusion is destroyed.

Late last night former City Chairman Donnelly, who was in control of the convention, met Col. Guffey at his hotel, and Guffey is reported to have said to him in a burst of anger:

"There will be a new Democratic City Committee organized in Philadelphia. It will be recognized by the Democratic State Committee. I shall rip out the crooked organization which now controls Democratic affairs, and give all the influence and power which I possess to the new committee."

Col. Guffey charged that Donnelly and City Commissioner Ryan, the leaders of the Democratic machine, had sold out the party in the city to the Quay people, and that he had been aware of this for several weeks, but had refrained from making objections, hoping that the bargain would not be carried out.

A town meeting of Democrats will be called by ex-Gov. Pattison and other representative men of his party, to be held on the evening of Wednesday or Thursday, next week, for the nomination of a county ticket intended to go on the official ballot under the title "County Democracy."

"The ticket of the County Democracy," Mr. Pattison said to-night, "will be exactly the same as that of the Independents. Arrangements for perfect agreement on the ticket will be made in conference prior to the union party's county convention, which will nominate, on Tuesday, all the candidates who are to be supported, with District Attorney Rothermel, by the anti-machine forces."

Col. Guffey and ex-Gov. Pattison, in their efforts to construct a new Democratic organization in this city, will be aided by the six Commissioners who were authorized by the recent State Democratic Convention to reorganize the party in Philadelphia. This committee, headed by Capt. William Hasson, will meet here Wednesday to take action in the local revolution.

They are backed by the State organization, and the general opinion of leading politicians to-day was that the committee would at once read Messrs. Donnelly and Ryan and all the members of the original City Committee who stick to them out of the party, and will declare the organization to be effected the only regular and recognized Democratic Committee.

State Chairman Creasy is heartily on the side of Guffey and Pattison. At Harrisburg to-day, he said:

"I cordially indorse the action of ex-Gov. Pattison and Col. Guffey in the Philadelphia muddle, and am confident that their efforts to purify the politics of that city and drive from control of the Democratic organization there those who have been using it as a trading post with the Quay-Ashbridge machine, meet with the approval of every loyal Democrat in Pennsylvania.

"The question is now up to the Committee of Six, which is composed of intelligent and faithful Democrats. This committee will immediately take charge of party affairs in Philadelphia by authority of the resolutions adopted by the last State Convention, under which it was executed. The committee has the confidence of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and I believe it will recognize the party in Philadelphia in such manner as will restore it to the confidence of the Democracy at large, and meet with the approbation of all good citizens."

WANT A DEMOCRAT FOR MAYOR.

Greater New York Democracy's Position Defined—Objections to Seth Low.

A meeting of the Greater New York Democracy was held last evening at the Eighteenth Assembly District headquarters, 148 Third Avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, at which resolutions were adopted in opposition to Seth Low's selection as anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor. The sentiments expressed were declared to be those of all the Greater New York Democracy organizations in the borough.

The resolutions set forth that the conference committee of the united organizations had been dominated by the Republicans and "their Citizens' Union pawns," and protest against the nomination of any Republican for Mayor, and especially of Seth Low, who it is declared "is not in touch with the plain people and the toiling masses," and whose principles are so elevated "that they have caused him to dispossess a respectable publican, keeper of a poor man's club, because of his occupation." The conference committee is asked to present for nomination "the most available Democrat possible, who is one of the people and not above the people."

GAMES AT CELTIC PARK.

Policeman M. J. Cregan Won the Quarter-Mile Run from Post Office Champion.

M. J. Cregan, the Police Department athletic champion, won the quarter-mile run for policemen, firemen, and letter carriers at the games of the Knights of Columbus, held at Celtic Park, Laurel Hill, L. I., yesterday afternoon. Cregan had twelve yards handicap, and beat the Post Office champion, P. J. McNabb, who was on scratch, by a close finish. Summary:

Half-Mile Run, Open, Handicap.—Won by P. J. Sullivan, Xavier A. A., (50 yards;) H. Riley, Pastime A. C., (42 yards,) second; P. J. McNabb, Union Settlement A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—2:04 4-5.

220-Yard Run, Novice, Members Only.—Won by D. Gallagher; F. M. Gregory second, P. H. Clune third. Time—0:26 1-5.

100-Yard Fat Men's Race.—Won by R. Hogan, (221 pounds;) J. F. Kehoe, (205 pounds,) second. Time—0:12 4-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by C. D. Brown, (50 yards;) J. G. Herbert, (30 yards,) second; T. Keary, (scratch,) third. Time—2:43 4-5.

100-Yard Sack Race.—Won by F. Slevin; D. O'Leary, second. Time—0:17 2-5.

Quarter-Mile Run, Handicap, for Policemen, Firemen, and Letter-Carriers.—Won by M. J. Cregan, (police,) (12 yards;) P. J. McNabb, (Post Office,) (scratch,) second. Time—0:34 1-5.

100-Yard Three-Legged Race.—Won by D. M. Dale and E. P. Green; A. A. Mullins and P. J. McNabb second, T. O'Connor and W. Shea third. Time—0:13 3-5.

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. A. Graham, (7 yards;) T. J. Ford (6 yards) second; F. A. Sullivan (7 yards) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

One-Mile Relay Race.—Won by Fidelity Council team, composed of J. Cullen, G. Kavanagh, R. White, and D. Gallagher. Time—4:12 4-5.

Gymkana Games at Rumson.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 21.—The gymkana games at Rumson this afternoon, under the auspices of the Rumson Polo Club, attracted a large crowd from Seabright and the Rumson Road district. Seven events were decided and handsome prizes were awarded in each event. The first event was a ladle and polo ball race, and was won by Howard C. Borden. The second event was a multiplication race for ladies, and was won by Miss Grace Jones, Miss Mildred Rawlins getting second. A polo race on donkeys, best two in three, came next and was won by Mr. J. Armstrong Rawlins, Walter McClure second. Following this was a novelty race, and Mr. Howard Borden took the prize, J. F. Armstrong Rawlins coming second. The fifth event was a bicycle polo race for boys under ten years old, and was won by the Seabright Club. The sixth event was a polo pony competition open to all ponies that have contested at Rumson this season. It was won by Mr. W. Strothers Jones. The last game was a watermelon race open to employes of the Rumson Club and the Rumson Inn. J. L. Smith won, Robert Hanan second.

MICHAEL WINS AGAIN.

Welsh Cyclist Defeats Walthour in Second Madison Square Garden Race.

After "Jimmy" Michael's decisive defeat of Robert Walthour in the Madison Square Garden on Wednesday evening, it was expected that the little Welsh cyclist would win the second match of the series—in five-mile heats—last night, and the result justified the expectations, as Michael won in straight heats. He did not find it an easy task, however, as Walthour made a much better race than on Wednesday evening, particularly in the second heat, and in order to win Michael had to break two of the indoor records which he made in the preceding match.

In the first heat Michael led from the start and won by a lap and a quarter, riding the last mile in 1:33 1-5, which is record time. He was slower in getting to his pace in the second heat, however, and Walthour obtained the lead and held it by a slight margin for the first two miles, riding both in record time. But the pace was too fast for the Southern cyclist to maintain, and when in the third mile Michael attempted to pass Walthour and the latter spurted to keep the lead, he lost his pace for a few minutes, and the race was decided. The little Welsh rider went by like a flash and gained a lead of over two laps before his adversary could get back into his gait again, winning by five and a half laps, or over half a mile.

In addition there were two other professional races, a five-mile open event, which was won by Frank Kramer, the National professional champion, in the fast time of 10:34 3-5, which is a new indoor record, and a one-mile professional handicap, which was won by "Nat" Butler, the Cambridgeport (Mass.) rider. Summary:

Five-Mile Open, Professional.—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; Floyd A. McFarland, San Jose, Cal., second; "Nat" Butler, Cambridgeport, Mass., third; Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, Penn., fourth; James Bowler, Chicago, Ill., fifth. Time—10:34 3-5. Time by miles—First mile, 2:14 1-5; second mile, 4:16 3-5; third mile, 6:28 2-5; fourth mile, 8:35 2-5; fifth mile, 10:34 3-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by "Nat" Butler, Cambridgeport, Mass.; G. R. Leander, Chicago, Ill., second; G. H. Collett, New Haven, Conn., third. Time—2:01 1-5.

Match Race Between "Jimmy" Michael, Wales, and Robert Walthour, Atlanta, Ga.; Five-mile Heats, Best Two of Three.—First heat—Won by Michael. Time—8:01 4-5. Leader and time by miles as follows:

Miles.	Leader.	Led By.	Time.	Record.
1	Michael	¾ lap	1:35	1:33 1-5
2	Michael	1¼ laps	3:11 3-5	3:08 4-5
3	Michael	1¼ laps	4:50 3-5	4:44 2-5
4	Michael	1⅛ laps	6:20 4-5	6:20
5	Michael	1¼ laps	8:01 4-5	7:59 4-5

Second heat and race won by Michael. Time—8:04 4-5. Leader and time by miles as follows:

Miles.	Leader.	Led By.	Time.	Record.
1	Walthour	5 yards	1:32 3-5	1:33 1-5
2	Walthour	15 yards	3:06	3:08 4-5
3	Michael	2½ laps	4:51 2-5	4:44 2-5
4	Michael	5 laps	6:28 1-5	6:20
5	Michael	5½ laps	8:04 4-5	7:59 4-5

HARLEM R. C. REGATTA.

Charles Schofield Wins Club Championship at Single Sculls.

Charles Schofield won the club championship of the Harlem Rowing Club, in single shells, at the anual regatta of the organization, held on the Harlem River, off the clubhouse at Macomb's Dam Park, yesterday afternoon, defeating O. J. Butler, who was second by about two lengths. Schofield had an allowance of 10 seconds and Butler had 6. C. W. Mase (3 seconds) and Fred Hoffman (5 seconds) collided and the latter capsized.

The best finish of the day was in the four-oared gig race, which was won by the No. 2 crew by half a length after a close race from the start. The course for all the races was half a mile, with the finish in front of the clubhouse. Summary:

Single Gigs, Novice, Handicap.—Won by S. H. Heineman, (30 seconds;) Walter Hogan, (25 seconds,) second. Time—2:00.

Junior Single Gigs, Handicap.—Won by Francis Lancer, (15 seconds;) H. Borchert, (1 second,) second. Time—1:50.

Single Shells, Club Championship, Handicap.—Won by C. Schofield, (10 seconds;) O. J. Butler, (6 seconds,) second. Time—1:40.

Double Gigs.—Won by No. 7 crew—Bow, C. Schofield; stroke, S. Hirsch; No. 2 crew—Bow, Frank Cody; stroke, Fred Hoffman—second. Time—1:58 3-5.

Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by No. 2 crew—Bow, C. W. Mase; 2, Robert McKenna; 3, T. F. Scannell; stroke, J. A. Galvin; No. 1 crew—Bow, J. E. Nagle; 2, S. Hirsch; 3, S. Delaney; stroke, W. E. Gearon—second. Time—2:15.

Eight-Oared shells.—Won by No. 1 crew—Bow, J. E. Nagle; 2, H. Nonnenbacher; 3, M. Graham; 4, S. Hirsch; 5, J. A. Heraty; 6, T. Scannell; 7, J. A. Galvin; stroke, J. Fitzpatrick; No. 2 crew—Bow, C. W. Mase; 2, L. Wishart; 3, W. E. Cody; 4, Thomas Mullen; 5, Walter Hogan; 6, M. Hirsch; 7, A. Devery; stroke, W. E. Gearon—second. Time—1:37.

Eight-Oared Barges, With Passengers.—Won by No. 3 crew—Bow, L. Wishart; 2, C. Schofield; 3, J. Schultz; 4, J. A. Heraty; 5, S. T. Moen; 6, Thomas McKnight; 7, W. E. Gearon; stroke, W. S. Fraser; No. 1 crew—Bow, J. E. Nagle; 2, H. Nonnenbacher; 3, M. Graham; 4, S. Hirsch; 5, J. A. Heraty; 6, T. Scannell; 7, J. A. Galvin; stroke, J. Fitzpatrick—second.

Fat Men's Single-Gig Race, Handicap.—Won by Eugene O'Rourke, (30 seconds;) J. B. Kelly, (10 seconds,) second.

Trotting Judges Force a Protest.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 21.—There was an unusual scene at the closing of the fourth day of the Oakley Park Grand Circuit meeting. Palm Leaf, Janice, and Ozanam had each two heats in the Gibson House purse of $3,000 for 2:14 trotters, and, in the fast-growing darkness, E. Benyon, driver of Ozanam, followed by a crowd of about 200, went to the judges' stand to demand the enforcement of the rule against racing after the daylight had too far gone to be able to distinguish the color and gait of the horses. The judges insisted on deciding the race, and Palm Leaf and Janice were sent away for the final journey. It was so dark that no color of horse or drivers' cap could be distinguished on the backstretch and far turn. The heat was won by Palm Leaf. The judges declared third money to go to the association. Benyon entered a protest amid the cheers of the crowd, and the money is now tied for decision by the National Trotting Association. Summary:

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500; (three heats decided Friday.)

Sister Alice, b. m., by Baron Wilkes, (Kenney)	1	1	2	1
Miss Sligo, b. m., (Highfield)	3	2	1	2
B. B. P., b. h., (McCaw and Hudson)	2	3	3	3

Time—2:17¼; 2:15; 2:14; no time taken last heat.

2:30 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,500.

George Castle, b. g., by Roseberry, (Thomas)	1	1	2	1
Cambria Maid, b. m., (Boyd)	5	2	1	3
The Grazer, b. g., (Lyons)	8	6	3	2
Annie N., b. m., (Manon)	3	5	5	6
Tuxberry, gr. g., (Iserman)	9	3	6	7
Lady Brooks, b. m., (Marshall)	4	8	7	5
Emma Lou, b. m., (Johnson)	6	7	9	4
Tom Keene, ch. g., (Swaerengen)	11	10	4	8
Strathline, b. g., (Hoffman)	10	9	10	9
Harry, b. g., (Silvers)	7	11	8	10
Myosotis, ch. m., (Darnaby)	2	4	11	dis
Ethel Brown, blk. m., (Curtis)	12	dis		
Cricket, b. m., (Price)	dis			

Time—2:13¾; 2:12¼; 2:09¾; 2:11¾.

Grand Hotel Purse, $3,000, for 2:14 trotters:

Palm Leaf, b. g., by Onward, (McCarthy)	5	10	9	7	1	1	1
Janice, b. m., by William Harold, (Hudson)	1	8	10	1	2	2	2
Ozanam, br. m., by Axtell, (Benyon)	10	1	1	8	7	3	*
Lady Thisbe, blk. m., (Kenney)	9	2	2	5	4	ro	
Prince of India, br. h., (Lyon and Young)	2	5	5	3	3	ro	
Gracie Onward, ch. m., (Macri)	6	6	7	2	8	ro	
Ida Sultan, br. m., (Hoffman)	3	4	3	6	5	ro	
Susie J., ro. m., (McKee)	7	9	4	4	9	ro	
Escobar, br. h., (Miller)	11	11	6	9	6	ro	
White Wood, gr. g., (Snow)	4	3	8	ds			
Molo, b. g., (Mitchell)	8	7	11	dr			

*Did not start.

Time—2:12; 2:12½; 2:13¾; 2:15; 2:13; 2:15; 2:18¼.

The Ohio Purse, $3,000, for 2:14 pacers:

Dan Patch, br. h., by Joe Patchen, (McHenry)	1	1	1
Captain Sphynx, b. g., (Velie)	3	3	2
Council Chimes, blk. h., (Snow)	5	2	3
Martha Marshall, b. m., (McDowell)	2	4	4
Lady Allright, ch. m., (Roth)	4	6	6
Paulding Boy, b. h., (Vogle)	6	5	5

Time—2:09½; 2:07; 2:011.

SPORTS AT TRAVERS ISLAND.

Otto Wahle Won Half-Mile Swim Easily—Rowing Events Contested.

Otto Wahle, the holder of the Austrian and American swimming record at one mile, probably would have made a new record in the half-mile swimming race at the aquatic races of the New York Athletic Club, at Travers Island, yesterday afternoon, if he had had a competitor who could have pushed him to the top of his speed. Wahle swam the first quarter mile in seven minutes, which is up to record time for the first stage of the half-mile race, but then had such a lead over his opponents that he took it easily the rest of the way, and still won by forty yards. Schaeffer, the Philadelphia champion swimmer, who was expected to make the race with Wahle, did not appear. Summary:

Single Shells, Handicap.—Won by B. W. Zimm; E. P. Reynolds, second; H. A. Moore, third.

Pair-Oared Shells.—Won by—Bow, H. A. Moore; stroke, P. H. Moore; coxswain, D. G. Smythe. Bow, A. J. Fraser; stroke, I. Hand, Jr.; coxswain, W. J. Place, second.

Quadruple Sculls.—Won by—Bow, E. Rowell; No. 2, W. G. Douglas; No. 3, P. H. Moore; stroke, H. A. Jackson, Jr. Bow, A. J. Fraser; No. 2, A. R. Pope; No. 3, D. Campbell; stroke, P. J. Keane, second.

Huckleberry Indians' six-oared barge race.—Won by—Bow, E. S. Innet; 2, R. Stoll; 3, H. W. Peckwell; 4, T. Guerra; 5, W. A. Strachan; stroke, E. F. Haubold; coxswain, W. H. Morgan; bow, D. T. Garrie; 2, C. H. Liebert; 3, H. Toussaint; 4, R. O. Haubold; 5, S. J. Montgomery; stroke, E. Weinacht; coxswain, C. Kollstede, Jr., second.

Eight-oared Shells.—Won by—Bow, B. W. Zinn; 2, E. Rowell; 3, H. A. Jackson; 4, Campbell; 5, A. R. Pope; 6, N. Mitchell; 7, S. G. Carr; stroke, W. W. Willard; coxswain, D. G. Smythe; bow, A. J. Fraser; 2, H. A. Moore; 3, E. P. Reynolds; 4, E. W. Scott; 5, R. R. Wallace; 6, I. Hand, Jr.; 7, W. J. Place; stroke, E. J. Keane; coxswain, W. J. Morgan, second; bow, Campbell; 2, M. B. Stelle, Jr.; 3, P. H. Moore; 4, A. S. Keane; 5, W. G. Douglas; 6, J. Padleford; 7, Lester Hibbard; stroke, E. Weinacht; coxswain, R. W. Rathborn, third.

100-Yard Swimming Race.—Won by W. C. Miller, Knickerbocker A. C., by 2 feet; Fred A. Wenck, New York A. C., second by 6 feet; T. E. Kitching, Jr., New York A. C., third. Time—1:08 3-5.

One-Half-Mile Swimming Race.—Won by Otto Wahle, New York A. C., by 40 yards; Fred A. Wenck, New York A. C., second by 30 yards; T. E. Kitching, Jr., New York A. C., third. Time—14:12 1-5.

Manhattan's New Athletic Officers.

At a meeting of the Athletic Association of Manhattan College yesterday the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—John J. Kean; Vice President—John Lonagan; Secretary—William Cahill; Manager—Sylvester McMahon; Assistant Manager—Raymond Sullivan; Field Marshal—Charles A. Doyle; Press Agent—James J. Riordan. Coach Dr. Armstrong feels certain that from the number of candidates for football honors he will be able to select a 'Varsity squad which will be able to cope creditably with the big colleges this year.

Australian Oarsmen Win.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Sept. 21.—To-day's handicap boat race at a mile and a half between Towns, Sullivan, Pearce, and Durnan for a $500 purse resulted in an easy victory for the Australians, who finished in the following order: Sullivan, 1; Pearce, 2; Towns, 3. Durnan was last, and not in it with Towns, who allowed all his opponents three seconds. The time was 9:41.

INSURANCE EXCHANGE RULING.

Decides that Lightning Policies Do Not Cover Loss Caused by Electrical Appliances.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 21.—The New England Insurance Exchange to-day clearly defined the attitude of the fire insurance companies toward the insertion of the lightning clause in fire insurance policies. This clause declares that the policy covers only direct loss or damage to property by lightning, and in no case to loss caused by dynamos, lamps, switches, and motors or other electrical appliances.

The custom of applying the lighted torches to buildings for the purpose of more readily scaling off old paint also came under discussion. The Exchange ruled that in future paint shall not be removed in this fashion on pain of voiding the policy, without the express permission of the company interested.

Perhaps the most important matter before the Exchange was the revision of the reduced rate clause. As revised, this provides, if the aggregate loss does not exceed 5 per cent. of the total insurance, no special inventory of the undamaged property shall be required.

$300,000 FIRE AT TOLEDO.

Plant of the American Tin Can Company Destroyed—Insurance, $188,000.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 21.—The local plant of the American Tin Can Company was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss was $300,000. The insurance is $188,000.

The plant was a four-story brick structure and gave employment to 500 men. The engineer of the plant was alone in the building and was at work repairing the heating apparatus, when suddenly he discovered a blaze within a few feet of where he was working, and he barely escaped from the building before the fire had spread to all parts of the immense factory. The plant was purchased by the trust last May.

The company gives its employes a Saturday half-holiday, and had it not been for this fact there would have certainly been a heavy loss of life.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:47	Sun sets	5:58	Moon sets	

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	1:40	Gov. Isl'd	1:44	H. Gate	3:40
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	2:06	Gov. Isl'd	2:26	H. Gate	4:22

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
MONDAY, SEPT. 23.		
Eva, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay	1:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Hildebrand, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.		
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	2:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Liguria, Naples	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.		
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Maracas, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Monmouthshire, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Cuba, Yucatan, &c	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 26.		
Daggry, Yucatan via Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Santiago, Guantanamo, and Bahamas	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.		
City of Washington, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. §15 and up to Sept. §28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Sept. §28, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. §28 and up to Oct. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. §13.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Aug. 24; Shanghai, Aug. 28; Yokohama, Aug. 31, and Honolulu, Sept. 13, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru, were dispatched east Sept. 19 at 6 P. M.; also that mails from Japan arrived at Tacoma per steamer Clavering and were dispatched east Sept. 19, due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 24.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) SEPT. 22.

Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Sept. 19.
Columbian, London, Sept. 11.
Cymric, Liverpool, Sept. 13.
El Sud, New Orleans, Sept. 17.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Sept. 21.
Manitou, London, Sept. 12.
Panama, Bordeaux, Sept. 6.

MONDAY, SEPT. 23.

Cufic, Liverpool, Sept. 13.
Georgian, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Sept. 18.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 12.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.

Advance, Colon, Sept. 17.
El Norte, New Orleans, Sept. 17.
Friesland, Antwerp, Sept. 14.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Sept. 12.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, Sept. 14.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Sept. 23.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Sept. 17.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.

Citta di Messina, Gibraltar, Sept. 13.
Concho, Galveston, Sept. 18.
Exeter City, Swansea, Sept. 11.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Sept. 24.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Sept. 14.

Arrived.

SS Richmond, Catherine, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Roraima, (Br.,) Muggah, St. Kitt's, Sept. 16, to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Outside of Sandy Hook Bar at 10:35 P. M.

SS L'Aquitaine, (Fr.,) Poncelot, Havre, Sept. 14, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Nueces, Risk, Galveston, Sept. 14, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Seguranca, Leighton, Vera Cruz, &c., Sept. 12, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Rio Grande, Johnston, Brunswick, Sept. 18, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Anchored off Scotland Lightship at 7:01 P. M.

SS Tonawanda, (Br.,) Brown, Hamburg, &c., Sept. 3, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 P. M.

SS Thyra, (Br.,) Dunning, Philadelphia, Sept. 20, in ballast to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., east, light breeze; clear.

SS St. Louis, Pasdow, Southampton and Cherbourg, Sept. 14, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:29 P. M.

SS Louise, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Bargen, Hamburg, Sept. 4, with mdse. to the Vogemann Line. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool, Sept. 14, and Queenstown, 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:44 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS George W. Clyde, Staples, Providence, to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Defiance, Ford, Philadelphia, via Raritan Canal, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Santiago, Hathaway, Guantanamo, &c., Sept. 4, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:06 A. M.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Bettencourt, Lisbon, &c., Sept. 4, with mdse. and passengers to G. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 A. M.

SS Talisman, (Nor.,) Berg, Guadeloupe, &c., Aug. 31, with mdse. to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Maracas, (Br.,) Jameson, Trinidad and Grenada, Sept. 13, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

Sailed.

SS Tallahassee, for Savannah.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS George W. Clyde, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
SS Haverford, (Br.,) for Antwerp via Southampton and Deptford.
SS Uller, (Nor.,) for Demerara.
SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Menominee, (Br.,) for London.
SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Lucania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Aller, (Ger.,) for Genoa, &c.
SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) for London.
SS Deutschland, (Ger., tank,) for Flushing.
SS Maracaibo, for San Juan, Curacao, &c.
SS City of Macon, for Boston.
SS Anchoria, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Algiers, for New Orleans.
SS Bucentaur, (Br.,) for Zanzibar, Calcutta, &c.
SS Mexico, for Havana.
SS Iona, (Br.,) for Hamburg, &c.
SS Milano, (Ger.,) for Newport News.
SS Norge, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen.
SS Alene, (Ger.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Adler, (Br.,) for Kingston.
SS Hindoo, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Alps, (Br.,) for Cape Haitien, &c.
SS Pretoria, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS El Dia, for New Orleans.
SS David, for Port Antonio.
SS John Sanderson, (Br.,) for Havre, &c.
SS Sabine, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Curityba, for Matanzas, &c.
SS Comus, for New Orleans.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at midnight, 20th.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Denn, for New York, sld. from Antwerp to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Stencken, for New York, sld. from Bremen to-day.

SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from New York via this port, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Camstense, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, from New York for Para, sld. from Barbados Sept. 19.

SS Hardanger, (Br.,) Capt. Willis, for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.

SS Philadelphia, Capt. Mills, from Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 6:20 P. M. to-day.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Verlynde, for New York, sld. from Havre at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Dinnamare, (Ital.,) Capt. Caffero, from Palermo for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Nauplia, (Ger.,) Capt. Krafte, from New York for Stettin, passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Syracusa, (Ger.,) Capt. Behrmann, from New York for Santos, &c., arr. at Pernambuco Sept. 17.

SS Roman Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Ord, from New York via Pernambuco, arr. at Santos Sept. 19.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McDougall, from Santos for New York, arr. at Rio Janeiro yesterday.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa yesterday.

SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Capt. Albrecht, from New York via Cherbourg, arr. at Antwerp at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Inchmona, (Br.,) Capt. Heneberry, from Algoa Bay for New York, sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., Sept. 9.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McFarlane, for New York, sld. from Genoa Sept. 18.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Coste, for New York, sld. from Marseilles Sept. 19.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, from New York for Bremen, passed Hurst Castle at 8:35 P. M. and arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. Pearce, from New York for Gibraltar, &c., passed Sagres to-day.

SS Calabria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, for New York, sld. from Naples yesterday.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

Spoken.

Ship Queen Elizabeth, (Br.,) Capt. Fulton, from New York for Shanghai, was spoken Aug. 31 in latitude 18 degrees south, longitude 35 degrees west.

Ship Arthur Fitger, (Ger.,) Capt. Denker, from Cardiff for New York, was spoken Sept. 17 in latitude 51 degrees longitude 14 degrees.

Notices to Mariners.

EGG ROCK LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about Oct. 15, 1901, the intensity of the light at this station will be increased by changing it from fifth to fourth order, and the characteristic from fixed red to flashing red every five seconds. No other change will be made. This station is located on Egg Rock, Frenchman Bay.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1901," Page 22, No. 16, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1901," Pages 26 and 29.

GREAT DUCK ISLAND LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about Oct. 15, 1901, the intensity of the light at this station will be increased by changing it from fifth to fourth order. No other change will be made. This station is located on the southerly extremity of Great Duck Island, and about six miles to the southward of Mount Desert Island.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1901," Page 22, No. 19, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1901," Pages 14 and 24.

B. Altman & Co.
: New York :

Have now on sale, their selections of

TRIMMED HATS
For Autumn and Winter,
including extensive importations of
PARIS MODEL HATS AND TOQUES.

Department on Third Floor.

THE
Angelus
PIANO PLAYER
Is the Original. It has no equal.
Price, $225.
Call and hear it and be convinced.
WILCOX & WHITE CO.,
164 FIFTH AVENUE,
NEAR 22D ST.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' Clothing.

Nothing that we have ever written concerning our Boys' Clothing has been so good an advertisement as the goods themselves.

This is owing to the fact that the perfect adaptability of every garment to the age for which it is intended, is not accidental, but is the work of experts.

It is this which gives to the Best Clothing its distinctive attractiveness, everywhere recognised and admitted.

And it adds nothing to the cost.

60-62 West 23d Street.

B. Altman & Co.

NEW MODELS OF THE
FASSO CORSET.
The notable changes in gowns for the coming season have necessitated modifications in the lines of Corsets, and these will be found special features in the New Improved Fasso.

DRESS SILKS.
Pure Dye Silks, Crepe de Chine, Taffetas, Hand Loom Dress Velvets, Panne Velours, English Corduroys, etc.,
To-morrow, Monday:
4,000 Yds. Imported Black Bengaline,
Regular value $1.50 & $1.75 yard, at . . . 78c.

LACES.
Exclusive novelties in Filet-Italien, Filet and Mirecourt, Duchesse and Bruges ganse, Point Guirlandes combined with Painted Velvet Flowers; Bijouterie Lace, etc.
REAL LACE ROBES in Chantilly, Duchesse, Regence, Point d'Appliqué, and Lierre; also a varied collection of Robes de Fantaisie, showing the latest combinations.

COLORED DRESS GOODS
including new effects in Panne Zibelines, Velours, Fancy Homespuns, Cloths, Crepes, etc.
Monday, September 23d:
3,500 Yds. Imported Princess Crepe,
Street and Evening shades,
42 inches wide, ... Per yard, 68c.

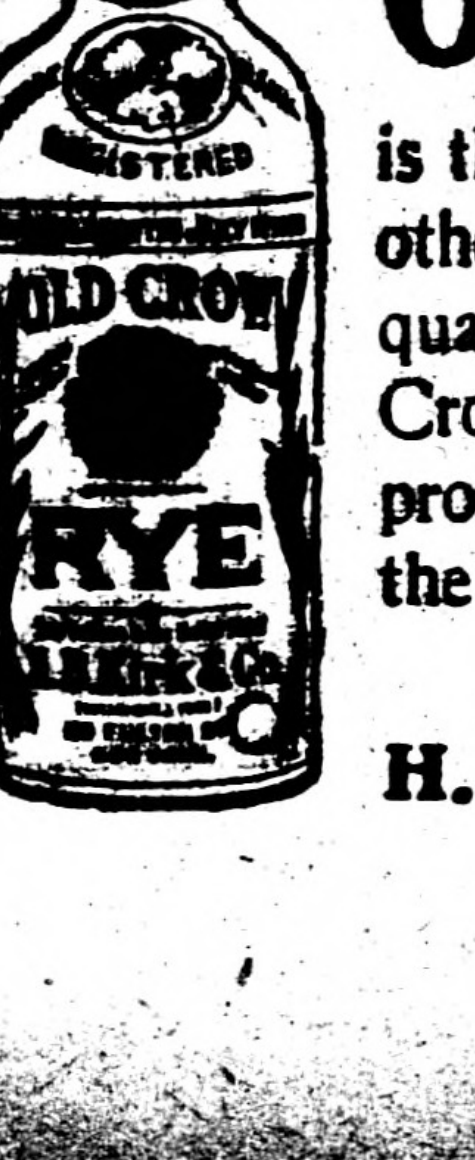
OUTER GARMENTS.
New and effective styles of Long Garments, Wraps, Paletots, and Box Coats,
of Black and Oxford Zibeline; Kersey, Covert, Peau de Soie, Satin, Velvet, Velour, etc.,
For Carriage, Street and Evening wear.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Novelties in White and Black, solid colors, and Pearl Grey effects.
EMBROIDERIES of Black and Colored Silk Appliqué in all widths, Ombré Ribbon on Chiffon, also Pearl, Jewel, and Silk creations, for Dinner and Evening Gowns.
Black Brocade, Taffetas or Velvet, combined with Passementerie; Spangled effects, etc.

UPHOLSTERY DEP'T.
(Third Floor.)
For Monday, September 23d,
Several Thousand Yards of high grade
Silk and Cotton, All Silk, and Satin Damasks,
each design shown in a variety of choice colorings,
Regular value $3.25, $4.75, $7.50 per yard, at $1.90, 2.50, 4.90
500 Yards Silk Moire,
50 inches wide,
Regular value $2.75 per yard, at . . $1.35

LACE CURTAINS.
Renaissance Lace Curtains, 4 yards long, Originally $29.50 and $32.50 pair, $19.50
Point Arabe Lace Curtains, 4 yards long, Originally $45.00 to $65.00 pair, 39.00

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.



All Good Judges
know it to be a fact that the
OLD CROW RYE
is the best Whiskey made, and why not? Can any other distillery show as many advantages, viz.: the quality of the grain, and the water, and the "James Crow formula" with the Hand-Made Sour Mash process? It is bottled pure. Is it a wonder that the demand steadily increases?
Gold Medal Awarded Paris 1900.
H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

HARVARD AND YALE MEET

Athletes Compete for Team to Meet the Englishmen.

VICTORIES EVENLY DIVIDED

Results at Berkeley Oval to Determine Team to Contest Against Oxford and Cambridge on Wednesday.

Harvard and Yale athletes met at the Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon in a series of four trial contests to complete the selection of the joint team to meet the Oxford and Cambridge athletes on the same track next Wednesday, and by a singular series of coincidences the four trials resulted in the qualification of one man from each of the two universities in each event, despite the fact that Harvard had two entries to Yale's one in several of the events.

The events in which the trials were held yesterday were the 100 yards run, half-mile run, running broad jump, and running high jump. No contest was required in the 120-yard hurdle race or the mile race, as the number of entries in each was not in excess of the number to be selected, and Harvard withdrew Capt. Willis in the 440 yards and Richardson in the two-mile run in order to obviate the necessity of trials in those events.

The only event in which a decision has not yet been made is the hammer throw. The entries for this are Sheldon and Stillman of Yale and Boal of Harvard. It was thought that Sheldon would be unable to compete on account of illness, which would make a trial contest unnecessary, but to the surprise of every one Sheldon appeared on the field yesterday and requested a postponement of the decision until to-morrow. He said he was feeling so much better that he thought he might be able to take part in a trial competition then and to compete on Wednesday if he qualifies, as he would be certain to do if in condition. Accordingly the decision in this event was reserved until Monday.

The joint team as determined according to yesterday's results, except in the hammer throw, is as follows:

100-Yard Run.—J. E. Haigh, Harvard; N. H. Hargrave, Yale.
440-Yard Run.—E. C. Rust, Harvard; Dixon Boardman, Yale.
120-Yard Hurdles.—J. H. Converse, 2d, Harvard; E. J. Clapp, Yale.
880-Yard Run.—E. B. Boynton, Harvard; D. W. Franchot, Yale.
One-Mile Run.—H. B. Clark and H. S. Knowles, Harvard; W. D. Waldron, Yale.
Two-Mile Run.—E. W. Mills and C. J. Swan, Harvard; B. G. Teel, Yale.
Running High Jump.—R. P. Kernan, Harvard; J. S. Spraker, Yale.
Running Broad Jump.—A. W. Ristine, Harvard; J. S. Spraker, Yale.
Hammer Throwing.—W. A. Boal, Harvard; Richard Sheldon and G. Stillman, Yale.

The first event in yesterday's trials was the 100-yard run, in which the competitors were J. E. Haigh and M. T. Lightner of Harvard and N. H. Hargrave of Yale. The two Harvard men were first to get their stride, and at twenty-five yards Haigh led, with Lightner second and Hargrave third. The latter began to close up at thirty yards, and at fifty yards had obtained the lead, which he kept to the tape, winning by less than a yard. Time, 0:10. Haigh beat Lightner for second place by a yard and a half, which was a surprising reversal of form, as Lightner had been beating Haigh in practice. On this account a second trial between Haigh and Lightner was run later in the day, which was even closer than the first trial, as Lightner led to the finish and then was beaten by Haigh by a few inches. Accordingly Haigh, having won both trials, was selected to run with Hargrave in the race against the Englishmen.

In the high jumps Kernan of Harvard and Spraker of Yale qualified with jumps of 5 feet 11¼ inches. Rotch of Harvard cleared 5 feet 10 inches, but failed at 5 feet 11¼ inches, and Ellis of Harvard cleared 5 feet 5½ inches and failed at 5 feet 8¼ inches.

Although five jumps were allowed each contestant in the running high jump, Spraker of Yale needed but one to qualify, as he cleared 22 feet 8¾ inches. Ristine of Harvard cleared 21 feet 6 inches and qualified, while Shirk of Harvard, with 21 feet 8¾ inches, and Thomas of Yale, with 20 feet 1¾ inches, were shut out.

The half-mile run came last, and proved the greatest surprise of the day. The contestants were G. E. Bahr, Jr., and E. B. Boynton of Harvard and J. Hunter and D. W. Franchot of Yale. It was generally thought that Behr and Hunter were more likely to qualify than Boynton and Franchot, but the result was the opposite, Boynton and Franchot qualifying. The result, however, was satisfactory to the committee, for the reason, as one of the members remarked: "If a man will lose his head in a trial, he is likely to do so in a match."

Behr took the lead at the start and set a pace which he was unable to maintain to the end, doing the first quarter in 0:54 1-5. Boynton held second place, three or four yards behind, at this point, with Franchot at his elbow and Hunter about fifteen yards in the rear. On the last turn, and about 100 yards from the finish, Behr was exhausted, and Boynton went on and won by a yard, with Franchot second, about seven yards ahead of Hunter. Behr finished last in a state of almost complete exhaustion, and was helped off the track. Time—2:01 1-5.

The remainder of the English team, with the exception of May and Henderson, the weight throwers, and Cathra, the mile runner, arrived yesterday, and all indulged in practice after the trials were concluded, Workman and Dawson running two miles in 10:08. Converse of the Harvard team also practiced hurdling, making one trial in 0:15 3-5.

Columbia Football Player Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 21.—The first accident of the season came to the Columbia football team this morning when in light signal practice Harold Townsend of New York City broke his right leg just below the knee. Townsend's fracture was set immediately and he was carried to Branford late this afternoon and put on a train for New York. Townsend was a substitute back last year and a promising man for this season. Capt. Berrien of the Columbia team said this afternoon that his men would leave Thursday next for Buffalo for the first game of the season. Only Berrien and Van Hovenburg of last year's 'Varsity team are thus far with the team, but Smyth, tackle, and Weekes, half back, will be here next week. It is likely that Sykes may not play this year on account of conditions in his studies, and Neizer, right guard; Austin, tackle, and Knapp, tackle, will probably not play. Among the new men are some good players, notably in Martin, guard; Ward, tackle; Henrique, end; Wolff, end, and Duden, tackle.

Princeton's Brisk Football Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 21.—Princeton's football candidates chased the ball about the university field for two hours this afternoon, and, after finishing, with a brisk run around the quarter-mile track. Henry, who made a splendid record at half back last Fall, was given particular notice, and his speed and quickness greatly pleased the coaches. Head Coach Lea put the line men through a series of drills to increase their speed in charging and starting. Gordon, 1904, showed up particularly well in his punting, being able to place the ball in excellent style, though so early in the season. A team composed of the older and more promising players was sent through a number of formations. Their work was speedy and in good form. In this squad were Roper, F. R. McClave, Henry, and Davis, ends; Pell, Dewitt, and Sheffield, tackles; Brown, Wright, and Short, guards; Fisher and Hale, centres. Behind the lines were Freeman, Whithead, and Vanderhoff, quarters; McCord, S. McClave, D. Kafer, and Delancy, half backs, and Mills and Gordon, full backs. The coaching department was increased by the presence of Dr. Hillebrand, 1900; "Bert" Wheeler, 1900, and "Beef" Wheeler, 1899.

Severe Examination by Customs Officers

Many women who arrived last evening on the French Line steamship L'Aquitaine left the dock sorrowful. The cause of their sorrow was the severe examination of their effects made by the customs authorities. Many dressmakers, who neglect to declare the goods they are bringing into the country are arriving, and the customs men are watching for them. Some, it is said, arrived last evening, and they did not leave the French Line pier without contributing their share toward the United States Treasury. Trunks were opened and searched, with the result that many dutiable dresses were discovered. In one pillow was found a skirt, and some women who were wearing two-hundred-dollar dresses purchased abroad were forced to pay duty on them.

INDIANS WIN AT FOOTBALL.

One-Sided Game with Lebanon Valley—Carlisle Shows Good Material.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 21.—The Carlisle Indians opened the football season here to-day with the Lebanon Valley College, beating the latter by 28 to 0. The game, while most conclusive in its results, did not give a fair idea of the Indians' possibilities for the coming season. Coach Warner played two Carlisle teams, each composed of first and second team men, against the Lebanon College boys in the respective halves, and both aggregations defeated the collegians at every point. Lebanon fought hard and interfered well, but were light, averaging but 147 pounds, and against the terrific onslaughts of the redmen lost wind quickly. Their star runs were made by Grey, with a magnificent flying tackle by Gohn.

The Indians' first team had brilliant runs made by Yarlett, Hare, and Palmer, and tackles by Bradley. For the second team Chatfield made several excellent runs, and Scroggs, who has just returned to Carlisle, put up a grand game at centre. The famous Eskimo, Nikifer Shouchuk, was put in the Indian centre late in the game and surprised every one by the vim he put into his play. Altogether the game was hard fought and was full of interest. A fair pick of the Indian team from to-day's showing would be: Left end, Hare; left tackle, Williams; left guard, Shillon, centre, Scroggs; right guard, Wheelock; right tackle, Floris; right end, Bradley; quarter back, Johnson, left half back, Chatfield; right half back, Yarlett; full back, Palmer.

The line-up was:

Carlisle.	Position.	Lebanon.
Bradley, Shinbone	Left end	R. E. Gohm
Floris, Shannook	Left tackle	R. T. Clippinger
Bowne, Wheelock	Left guard	R. G. Snyder
Lubow, Scroggs, Cheanau, Shouchuk	Centre	C. Miller
White, Sheldon, Bear, Corley	Right guard	L. G. Lehn
Williams, Castro	Right tackle	T. L. Barnhardt
Colman, Tollyopa	Right end	L. E. Cowling
Hare, Johnson	Quarter back	Q. B. Albright
Decora, Watfield	Left half back	R. A. B. Knipp
Yarlett, Saul	Right half back	L. B. Hendricks
Palmer, Williams, Wollitsi	Full back	T. B. Grey

Score.—Touchdowns—Yarlett, 1; Palmer, 1; Chatfield, 2; Williams, 1. Goals from touchdowns—Palmer, 2; Wheelock, 1. Umpire—Pedlow, Dickinson. Referee—G. S. Warner, Cornell. Time of halves—Seventeen minutes.

DOUGLAS WINS AT TUXEDO.

Chadwick, Pulsifer, and Perin Take the Lesser Prizes in the Final Rounds.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Findlay S. Douglas, John Chadwick, Jr., and N. T. Pulsifer won respectively the President's cup, the Governor's cup, and the Consolation cup to-day in the final competitions for those trophies on the links of the Tuxedo Golf Club. In addition to the final match play rounds a thirty-six hole handicap for the Tuxedo cup was in progress all day, but it resulted in a tie at 151 strokes for net score results between Oliver Perin of Watch Hill and L. V. Pulsifer of the Powelton Golf Club. Perin, however, won the medal for the lowest gross score, 159 strokes. That beat the total score of Douglas for the day by one point.

The most interesting contest of the day was the final round for the cup presented by President W. Pierson Hamilton, between Douglas and Perin. The latter, who had made a 78 in the morning, when he beat George H. Hull, Jr., of the home club by 5 up and 4 to play, was right on his game, and came dangerously near winning. He led Douglas by three holes on the eleventh green, and it was only by the fiercest kind of golf for the rest of the match that the former champion pulled out a victory by 2 up and 1 to play. The cards are:

Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau—
Out ....5 5 2 5 5 5 4 5 4—40
In ....5 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 5—40—80
Oliver Perin, Watch Hill—
Out ....5 5 3 6 5 5 4 4 3—40
In ....5 3 6 5 5 5 5 5 3—42—82

The finalists for the Governor's Cup were both representatives from the Powelton Club of Newburg, Chadwick and W. J. Evans. The latter was beaten by 2 up and 1 to play. N. T. Pulsifer, also of Powelton, beat Pierre Lorillard, Jr., for the consolation cup by one hole on the nineteenth green. The match play summary is:

President's Cup.—Semi-final round—Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau, beat F. O. Horstman, Washington, 5 up and 3 to play; Oliver Perin, Watch Hill, beat George H. Hull, Jr., Tuxedo, 5 up and 4 to play.
Final round—Douglas beat Perin, 2 up and 1 to play.
Governor's Cup.—Semi-final round—W. J. Evans, Powelton, beat George H. Bowly, Jersey City, 3 up and 2 to play; John Chadwick, Jr., Powelton, beat W. T. Hilton, Tuxedo, 5 up and 4 to play.
Final round—Chadwick beat Evans, 2 up and 1 to play.
Consolation Cup.—Semi-final round, unfinished match between Pierre Lorillard, Jr., and F. A. Ingalls of Tuxedo—Won by Lorillard, 1 up in 21 holes.
Final round—N. T. Pulsifer beat Lorillard, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Nearly fifty players started in the handicap, and the finish was very close. The leaders were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Oliver Perin, Watch Hill	159	8	151
L. V. Pulsifer, Powelton	175	24	151
C. B. Macdonald, Tuxedo	161	8	153
F. O. Horstman, Washington	168	10	158
W. C. Carnegie, Allegheny	169	10	159
Devereux Emmet, Garden City	170	10	160
F. S. Douglas, Nassau	160	0	160
J. E. Pierrepont, Jr., Tuxedo	185	22	163
Price Collier, Tuxedo	177	14	163
C. F. Watson, Jr., Morris County	178	14	163
John Chadwick, Jr., Powelton	176	12	164
W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County	178	12	166
G. P. Snow, Jr., Tuxedo	179	12	167
Bruce Price, Tuxedo	187	20	167
John G. Bates, Morris County	184	14	170
Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo	207	36	171
W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., Tuxedo	187	14	173
W. J. Evans, Powelton	190	14	176
N. T. Pulsifer, Powelton	219	30	189

Golf Games at Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 21.—Playing for the President's Cup at the grounds of the Park Golf Club was continued this afternoon. Townsend Rushmore won the honors of the day, defeating S. St. John McCutcheon by six points. Each made the same gross score, 105 strokes, but handicap allowances gave Rushmore a net score of 80 to 86 for McCutcheon.

In the contest at the Hillside golf grounds for the Golf Committee Cup, Howard Wright carried off the honors in a gross score of 79 strokes, playing from scratch. Robert Abbott was second, with a net score of 80, from 8 handicap.

The only lady to play for the Mellick Cup was Miss Lida Van Herwerden, who made a score of 106, with a handicap of 4. Miss Van Herwerden's gross score was 110.

The team match at the Hillside grounds in the afternoon between the Harbor Hill Club of Staten Island and the Hillside Club resulted in a complete defeat for the visitors. The summaries:

HARBOR HILL.	Holes.	HILLSIDE.	Holes.
J. E. Bullen	0	W. Wadsworth	2
R. T. P. Fisk	0	W. L. Glenny	8
W. S. O'Connor	0	Howard Wright	9
A. S. Oglesby	0	Morris Dumont	0
John E. Taber	0	Roove Stockton	7
J. E. C. Leavitt	0	George Richards	11
F. S. Arnold	0	Robert Abbott	8
W. G. McKnight	0	Ben D. Van Hedges	2
R. Wemple	0	Frank Kleinmund	4
Total	0	Total	46

Golf Events at Morristown.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 21.—W. Allston Flagg won the bogey competition today on the Morris County golf links. His handicap was 4, and he beat bogey by 2 holes. R. H. Williams, with a handicap of 10, was close behind him, 1 up on bogey, while Alfred Macy came third, even with bogey from a handicap of 7. The club committee still has under advisement the question of holding an open tournament, and the matter will be definitely settled next week.

Morgan Smith won the silver cup presented by President George G. Frelinghuysen, and the competition for which was finished to-day, after a two weeks' contest.

Titus Beat Boston Oarsmen.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—The Fall metropolitan rowing regatta on the Charles River this afternoon was favored with good water and weather.

Charles H. Titus of the Union Boat Club of New York, winner of the National Association single sculls, had little difficulty in capturing the senior sculls event here. Ernest George, Boston Athletic Association, a Harvard 1903 man, won as he pleased in the junior singles. Most of the entries in the other races were Boston men.

Hair-Dressing and Manicure Parlors,
Second Floor.
Skilful Operators—Prompt Service—Polite Attention—Reasonable Charges.
Toilet Preparations and Human Hair Goods at Lowest Possible Prices.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Siegel Cooper & Co.,
Private Bankers,
Offices, Balcony, Main Floor.
Banking Hours, 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
4% Interest Paid on Deposits.
All Deposits Due and Payable on Demand Without Notice.

FIVE years have passed since the Big Store made its first bow to this metropolis, and every preparation has been completed for the proper celebration of the event—one of great importance to us, and of some weight, we hope, to all New York. Half a decade is a fair space of time for the test of a store and its right to exist—a sufficient test to bring out the merits or defects of the principles governing its transactions. If the overwhelming success of this establishment means anything, it means that it has stood the test of time and has earned the unqualified approval of its constituency.

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE EVENT important special offerings will be made in all departments—only some of which we find room to print—enough, however, to convince anyone that this will be the greatest money saving opportunity of the year!

Blankets & Comforters.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.

No better opportunity could present itself. Anniversary prices are powerful in their temptingness and importance. All sorts of bedding materials are offered much below their regular prices, as the following forcibly prove:

BLANKETS; regular 10-4 size white Blankets; sold elsewhere at 59c.; we sell them by the pair at this special Anniversary Price, 44
BLANKETS; regular 10-4 size, white, part wool and part cotton; we sell them by the pair at this special Anniversary Price, 1.75
11-4 size, by the pair, 1.95
BLANKETS—Fine California Blankets at these Anniversary Prices:
10-4 size; per pair, 3.35
11-4 size, per pair, 4.50
12-4 size, per pair, 5.50
Superior finish, with Pink—Red, Blue Borders.
COMFORTERS; full size; some stitched, others tufted; some plain, others ruffled; over 65 different designs; Anniversary Price, each 1.95
These comforters are worth up to 2.75 each.
DOWN COMFORTERS; a big and rare opportunity; don't miss it; regularly worth $4.00 each; Anniversary Price, 2.95
COMFORTERS, with ruffle; full size; regular $1.50 value; Anniversary Price, 1.05

Upholstery.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.

Never before were we so thoroughly equipped to supply your wants in a manner more satisfactorily, economically and artistically. During this Anniversary Sale prices are at their lowest ebb; a few examples are herewith quoted:

SOME ANNIVERSARY CURTAIN PRICES.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, 60 inches wide, $2.00 value, per pair, 1.15
SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS, regularly $5.00 per pair, 2.95
IRISH POINT CURTAINS, 18-inch borders, per pair, 4.95
POINT D'ARABE CURTAINS, value $8.50, per pair, 6.90
RENAISSANCE CURTAINS, $18.00 goods, per pair, 10.75
RENAISSANCE CURTAINS, $25.00 values, per pair, 15.00

MATCHLESS PORTIERE VALUES.

TAPESTRY PORTIERES, 15 styles, 50 inches wide, reversible, good quality, $4.00 goods, per pair, 2.50
TAPESTRY PORTIERES, 600 pairs, new, fresh, artistic goods, values from $6.50 to $8.50 per pair, 4.65
SATIN DERBY PORTIERES, heavily fringed, per pair, 8.75

COUCH COVERS.

ORIENTAL STRIPED TAPESTRY COVERS, value $2.00; Anniversary Price, 1.20
PERSIAN RUG PATTERN COVERS, $4.75 goods, each, 2.75
FINE ORIENTAL TAPESTRY COVERS, worth fully one-half more, at, each, $7.15, $6.55, $4.45 and 3.95

TABLE COVERS.

REVERSIBLE TAPESTRY COVERS, 1 1-2 yds. square, ea. 59
REVERSIBLE TAPESTRY COVERS, 2 yds. square, each, 95
SILK DAMASK COVERS, 1 1-2 yds. square, $7.00 quality, 2.95
200 TAPESTRY COVERED PILLOWS, 24 in., each, 89
SILK VELOUR PILLOW TOPS, elsewhere $1.50, each, 1.00
SATIN PILLOW TOPS, elsewhere 98c., at, each, 79
TAPESTRY SQUARES, 24 in., value 19c. to 29c., each, 8

SCREENS.

THREE-FOLD SCREENS, 64 in. high, silkoline filled, each, 72
THREE-FOLD SCREENS, taut panels of art canvas, each 2.75
JAPANESE SILK LAMBREQUINS, gold embroidery, each, 1.45
LAMBREQUINS, Figured China Silk, silk knot fringe, 2.15

High-Grade Cigars.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.

200,000 Fine Cigars at the Most Remarkable Prices in the Trade's History.

Do you love the rich, aromatic flavor of fine cigars? Do the lazy, floating ringlets bring a sense of easy satisfaction? What man would refuse to buy superior cigars when he can get them for so little money as during this sale? What greater inducement in cigars can be offered than those which follow?

IMPORTED MANUEL GARCIA, Conchas Selectos, box of 50 Anniversary Price, 4.75
PREMORA KEY WEST, clear Havana, Cuban made, Salamander size, box of 50, $5.00 values, Anniversary Price, 3.50
MANHATTAN, finest quality, clear Havana, Cuban made, Conchas Boquet, box of 50, Anniversary Price, 3.00
FLOR DE JULIANA, Sumatra Wrapper, fine long Havana filler, Favoritas, box of 50, Anniversary Price, 2.65
LA SIMPATICA, clear Havana, Cuban made Puritanos, box of 50, Anniversary Price, 2.25
LIBERTY COUNCIL, Plantation size (5¼ inch), made partly of Mexican tobacco, box of 50, Anniversary Price, 2.00
GENERAL SCOTT, Sumatra wrapper, Rothschilds, box of 50, Anniversary Price, 1.75
GEORGE W. CHILDS AND CREMO CIGARS; box of 50, Anniversary Price, 1.60
LUCKE'S IMPORT 5c. CIGAR, box of 50, Anniversary Price, 1.25
KEY WEST EXTRAS, box of 50, Anniversary Price, 90
LACKE'S ROLLED CIGAR, box of 50, Anniversary Price, 85
MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

Horse and Stable Needs.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.

Square Street Blanket, dark gray body, fancy plaid, 84x90, 7 lbs.; Anniversary Price, 1.50
Square Street Blanket, dark brown body, fancy red and yellow stripes, 90x90; 9 lbs.; Anniversary Price, 1.75
EXTRA HEAVY BURLAP STABLE BLANKET, full wool lined, bound neck and edges, 2 wide red Surcingles attached, Rawhide Straps; Anniversary Price, 1.35
EXTRA HEAVY BROWN DUCK STABLE BLANKET, full wool lined, bound neck and edges, 2 wide web Surcingles attached, Rawhide Straps; Anniversary Price, 1.65
MEDIUM WEIGHT DARK PLUSH LAP ROBES, large size; Anniversary Price, 1.15
HEAVY FANCY DOUBLE PLUSH LAP ROBES, large size; Anniversary Price, 2.00
FRANK MILLER'S HARNESS DRESSING, qt. cans; Anniversary Price, 29
CASTOR AXLE OIL, qt. cans; Anniversary Price, 32

Knit Underwear.

For Men, Women and Children.
FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.

Cool mornings and nights are here and sound a warning note. It is unwise and unsafe to delay putting on warmer underwear as Fall comes along with its chilly spells. Such offers as those which follow will unquestionably crowd this section of the Big Store to-morrow.

MEN'S NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS; shirts are single-breasted or double-breasted and double-backed; seams are taped and doubly sewn; all sizes; $1.25 values; Anniversary Price, 85
MEN'S PURE AUSTRALIAN WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS; shirts are single or double breasted; drawers have heavy sateen waistbands, taped seams, double gusset and fine pearl buttons; all sizes; $1.75 values; Anniversary Price, 1.25
WOMEN'S FINE EGYPTIAN COTTON FLEECED VESTS AND PANTS, silk trimmed; all sizes; worth 65c; Anniversary Price, 39
WOMEN'S RIBBED VESTS AND PANTS, cut full size; well made; regularly worth 35c.; Anniversary Price, 19
WOMEN'S FINE RIBBED WOOL VESTS AND PANTS, in white and natural; long or short sleeves, with side band pants; hand embroidered silk trimming; regular and extra sizes; $1.50 values; Anniversary Price, 85
WOMEN'S WOOL COMBINATION SUITS, in white and natural; long or short sleeves; the popular "Oneita" shape; $1.25 values; Anniversary Price, 75
MEN'S FINE FLEECE-LINED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS; every seam doubly sewn; very comfortable and good wearing garments; 65c. values; all sizes; Anniversary Price, 39
BOYS' PURE WOOL FLEECE-LINED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS; well made and finished, colors are ecru, light tan and scarlet, sizes up to 17 years; 75c. values; Anniversary Price, 35
CHILDREN'S WOOL AND MERINO VESTS, PANTS AND DRAWERS; white, natural and camel's hair colors, sizes 2 to 15 years; worth up to 75c.; Anniversary Price, 25

Stylish Fall Carpets.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.

The mere mention of our great stocks of new Carpets excites enthusiasm. For this Anniversary Sale we have planned more liberally than ever before. The Carpets that have recently arrived from the best looms in the world are here in such wonderful diversity of pattern and color that buying becomes a double pleasure. Carpet judges may discern in a second how extraordinarily low the prices are for this occasion.

SAVONNERIE CARPETS; newest colors and designs, with border to match; regular $1.75 values. Anniversary Price, 1.25
WILTON VELVET CARPETS; 25 patterns to choose from; light and dark colorings with borders; hall and stair patterns to match; regular $1.25 values. Anniversary Price, 75
TAPESTRY CARPETS; all standard makes; large range of very desirable patterns; regular 90c. values. Anniversary Price, 57
ALL-WOOL INGRAIN CARPETS; nothing better for hard wear made; newest and most desirable patterns; regular 75c. values. Anniversary Price, 49

Great Rug Values.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.

Although the big Rug Store up on the Third Floor literally swarms with tempting Rug bargains, we name but two, space limitations exacting strict brevity of this notable occasion. But, terse as these Rug items are, they indicate to what excellent advantage you may now buy Rugs at the Big Store.

BODY BRUSSELS RUGS, complete range of patterns; sizes and Anniversary Prices as follows: 8.3x10.6 16.50; 9x12 19.50
WILTON RUGS, best quality made, Oriental and floral designs; sizes and Anniversary Prices as follows: 36x63 4.25; 27x63 2.95

Fall Millinery.

Main Floor.
FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.

READY TO WEAR HATS, of black velvet, faced and trimmed with chenille and silk materials; regular price, $1.75; Anniversary Price 95
HANDSOME FELT READY TO WEAR HATS, trimmed with plain and fancy silk taffetas; values up to $2.50; Anniversary Price, 1.25
FRENCH FELT ALPINE WALKING HATS, in black and colors, the $2.25 kind; Anniversary Price, 1.45

The Season's First New $5 Hats.

Trimmed Hat Dept., 2d Floor.
A bewildering beauty show! Upwards of 2,500 exquisitely trimmed Hats; exact reproductions of famous French models; made of plain and mirrored silk velvets; also imported novelty felt cloths, trimmed with fine feather breasts, ostrich plumes, wings and the newest Parisian novelties; $10.00 would be little enough for any one of these Hats; but as an Anniversary feature of conspicuous interest we mark them each 5.00

Gloves.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.

Our famous EMPIRE GLACE 2-CLASP GLOVES in the leading shades of mode, tan, brown, gray, red, black and white; all sizes from 5¾ to 7¾; Anniversary Price, pair 59
LADIES' VERY CHOICE REAL MOCHA GLOVES, 2-clasp, ½ P. K. newest embroidery, all sizes, equal to any $1.25 gloves, black, brown or gray; Anniversary Price, pair (in the city) 85
MEN'S GLACE GLOVES, proper shades of tan, brown and red, very stylish embroidery on back; Anniversary Price, pair 65

Famous Books.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.

Every lover of good literature should attend this sale. 25c. for one of these books is such a phenomenally low price that you are sure to buy with liberality. Famous copyright books published at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50. More than one hundred popular titles to select from at the Anniversary Price of, per volume, 25c

SOME OF THE TITLES AND AUTHORS:

Ickery Ann and Other Girls. By Elia W. Peattie.
The Lady of the Flag Flowers. By Florence Wilkinson.
Dartnell. By Benjamin Swift.
Curious Punishments of Bygone Days. By Alice Morse Earle.
The Fatal Gift of Beauty. By C. E. Raimond.
The Valley of the Great Shadow. By Annie F. Holdsworth.
The Puppet. By Clinton Ross.
The Land of the Castanet. By H. C. Chatfield-Taylor.
In the Cage. By Henry James.
Marshfield the Observer. By Egerton Castle.
A Woman's Courier. Being a Tale of the Famous Forty Conspiracy of 1696. By William Joseph Yeoman.
The Impudent Comedian, and Others. By F. Frankfort Moore.
The First Cruiser Out. By William O. Stoddard.
The Maid He Married. By Harriet Prescott Spofford.
A Heaven-Kissing Hill. By Julia Magruder.
Dross. By Henry Seton Merriman.
Episcopo & Company. By Gabriele D'Annunzio.
The Conscience of Coralie. By B. Frankfort Moore.
In Castle and Colony. By Emma Rayner.
San Isidro. By Mrs. Schuyler Crowinshield.
The Invisible Playmate. By William Canton
Can We Disarm? By Joseph McCabe.
What Maisie Knew. By Henry James.
The Chap-Book. Volume V., bound in cloth

Bicycles.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.

TRUSS FRAME FOWLERS at 9.75—A Sensation.
Men's sizes only, and royally good bargains, with the crisp, bracing air of golden Autumn days yet to enjoy. And they'll sell in a hurry at the price we name, 9.75

Silk Handkerchiefs.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.

MEN'S 50c. AND 75c. JAPANESE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS for 25
Price exerts a powerful influence in this instance. Such values at this price are not paralleled anywhere.
MEN'S JAPANESE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, large size, and handsomely initialled; also pretty and stylish colored bordered Handkerchiefs; regular selling price, 50c. and 75c.; Anniversary Price, for choice of both lots, 25

Infants' and Children's Wear.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.

INFANTS' HEAVY KNIT SHIRTS, long sleeves. Anniversary Price, 19
CHILDREN'S SKIRTS, of tucked outing flannel; sizes up to 4 years. Anniversary Price, 29
INFANTS' CROCHETED SACQUES; Anniversary Price, 25
INFANTS' SILK CAPS, interlined, lace trimming and top piece, ribbon tie; Anniversary Price, 15
INFANTS' LONG COATS; of Bedford Cord, heavy weight, double capes, ribbon and braid trimming; $2.00 value; Anniversary Price, 1.25

Sheets, Bed Spreads and Pillow Cases.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.

SHEETS, made of strong bleached cotton. We guarantee these to wear well.
Single size, Anniversary Price, 25
Larger size, Anniversary Price, 37½
Double size, Anniversary Price, 45
BED SPREADS; 3 specials in hemmed Bed Spreads, full sizes; regularly worth, each, 88c., $1.25, $1.39, Anniversary Price, each, 69, 95, 1.15
PILLOW CASES; sizes 50x36, heavy muslin; regularly worth 18c. each; Anniversary Price, 12½
PILLOW CASES; sizes 45x36, hemmed; Anniversary Price, each, 6

Flannels.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.

FRENCH FLANNELS, good and serviceable; all wool with white or black dots; all the leading shades; regularly worth 59c. yard; Anniversary Price, 39
FRENCH FLANNELS; all wool, in plain colors only; actual value 65c. yard; Anniversary Price, 49
OUTING FLANNEL; dark and light ground effects; newest Fall patterns; per yard, Anniversary Price, 6
SHAKER FLANNEL, 7½c. quality on sale, per yard, at 4

Dress Linings.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.

36-inch Percaline, in all the new Fall shades, 12½c. quality; Anniversary Price, per yard, 6
WAIST LININGS, boned and fitted, gray, white and black, can be had in all sizes, Anniversary Price, 39
MOREENS—59c. mercerized silk Moreens 24 inches wide, in all the leading shades, including black; Anniversary Price, per yard, 39
COTTON TAFFETA SKIRT LINING—A novelty, fast black and colors; Anniversary Price, per yard, 20

Underskirts, Wrappers.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.

6,000 BLACK AND COLORED SATEEN SKIRTS; regular 98c. garments; neat tuckings and flaring flounces; Anniversary Price, 79
WOMEN'S SKIRTS of the finest mercerized sateen; finished with tucked ruffle on deep flounce; $1.75 values; Anniversary Price, 1.00
WOMEN'S ALL WOOL HEAVY EIDERDOWN DRESSING SACQUES; Anniversary Price, 50
WOMEN'S WRAPPERS, lawns, percales, flannelettes and calicoes, all odd styles and sizes, worth 98c. and $1.25; Anniversary Price, 69
WOMEN'S WRAPPERS, heavy flannelettes and percales, polka dots, stripes and borders; big assortment; would be cheap at $1.50; Anniversary Price, 1.00

Silverware.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SALE.

The very newest designs on the market at prices that are possible only during an occasion such as this great Anniversary Sale. To see is to buy; to buy is to be satisfied.

ROGERS QUADRUPLE-PLATED TEA SET, 4 pieces, satin engraved, teapot, sugar bowl, cream pitcher and spoon holder; worth $6.00; Anniversary Price, 4.25
ROGERS QUADRUPLE PLATED TEA SET, highly polished, 4 pieces, same as above; worth $10.00; Anniversary Price, 6.75
FRUIT BOWLS, quadruple-plated, extra large size, highly polished, gold lining and heavy embossed border, worth $8.00; Anniversary Price, 5.00
BREAD BOAT, quadruple-plated, beautifully pierced design; worth $4.00; Anniversary Price, 2.00

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 22, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:	
Publication Office	41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.	
WASHINGTON	515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA	Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E. C.	

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine Supplement, per Year	1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

TWENTY PAGES,

With 24-Page Magazine Supplement

THE PARAMOUNT DUTY.

There is no reason to doubt that Mr. Low will be nominated by the City Conventions of the Republicans and the Citizens' Union on Tuesday evening and upon him as their candidate for Mayor the foes of Tammany will unite in the effort to make this city habitable for decent men and women. The state of public feeling, the heat of public indignation, ought to make certain the election of Mr. Low. Even if the Police Department did not reek with corruption, if crime was not able to purchase protection, and if the seeds of a moral revolution had not been sowed by CROKER and his kind, the success of the union ticket ought to be beyond question. For what candidate can Tammany name who is the equal of President Low in respect to the qualities that command confidence and insure safe and wise administration?

Voters who have fixed their minds upon the one great question now before the people for decision will be troubled by no doubts and have no moment of hesitation. At the meeting of the Conference Committee of Seventy-two on Friday evening a declaration of principles was adopted in which it was affirmed that "the paramount duty of the coming Mayoralty election is to root out the prevailing corrupt conditions." Can any right-minded voter question that declaration? Is there any other duty for a moment to be compared with that of turning these dirty rascals out? Is there any ground of dissatisfaction with the nomination of President Low or with the manner in which it came about that is worthy to be weighed against the dissatisfaction that every decent man feels with the outrageous misrule of CROKER? Dissatisfaction is a weak word, a ridiculous word, to use in speaking of the outrageous misrule of CROKER. The great, sovereign terms of denunciation, those words of English speech that denote odium and loathing, naturally and inevitably make up a large part of all fit discourse about CROKER, because they correspond to the idea and express it. But only a shrieking lunatic would go beyond words of temperate dissent in speaking of the candidacy of President Low. Any voter has the right of dissent. He may have preferred a different candidate, say an independent Democrat. But if he were sane he would never choose such terms for the expression of his dissent as he would employ in speaking his mind about CROKER.

Does not this process of analysis bring the path of duty clearly into view? Does it not reveal the paramount duty? There is no possible form of comparison between the political emotions aroused by the nomination of Low and those aroused by CROKER and his candidate, whoever he may be. The two things are totally unlike, for one springs from a disappointed preference at the worst, while the other is born of deep abomination.

There are two classes of voters who ought to sit down for a prayerful examination of their motives and their duty after the manner we have here suggested. One is made up of the minor constituent bodies of the conference—the German-American organizations, the Sheehan Democracy, and ex-Sheriff O'BRIEN's Democrats. If they now say, any of them, that they prefer Tammany to Low, men will conclude that they have all the time preferred Tammany to anything unless they were that thing. They are in danger, and the best advice we can give them is to look out. If they should sulk now, and Mr. Low be elected without them, nobody would ever more take any account of them or pay them the slightest attention.

The other class is made up of the disappointed, of those who wanted a Democratic candidate, or some candidate of their own preference—Mr. RIVES, Mr. COLER, Mr. DAYTON, or Mr. WARNER. They urge against Mr. Low the objection that he is not a strong candidate, not the strongest. He will be strong if they will support him. The Republicans will support him. The great body of the Citizens' Union and the class of voters whom that organization represents will support him. In the conditions that were found to exist he is the very strongest candidate who could be named. The Republicans were quite willing to accept an independent Democrat. Mr. PLATT preferred a Democrat. But the Democrats in the conference were unable to agree on a man of their own party. The Republicans could not very well settle the dispute and give the casting vote. There was nothing to do but to name Mr. Low, who has by many been all the time considered the strongest candidate. It would be childish to reject a nomination that is manifestly the best that could have been made, especially when it is in every way an admirable nomination.

But the state of public feeling will decide the contest. If there are a great many voters who are capable of letting mere disappointment or prejudice or misgiving turn them aside from the path of duty, paramount duty, then Mr. CROKER's candidate will come out at the top of the poll and we shall continue to seethe in the hellbrew of defilement that now fills the municipal pot.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Writing a year ago, when Governor of the State and candidate for Vice President, Mr. ROOSEVELT made the following statement, in his letter of acceptance, as to the principles that should control the civil service of the Government: "It is very important that in our own home administration the merely ministerial and administrative offices, where the duties are entirely non-political, shall be filled absolutely without reference to partisan affiliations; but this is many times more important in the newly acquired islands. The merit system is in its essence as democratic as our common school system, for it simply means equal chances and fair play for all."

We do not recall in the long record of the utterances of the Presidents, since WASHINGTON laid down the rule that guided his own action, a more complete and succinct definition of the duty of the Executive in regard to the civil service. "In every nomination to office," wrote WASHINGTON to JOSEPH JONES Nov. 30, 1789. "I have endeavored, so far as my own knowledge extended, or information could be obtained, to make fitness of character my primary object." In the course of the century and more that has passed since WASHINGTON announced and applied this simple and sound rule the evolution of our Government has brought with it many changes. It is no longer possible for a President, however well disposed, to make his appointments solely from his own knowledge or from information that he can personally obtain. The number of offices has enormously increased, until the incumbents of them are five times as numerous as any army that WASHINGTON commanded. The filling of the great body of these offices is no longer in the hands of the President, but is committed to the heads of departments and their chief assistants. Their duties also have greatly changed and expanded. They are now, in the words of President ROOSEVELT, "entirely non-political" in the great mass of the places. That is to say, the holders of these places have no discretion as to the policy of the Administration, and the qualities demanded in them are the same, no matter what that policy may be.

In the meantime there has grown up a practice, to which the words of Mr. ROOSEVELT directly refer, of using these places as partisan patronage, and giving them as rewards for past or incentives for future partisan service. Nothing could be more demoralizing both to the Government and to politics than this practice. To remedy the evils it has produced was the primary object of what Mr. ROOSEVELT calls the "merit system." Another and equally important object of this system was to provide for the appointing officers a fair and practical test of fitness, such as personal knowledge could not supply, and one which would not be perverted by political motives. With this system Mr. ROOSEVELT is intimately associated, and for the great progress it has made he is entitled to much credit. He was an early and efficient advocate of its adoption by Congress. He was largely instrumental in its adoption by the State of New York in 1884. As President of the United States Civil Service Commission, from 1889 to 1895, under the Administrations of President HARRISON and President CLEVELAND, he applied it with the greatest fidelity, intelligence, and practical skill. As President of the Police Commission of this city he enforced its principles with the utmost firmness in a department that had long been the field of the very worst form of patronage mongering. As Governor of the State he not only adhered faithfully to the principle of the merit system, but, by the exercise of his personal and official influence and authority, he secured the passage of the statute now in force, which embodies that principle with greater completeness and applies it with more practical efficiency than any law yet enacted.

It may be said, with perfect respect for his predecessors, that no President has ever taken up the administration of the civil service of the Government with a clearer conception of his obligations or a higher standard for their discharge. And it may be added that none of them, certainly in the last third of the century, had, at the time of his accession, given proof in actual work of so thorough an understanding of the task before him and of such trained ability to deal with it. Mr. ROOSEVELT's description of the merit system and his statement of the importance of applying it to the service are those of a practical and successful administrator and an equally practical and successful politician and party leader. He has not merely studied the system; he has worked it. He knows all its relations to public affairs and to party affairs intimately and accurately. He has seen it tested and has tested it himself in all possible ways, and he cannot be seriously mistaken or misled regarding it. Moreover, the deepest feelings of his nature respond to it. It is, he declares, "in its essence as democratic as our common school system, for it simply means equal chances and fair play for all." For him no claim to fealty could be stronger.

THE POPE ON THE ASSASSINATION.

It is fortunate that the Pope, if he made the address attributed to him to the Bishops of South Italy, was not speaking "ex cathedra" upon a question of dogma or morals. Because if he had been, good Catholics would have been obliged to respect his remarks as infallible, in the sense of being final. As it is, they are at liberty to receive them, as they will be received by the rest of mankind, as the expressions of an amiable old Christian gentleman whose nerves have just received a severe shock, and whom it would be cruel to hold to a strict account for what he says in such afflicting circumstances.

Because, as a matter of fact, nothing could be more irrelevant than the moral which his Holiness professes to draw from the assassination of the President of the United States, the moral that "Socialism, Freemasonry, and Judaism" are to be classed with anarchism as contributing causes to the crime. There used to be a British resident of New York, mainly remarkable for the strength and inveteracy of his prejudices, who particularly resented the Municipal Government of this town, and who was heard to remark, what time ARABI Pasha revolted in Egypt: "You mark my words, the New York police is at the bottom of this thing."

Really, there was quite as much sense in this explanation as there is in that which his Holiness has vouchsafed. The Roman correspondent of The London Times has saved us the trouble of exposing the fallacy, which is too transparent to be really fallacious, and has shown that the most Catholic countries in Europe, Italy and Spain, namely, are those in which anarchism is most rife and has taken on its most ferocious and inhuman forms, while the Protestant countries are those that are freest from the disease, especially the two English-speaking Protestant nations. If we were to conclude from this that Catholicism is a breeder of anarchist assassination, we should conclude very unwisely. There is no causal relation perceptible at all. But we should conclude no more unwisely than the Pope appears to have concluded in allowing himself to declare that the assassination of President MCKINLEY was the product of "Socialism, Freemasonry, and Judaism."

KEEP TILL CALLED FOR.

Mr. THOMAS LAWSON of "Independence" and Boston has a mind of varied facets and a multiplicity of ideas. Sometimes he disappoints us, as recently, when he failed to make good his own suggestion that Independence be placed in the melting pot, and groups, statues, and bas-reliefs should be cast from the metal to commemorate the fateful events of the Summer and furnish our sculptors with commissions for works entirely up to date. For reasons of his own Mr. LAWSON has decided to label, tag and file away the several component parts of Independence for future reference—not, it appears, in Davy Jones's locker, but in Commodore LAWSON's own sea chest. So the brilliant idea of enlisting the fine arts on his side goes by the board and another takes its place which, it must be confessed, has equally cogent though very different arguments in its favor.

Ticketed and laid away against future contingencies, with Capt. HANK HAFF marked A No. 1 as leading exhibit, the gallant ship, although no more, is still with us. Her disjecta membra, mixed with irrelevant parts of speech and sudden words unknown to landsmen because their habitat is off the coast of Maine and Massachusetts, are only awaiting the word of the master mind to reassemble like the sections of the demon-broom in the German legend and become once more the elegant and useful unit they were. At short notice Independence can renew her contest with wind under happier auspices. Suppose—for one should be prepared to face the music and consider even the most grievous eventuality—suppose the Shamrock beats Columbia, suppose Sir THOMAS forces the haughty Yacht Club to eat its leek, then shall we not be glad that plain THOMAS did not have the nerve to throw Independence into the pot, but thought better of his threat? So the fingers and toes and tibiae and vertebrae of BUDDHA were distributed about India and preserved against an age when the land should have need of his avatar.

Meantime the races are on, without the presence of Independence, but with the presence of Mr. THOMAS LAWSON. That is awkward for all concerned. He is the Unwelcome Guest; he is the Unbidden Witch at the festival. Even if he fail to grace Sandy Hook with his corporeal presence, he will make his existence felt from afar. Against the hypnotic influence of his resentment what mascot on board Columbia will avail to foil the hoodoo cast by the Injured Independent?

Great men are seldom understood by their own generation, and it may be that we shall have need of Independence very soon. Is there any yachtsman on this side, for instance, who could meet the Earl of DUNRAVEN on equal terms, unless it be Mr. LAWSON? And yet in its blindness Boston is quite capable of ostracizing this remarkable man without reflecting that the Earl might challenge again and no one else be found who could equal him in doing things as yachtsmen are not expected to do them. Who knows but this is the new sort? Who knows but the old fogies are wrong and through purblindness and vanity fail to appreciate the apostles of the new dispensation?

What a pity that science is still so clumsy that Boston cannot mercifully do by Mr. LAWSON what Mr. LAWSON has done by Independence, reduce him temporarily into parts, and, after labeling them carefully, stow them away in Faneuil Hall until the races are over! Think what a relief that would be! No more letters, no more interviews, no more shrill wailings as of wind through the shrouds, no more shocks to the conservative minds of Boston and New York. And what a rest that inventive mind would have! How he would spring refreshed to the fray, whether Columbia wins or loses, challenging Shamrock or the American champion, refusing to be downed, rejoicing with the unregenerate, "sounding his barbaric yawp over the roof of the world." It is wrong to discourage Mr. LAWSON. But the frailty of human nerves is such that anything which might persuade or compel him to take a vacation would be regarded just now as a boon.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is, it seems, a "singular significance" in the fact that President MCKINLEY was assassinated by an Anarchist, the singularity of the significance being due to the other fact that this form of death has hitherto been reserved for the crowned heads of Europe. It is a correspondent who signs himself "An 'Anti' to the Core" that called our attention to these two "facts." As one of them is debatable—CZOLGOSZ would be repudiated as an ignorant criminal by some Anarchists—and the other a gross mistake—President CARNOT met President MCKINLEY's fate—we conclude that, to make his self-chosen title definite, it would have to be extended to "anti-imperialist," members of that group being more given than anybody else we know of to basing impassioned remarks on "facts" of those kinds. Our correspondent, whose remarkable letter we printed last week, could be interpreted, perhaps unfairly, as meaning that President MCKINLEY was murdered because he was an "imperialist." The atrocity of this implication is so evident that we will not dwell upon it, being helped in resisting the temptation to do so by something between a belief and a hope that the words of our correspondent go as much beyond the thoughts of those for whom he assumes to speak as did the deed of CZOLGOSZ beyond the deeds of such men as PROUDHON and WENDELL PHILLIPS. We prefer to pass to his assertion that his peace of mind and that of his friends has never been disturbed by reflection on the position they would now be in if CZOLGOSZ had been familiar with their oratory and literature instead of with that of the lowest grade of Anarchists. We have before us a collation made by The Boston Transcript of recent utterances in verse and prose by eminent opponents of the policy called "imperialistic." It fills nearly three columns, and among those quoted are CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, C. J. BONAPARTE, OWEN WISTAR, GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, GAMALIEL BRADFORD, JULIAN HAWTHORNE, and, most reckless of all, FRANK SANBORN. We cannot reproduce any of the matter presented, for it is so violent as to be inexpressibly shocking now, but if our correspondent can read it, and still claim that a Czolgosz could not have been inspired to kill the man so foully accused and covered with such a mountain of opprobrious epithets, then is there indeed a "singular significance" in his state of mind.

—Nothing done by the Boers in the course of the present war has demonstrated, so far as we can remember, the possession by any of them of a sense of humor, but, serious as is their temperament and more than serious for them as is the business in which they are engaged, it is hard to believe that the opportunity for grim jests presented by last week's episode near Scheeper's Nek was neglected by all the warriors under Gen. BOTHA. "The Boers on Sept. 17," reads the dispatch, "ambushed three companies of mounted infantry, with three guns, commanded by Major GOUGH," and then followed what, if things were turned the other way, Gen. KITCHENER would call "the bag"—the three guns captured, two British officers and fourteen men killed, five officers and twenty-five men wounded, and five officers and 150 men made prisoners. And this happened just two days after the date fixed by Gen. KITCHENER in his recent very impressive proclamation as that on which he would cease to regard his antagonists as real belligerents and would begin to consider them but little different from roving bandits! Three companies of mounted British infantry make a force which roving bandits would consider long before attacking—and then not attack. We are glad to have no reason for suspecting that Gen. BOTHA lined up his prisoners and forced them to listen to a reading of that proclamation. Such a proceeding would, indeed, have been a test of their sense of humor, but if they did not laugh—and it's doubtful that they would—the pain inflicted would have been cruelly severe. The apparently interminable series of ambushes, with the Boers always the ambushers and the Britons always the ambushed, does more than hint at something radically defective in the military education of the people for whom with good cause we all have just now a feeling especially warm. Any more or less natural delusions as to the fighting ability of the Boers that may have existed at the beginning of the war must have passed away long since, and yet events explicable only on the existence of such delusions continue to happen. Why is it? The spirit of WOLFE as well as that of BRADDOCK must be hovering over the British Army of to-day.

—Judging from an experience which we are too haughty to admit was our own, a considerable number of American readers were unable to recall offhand to whom it was The London Times referred in the editorial utterance quoted Friday by our special dispatch—"When Amurath succeeds Amurath, the tranquillity is that of stagnation." Perhaps by reflection, perhaps in some other way, it was revealed to us that "Amurath" is not biblical, or Egyptian, or Persian, or any of the other things it looks like, but simply an accurate—and therefore unfamiliar—form of the name "Murad," and that the reference was to the Sultans of Turkey who have been so called—by the Turks. Of course the contrast drawn by The London Times between the tranquillity of our Presidential changes and that which has attended the procession of the Amuraths is a striking and significant one—as soon as one understands it—but it may remove the trace of irritation which may have been felt by those for whom the understanding was not instant if we disclose that the maker of the comparison slipped just a bit himself, for, as a matter of fact, no Amurath, in Turkey, at least, ever did succeed an Amurath. There have been five Sultans of that name, but in every instance the Sultans who succeeded them bore other names. The last of the five was quietly and effectually put out of the way by the present Sultan, ABDUL HAMID.

—However it may be with certain persons of vehement speech with whom he was for a time inclined to sympathize, though never to imitate, Senator HOAR sees in the death of President MCKINLEY an urgent warning to moderate the violence and bitterness of political differences. In his oration at Worcester the Senator dwelt with eloquence and emphasis on this teaching of the tragedy, and, to leave no doubt of what and whom he had in mind, after referring to "savage attacks on the motive and character of men who are charged by the people with public responsibilities in high places," he made a very notable statement. "This fault," he said, "while I think it is already disappearing from ordinary political and sectional controversy, seems to linger among our scholars and men of letters." So far as we remember this singular fact was never presented, or never so clearly presented, to the general attention before, and that it is a fact cannot be doubted. The amazing length to which "scholars and men of letters" will still go in the ascription of the evilest and most sordid motives to those with whom they differ on matters of National policy has been illustrated with terrible frequency in the last three years. This lack of charity, this inclination to reject, among the possible explanations of a distasteful act, all except that which carries with it the very severest condemnation, is not, of course, characteristic of all, or even of many, scholars and men of letters, but certainly great learning and high culture are not incompatible with it, and appreciation of this compatibility may have something to do with the distrust, of long standing and widely spread among the public, of college professors who attempt or assume to deal with the practicalities of life. It seems as though such men were the natural leaders of the people, but the people will not follow them and instinctively choose other guides.

FEARS DISASTER FOR REFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that we are confronting at the present moment a grave crisis in our municipal affairs; that lack of harmony and unselfishness or blindness to real conditions, or both, are leading us into the fatal errors of former years; that we are, as so often before, simply inviting a disastrous defeat of "municipal reform," and making the way easy for a continuance in power of the Tammany régime.

The committee that has had under consideration the question who shall be the candidates of the Citizens' Union has decided to recommend to the anti-Tammany convention the nomination of Mr. Low for the Mayoralty. That he would make an ideal Mayor must be admitted. It was my privilege to work and to vote for him when he was nominated for the same office four years ago. But the vital question which confronts us to-day is, Can we elect him?

It should be remembered that the man who was chiefly instrumental in defeating him, and thereby securing the election of Mr. Van Wyck four years ago, has become the chief instrument in bringing about his nomination at this time. That is a bad omen. His lieutenants appear to have been in control of the Conference Committee. The Citizens' Union convention has been postponed to Tuesday evening, an arrangement that will enable the Republican Convention, which meets Tuesday noon, to nominate Mr. Low, upon the recommendation of the committee, if it shall appear likely that the Citizens' Union convention may nominate any other candidate.

It is reported that when Mr. Croker was informed of Mr. Low's selection "he smiled"—an evil portent.

Now, there is no doubt that there has been a very general popular demand upon the part of Republicans as well as Democrats that Mr. Coler should lead the anti-Tammany forces this year. It is idle to discuss the question as to which of the two gentlemen would make the better Chief Magistrate of New York. Mr. Coler certainly represents, in municipal politics, the standard of integrity, independence, and ability which is sought for by the friends of good government, and unquestionably enjoys great popularity among the people, who are the final arbiters in these matters. He enjoys, moreover, the distinction of having incurred the mortal enmity of both the "bosses." And this latter fact is, of course, the keynote of the situation.

That Mr. Croker would be unselfish enough to consent to the nomination of Mr. Coler by his followers is not likely. But if Tammany Hall, forced by the necessities of the situation, should make him its candidate, he certainly would be elected, and with him the entire ticket under his name.

Do the citizens of New York realize the situation? Has the committee been bamboozled? And what will the convention do?

F. D. H.

New York, Sept. 20, 1901.

A PLEA FOR FORT TRYON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to add my word to that of your correspondent, R. P. Bolton, in petition for the preservation of the present site and ruins of Fort Tryon. Although this was not much more than a two-gun redoubt, it was, nevertheless, the scene of a most important and bloody conflict. Here, on Nov. 16, 1776, Col. Rawlings and his Marylanders checked Rahl and Knyphausen and their Hessians, while the brow of the hill was swept by a fierce fire of bullets and of ball from the cannon the British had captured at Fort George.

One might write pages about the bloody contests that occurred in that fateful year all along these picturesque heights and of the heroic valor with which our Continental soldiers faced the fire of the very flower of the British Army. This record can never be forgotten by any patriotic citizen of New York, and our City Government itself cannot in justice neglect to do honor to not only the memory of the great Commander Washington, but also to every one of his tired and trusted followers who fought and died in the defense of our liberties and for the safety of this city.

There is a fair prospect that the city may establish a small park about the Jumel mansion—once Washington's headquarters—and one about the famous Fraunces's Tavern, and why cannot the city also purchase and in like manner preserve these ruins of Fort Tryon which, like those of Fort Washington and Fort George, are priceless historic landmarks?

This city, where was shed the first blood in the struggle which culminated in the Revolution, where was held the first Colonial Congress, and where Washington was inaugurated first President of these United States, cannot in justice to itself afford to neglect these sacred landmarks or omit any wise measure which is sure to aid in educating our heterogeneous population in the first principles of patriotism. Show the foreigners in our midst that we ourselves love and revere every one of these historic relics, and will allow no spirit of commercialism to cause us to neglect their preservation, and we shall have taken the first step toward teaching those who are now aliens among us how to become interested and law-abiding citizens.

JOSIAH C. PUMPELLY.

New York, Sept. 20, 1901.

THE SPIRIT OF LAWLESSNESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The admirable editorial which lately appeared in your paper describing correctly the moral character (if it may be so called) of the Anarchist prompts me to offer a few remarks on the subject of lawlessness, of which he is the most prominent advocate.

Much to the dismay of the sober-minded citizen, this spirit of lawlessness pervades all classes of society. The automobilist claims the right to speed his machine beyond the limit assigned by law, and is very indignant if the hand of the police officer arrests his reckless progress. It is not claimed that the interest of science is promoted by this rate of motion, which is a constant menace to pedestrians and users of horse carriages. Nor is it maintained that the business of those who use the racing automobile require that they should rush through the air at this tremendous speed. It is done simply to show that those who are rich enough to own them are rich enough to enable them to defy the law and too indifferent to the common welfare to care whether those less fortunately placed than themselves are incommoded or injured by these machines or not.

In the same way the humbler bicyclist speeds along the asphalt pavement in absolute silence and rapidly turns the corner of a street scarcely looking out to guard against inflicting serious injury on the unwitting pedestrian. The builder piles the sidewalk with the materials of his proposed structure and passers-by are compelled to go into the middle of the street at the risk of being knocked down by an electric car. These cars are crammed to suffocation during busy hours, regardless of the laws of common decency and comfort.

You may pass laws which are intended to correct these abuses, but they become a dead letter because the restraints which they impose are set at naught by the people. No people were ever more impatient of any restraint on their personal liberty than the American people, even when these restraints are intended for their personal safety. They claim the right of leaping from an incoming ferryboat at the risk of being crushed beneath its bulk or drowned under its bottom. One sees them springing from an electric car at almost full speed, when a slight misstep would throw them senseless, perhaps fatally injured, to the pavement.

A wise Bishop of the Episcopal Church said in a sermon before the General Convention, I believe, that the only good of a law consisted in the prompt and firm execution of its provisions. Laws do not execute themselves. And they are worse than useless if some one armed with either a "pull" or with money can set them at defiance and make every one else miserable to indulge his own pleasure. Often these restraints upon recklessness are objected to as inconsistent with "the spirit of our institutions." Exactly what this phrase means no one has yet been able to define. Prevention of preaching of Anarchy and murder cannot be inconsistent with the institutions of any nation that claims a rank among civilized powers. Safeguarding its citizens from danger, assuring them of justice, however lowly their station in life may be, seeing that the rich do not unfairly take advantage of the poor; above all recognizing the supreme value of human life in the sight of God and man and punishing any attempt to count it cheap—these are functions which a Christian State is called upon to discharge. And in proportion as the Government is careful to do its utmost to fulfil these responsibilities will it rise above the mere exponent of the will of a reckless mob into the dignity of a body of men invested by the will of the people with the majesty of the law and compelling respect by their dignity of character, obedience by the strictness with which they execute the laws their fellow-citizens have decreed.

Material prosperity, foreign conquests, strength of army and navy will not be the only tests by which the nations will be judged at the bar of public opinion. Righteousness, honor, integrity only will enter into the balances of the Divine Judge, and no outward splendor, no gay trappings such as catch and dazzle the eye will atone in His opinion for the want of these characteristics.

It behooves the American people to guard against two extremes, one of sinking into apathetic indifference in regard to Anarchy and allowing the preachers of it to promulgate its horrible doctrines and express its creed of murder in acts of violence; the other of trying to "stamp it out" by some impossible legislation which will make the Anarchist into a martyr for opinion's sake. Anarchy is a hideous growth on the body of our civilization, a fungus the touch of which is poison. The crude attempts which were made to destroy our Government by the murder of President Lincoln and the simultaneous assaults upon the members of his Cabinet were really the outburst of the Anarchy of that time. It has since grown into the deadly power which lays low alike King and President by the assassin's bullet. Let us study this abnormal development of the human brain patiently and carefully. It is the bounden duty of this great Nation to guard itself and other nations from the mad acts of Anarchists, to repress the manifestations of the disease wherever they show themselves. And let us remember that the best way to insure obedience to the law in others is to respect alike the lawgiver, the ruler, the deliberative, and the executive branches of our Government, both in speech and act ourselves.

REV. WILLIAM S. BOARDMAN.

New York, Sept. 19, 1901.

CRITICISM OF FIREMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent's article on the burning of the Zeta Psi Fraternity house makes more evident than ever the necessity for the overthrow of Tammany Hall and all that it means; and as my room was very close to that fire I ask to be permitted to add a word to the fast-growing evidence against the character of our present City Government.

To the credit of the Fire Department the alarm sounded by Mr. Perry was answered promptly, but when the two engines arrived there seemed to be no one in either crew who had ever been properly trained in fighting a fire. The hose, it is true, was paid out as quickly as could be desired, but before it was coupled the water was turned on several times, greatly delaying its use; and when finally connections were complete the demoralized firemen, who, as some one expressed it, acted like a band of crazy pirates—had the hose in such an involved tangle around trees and fences that had not a bystander taken the lead at this point it is doubtful if even the neighboring houses could have been saved.

Such inefficiency, even though local, seems inexcusable, and with proper drill and frequent inspection should be impossible.

The second point I wish to mention is of even more importance—I refer to the lack of water pressure. Cannot some temporary system be devised which will give us protection until the new reservoir is completed?

Last Summer, as every one knows, there was scarcely a drop of water to be had in this locality, and the excuse of the Water Commissioner was lack of rain. But he surely cannot complain of that now! The real cause is the defective system of distribution. Even the Water Commissioner, by a makeshift suggestion of a larger main, now admits it; and the fact that the Borough of Manhattan is supplied by an aqueduct within 500 feet of us proves it. We need the main, but that alone is not enough; yet the only adequate plan mentioned—the completion of the Jerome Park Reservoir—will defer relief for five years. Why should we have to wait so long? Cannot some means be devised for present relief? Surely there is something wrong about such plans as these. For answer we are told that our troubles are due to the lack of foresight of earlier administrations. But what if they are? Are not four years time enough in which to at least start measures to alleviate our troubles and dangers? Should millions be expended for future generations, yet nothing spent for this?

C. LANGDON PERRY.

Fordham Heights, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1901.

MAYOR VAN WYCK CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may not be inappropriate at this time to suggest that Mayor Van Wyck should hide his head for shame. His refusal to honor the memory of a beloved ruler of a friendly and kindred nation stands out in marked contrast to the wonderfully spontaneous action of that same nation toward us in our present sorrow. Mayor Van Wyck owes a double apology—one to the British nation and one to the citizens of New York. His little Americanism, shallow and selfish in the extreme, is fast going out of fashion, and one good result of our present affliction will be to hasten its end with a vigorous and ignominious kick.

Marvelous business prosperity is not the sole evidence of a great nation any more than the accumulation of abundant wealth is an infallible sign of a noble mind. True manhood is not composed exclusively of material things, nor is true national nobility. The older nations have much to learn from us in business methods, but may we not also learn from them? They are less expert than we, but are we as broad-minded as they? Fortunately Van Wyckism is a disease of the head—some would call it "swelled head," perhaps—and not a disease of the heart, so we need not despair of soon seeing the last of it, in high places at least.

AN AMERICAN.

Montclair, N. J., Sept. 20, 1901.

HOMES OF THE RICH NOT UNDRAPED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was amazed to read in THE TIMES this morning a comment by a correspondent on the "disgusting lack of loyalty among the better class of people in this city." He avers that "if one takes a ride along Fifth or Madison Avenue he can scarcely find a flag at half mast or any other sign of mourning."

I say I was amazed to read this arraignment of our wealthy residents, because I had just ridden down town on a Fifth Avenue 'bus, and the display of flags had struck me as remarkable, particularly in view of the fact that many of the residences are still closed for the Summer. It seemed to me that nearly every residence, church, and club showed, at least, a half-masted flag. Many of the clubs were elaborately draped in black and purple. The Gould house was heavily hung in black with white rosettes. The Vanderbilt mansions all displayed immense flags at half-mast, with black rosettes.

When and how did Ludwig Wilson take his observations on Fifth Avenue that his impressions should have differed widely from mine?

I am not to be numbered among t bloated aristocrats myself, and deplore a deeply as possible the indifference wi which our wealthy citizens treat ma matters of public interest; but as th seem to have joined in the public expr sion of popular feeling which is now a fecting the country, my sense of justi impels me to correct the mistaken dyspe tic impression which your correspond has received and would pass to your rea ers.

FREDERICK A. HANNAH.

New York, Sept. 19, 1901.

A Defense of Absent Residents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Ludwig Wilson, evidently so ignorant of the customs of th residents of Fifth and Madison Avenu as to be unaware of the fact that at th season their town houses are closed, an they are at their country places, whe signs of mourning are displayed.

MONMOUTH BEACH.

New York, Sept. 19, 1901.

A Bell with a History.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was greatly interested in the accou (Aug. 26) of the Spanish bell in Ellicot ville, N. Y., as it probably answers a que tion I have asked many times in relatio to a bell in Norwich, Conn., which fo many years I heard ring with great plea ure, as its tones were different and mor melodious than any in town—and, indee from any I had then heard. All I ev learned was that it was a confiscated be from a Spanish convent, was bought i New York for the new Universalist think) Church.

I will send the article to the minister o that church, and he may be a person wh will be interested to hunt up its histor and at least tell if there is any inscriptio or relief as on the one mentioned.

SARAH E. WEBB.

Zurich, Switzerland, Sept. 12, 1901.

THE TIMES'S STORE NEWS.

From Printer's Ink.

Under various heads, such as "Feminin Frills" and "In the Shops," THE NE YORK TIMES prints a half-column of fas ions and general store news that ought t be eminently suggestive to a newly awa ened editor or an advertiser who has take upon himself the task of convincing hi local newspaper powers that such matte has bona fide news value. This half-co umn is printed in the form of items of fro three lines to a "stick" each. On som days the space is filled with general fash ion hints of the time-tried sort, but o others it is devoted to a special line—pett coat happenings, shirtwaist gossip, or som unfamiliar line such as Mexican or India goods.

It is not limited to dress particularly, bu keeps readers in touch with new househol comforts and appliances, jewelry, tabl decorations, and other matters of import ance to femininity. Occasionally there is a stray item about men's wear. Few edito would admit that the well-known wir broomlets, made for killing flies, wer worth space in news columns, even thoug the manufacturer were an advertiser; bu THE TIMES's column keeps its readers i close touch with just such novelties an knick-knacks. The principle is a very soun one. Even though the maker of such a article never spends a penny for legitimat advertising, it is important that newspape readers know of his invention, if it is a useful one. The convenience to them off sets the price of space. * * * Other metropolitan dailies print similar matter, bu THE TIMES column is most entertaining an attractive. There is a style of newspape writing that usually appears over such sig natures as "Aunt Fanny" or "Dolly Var den"—a loose kind of feminine gossip, writ ten in one breath by a newspaper woma who has what is technically (and brutall known as "a gush of write." Nothing mor generally applicable to feminine reade has ever been evolved, nor can anythin better be found for store news. THE TIME column is filled with the gossip that on woman tells another after a shopping tou

A Kind Word from Alabama.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will issue a jubile number in way of commemorating its fif tieth anniversary. THE TIMES has alway been a fair and reputable paper, but it ha fairly eclipsed all previous periods of it existence since it fell into the capabl hands of its present proprietor, who ha developed into one of the foremost news paper managers of the United States. I was already exceedingly attractive and in teresting, but has been made more so b a recent arrangement with The Londo Times, which gives it a duplicate of th service of the great English paper.

NUGGETS.

The Railway Instinct.

"How did that railway magnate's daugh ter happen to accept Jim Boozleby Buf fer?"

"I think it's because he runs his name i three sections."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Trolley Mystery.

Why is it folks sit this way in
The car we miss,
While in the car we catch at last
We'rejammedlikethis.

—Boston Christian Register.

Sympathetic Inquiry.

"Yes," said Snaggs, in reply to Spiffin' query about his health, "I've been ill wit tonsileetis or tonsilytis."

"Well, which is the worse?" asked Spif fins.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Betrayed Themselves.

"They had been married a year befor anybody knew it, and even then their secre was discovered only by accident."

"Indeed?"

"Yes; one evening at a card party the thoughtlessly played partners, and the wa they quarreled let the whole thing out!"—Detroit Free Press.

"HOME."

Folger McKinsey in Baltimore News.

He is home! The trumpets tell it, and th muffled drums repeat
The message to the thousands bowed i sorrow on the street.
He is home! The inlooped banners and th lowered flags give sign
That the catafalque is passing down th sad and sombre line.
He is home! The tears of millions fall lik dew along the way,
As the Nation in the shadow of its sorro weeps to-day.

Home, with hands upon his bosom and wit silence on his lips;
Home, with martyrdom upon him and th gloom of life's eclipse;
Home forever, and enhallowed in the heart that throb with grief
For the gentle leader fallen, for the tender hearted chief.
For the spirit that was steadfast in its ef fort for the right,
For the fruits of truest purpose and th upward-leading light.

He is home! The bells are tolling and th solemn dirges swell,
Round the world the winds are waftin far and wide the funeral knell.
He is home! In dim cathedrals, in th marts, and on the plains
There are echoes widely wandering of th sorrowful refrains.
He is home! God's peace upon him an the tired heart in his breast
Stilled forever in the slumber of God' everlasting rest.

Fallen blameless and face foremost in th service of his land,
Sister States like weeping women by hi coffin, waiting, stand,
And the darkness hides the sunlight an the shadow hides the smile
As they bear him to his slumber down th Autumn's leafy aisle—
Down the highways of his people, dow the thronged and throbbing street,
Where the Nation lays its love in tende tribute at his feet.

He is home! The taps are sounding, light are out, the night is here,
But the tent is never empty, Love is ther beside the bier;
Love of one who holds and folds him i her stricken heart alway,
Love that lights the Nation's shadow wit the splendor of the day,
Love that feeds the world with glory an is sweetest sweet of life,
With its balm for wounded spirits, bruise and bleeding in the strife.

He is home! Death's marble grandeur sit upon his fretted brow.
He is nearer to the Master. Lo! the hym is rolling now!
Lips repeat it, bugles bleat it, and th great heart of the land
Sends afar its sovereign echoes, fair an beautiful and grand!
He is home! God's peace be with him, an with her who sits in night.
With the immemorial shadows closin round her love and light!

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS MANY CALLERS

Tells Southern Men of His Friendliness Toward the South.

Wants to be President of the Whole Nation—Takes Horseback Ride with Gen. Leonard Wood.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—President Roosevelt early to-day walked to the White House from the residence of his brother-in-law, Commander Cowles of the navy, arriving shortly before 9:30. Secretary Hay, Secretary Long, and Secretary Gage came almost upon his heels and saw the President for a few minutes in the Cabinet room.

The doors of the White House were closed to the public, but admission, of course, was accorded to those who desired to see the President personally. Within an hour a score of men, prominent in public life, had called to pay their respects and to extend their good wishes for a successful Administration.

Among them were Senators Scott and Elkins of West Virginia, Senator Pritchard of North Carolina, Millard of Nebraska, and Burton of Kansas, and Representatives Heatwole, McCleary, and Stevens of Minnesota; Gibson of Tennessee, Livingston of Georgia, and Dayton of West Virginia. All were delighted with the reception accorded them.

Senators Elkins and Scott congratulated the President upon the declaration he had made when he took the oath of office. "That simple declaration," said Senator Scott, "immediately restored confidence in the business world." To the Minnesota representatives the President recalled the fact that it was in their State that he had made his last public utterance as Vice President, and in that "confession of faith," as he characterized it, he committed himself to the policy of McKinley, to which he pledged his adherence upon assuming the responsibilities of his office at Buffalo.

MR. ROOSEVELT WELCOMES SOUTHERNERS.

Representative Livingston of Georgia was especially pleased with his reception. The Georgia Representative congratulated the President, expressed the hope that his Administration would be a success, and informed him that as a Southern man and a Georgian he would contribute everything in his power to that end. The President replied that it would be his aim to be the President of the whole people without regard to geographical lines or class distinctions, that it was the welfare of all which he should seek to promote.

The President was even more emphatic in his declaration to Senator Pritchard of North Carolina and Representative Klutz of North Carolina and Representative Gibson of Tennessee.

"The South will support you most heartily," Senator Pritchard had said, speaking for all three of the Southern men. "The Democratic newspapers are predicting good for you and of you, and the feeling of all the people for you, irrespective of party, is most kindly."

"I am going to be President of the United States and not any section," replied the President. "I don't care for sections or sectional lines. When I was Governor of New York I was told I could make four appointments in the army. When I sent in the names three were from the South and the other from New York. They were brave men who deserved recognition for services in the Spanish war, and it did not matter what States they were from."

The President talked in the same vein with Senator Money of Mississippi, when the latter called, reminding the Mississippi Senator that his own mother was a Southern woman. "I am half Southern," said the President, "and I have lived in the West, so that I feel that I can represent the whole country."

Señor Quesada and Gen. Nunez, Governor of Havana Province, both members of the Cuban Constitutional Convention, called to pay their respects. They talked briefly with the President about Cuban affairs. Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor General of Cuba, was with the President during this interview. He arranged for a drive with the President later in the day when the general Cuban situation could be discussed.

Gen. Wood leaves for Havana to-morrow night, but expects that he will be obliged to return to Washington next month. He expects that the new electoral law will be simplified. Gen. Wood said also that the Government expected to be able to turn over the administration of the affairs of the island to the Cubans by the 1st of next May.

At 1:30 P. M. the President left the White House for luncheon. He had on a black cutaway coat and a black slouch hat, and wore a band of crape around his left arm. He was accompanied by Gen. Wood. The two walked briskly to Commander Cowles's residence.

PRESIDENT RIDES ON HORSEBACK.

The President returned to the White House about 3 o'clock, but saw no callers during the hour he remained there. At 4 o'clock he went out for a horseback ride with Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor General of Cuba. The President's saddle horse is at Oyster Bay, and as there are no good riding animals in the White House stables, two cavalry horses were brought over from Fort Myer, across the Potomac. One was a handsome, spirited bay, and the other a black.

The horses arrived at 3:45 o'clock, and when it became noised about that the President was going for a ride a little coterie of spectators assembled on the portico of the executive mansion. At 3:55 a cab drove up and Gen. Wood alighted. He wore stiff leather leggins and carried a short riding crop. He joined the President inside, and exactly at 4 o'clock they emerged.

The President wore the same suit he had on all day—a black cutaway coat with a band of mourning crepe on his left arm. The same soft felt hat was on his head. Tan riding gloves were on his hands. His trousers were buckled under his instep, and he wore at his heels small hunting spurs. As they paused at the main entrance the horses were led under the porte-cochère. The President at once advanced and descended the steps to the side of the bay. Like an old horseman, he measured the stirrup length beneath his left arm. Then placing his left foot in the steel stirrup, he vaulted easily into the saddle.

GEN. WOOD A GOOD HORSEMAN.

At the same time Gen. Wood mounted the other horse and in an instant they were off, cantering slowly down the west driveway. The President presented a handsome figure on his spirited animal. He had a fine seat, and handled his mount like a skilled and veteran horseman. Gen. Wood is also an excellent horseman.

After leaving the White House grounds the President and Gen. Wood rode out through the northwest section of the city. To those who saw them, the sight brought memories of the great steps in the career of each since the early days of the Spanish war, when these two men, one President of the United States and the other Governor General of Cuba together organized the Rough Riders.

The last President who rode horseback to any considerable extent since the days of Grant was Arthur. Neither Mr. Cleveland nor Gen. Harrison while in the White House ever got on a horse. President McKinley in the early days of his first Administration occasionally took a horseback ride, but he never mounted at the White House steps. He drove to the outskirts of the city where a saddle horse was in waiting. Mr. McKinley, however, discontinued the practice after the first Spring of his occupancy of the Executive Mansion.

Secretary Cortelyou to-day was busily engaged in collecting the papers of the late President and Mrs. McKinley's maid was in the private apartments of the White House packing the personal effects of her mistress. All the personal property of the late President and Mrs. McKinley will be removed from the White House early next week, and upon the return of Mrs. Roosevelt from Oyster Bay next Wednesday the President and his family will take up their abode at the Executive Mansion.

INTERESTED IN MR. ROOSEVELT

London Newspapers and Magazines Devote Much Space to His Career.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Interest here in President Roosevelt's personality is unabated.

The magazines advertise articles about him, and everything he has said of Great Britain has been dug out of his books. Many picturesque stories of the President's hunting and ranching life continue to fill columns of the papers.

T. P. O'Connor, in "M. A. P.," (Mainly About People,) in its issue of Wednesday next, concluding a page and a half analysis of President Roosevelt, will say:

"Renan, when close to his last hour, wrote that he would like to survive to the middle of this century, so as to know the ultimate fate of the young Emperor of Germany, whose tumult was then filling and alarming the ear of Europe. If the great philosopher had survived, he would probably have found a subject of equal curiosity and uncertainty in the accession to the Presidency of this restless, short, muscular man, as ready with his fists as with his pen; soldier and littérateur, realist and dreamer, who occupies the bleak white palace at Washington, from which are ruled eighty of the most active, energetic, vital millions of the human race."

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The following appointments were made to-day by the President:

To be Consuls of the United States—George O. Cornelius, Pennsylvania, at St. John's, N. F.; Alonzo B. Garrett, West Virginia, at Nuevo Lardo, Mexico; Jesse H. Johnson, Texas, at Santos, Brazil.

William B. Ridgely, to be Controller of the Currency.

Edward T. Hoopes, to be Assistant Paymaster in the navy, with the rank of Ensign.

By the appointment of Mr. Ridgly, President Roosevelt redeems a promise made by the late President. Mr. Ridgly is the son-in-law of Senator Cullom of Illinois, and is engaged in business in Chicago. He will assume the duties of his office Oct. 1, when the resignation of Controller Dawes takes effect.

CUBA WANTS RECIPROCITY.

Delegates from the Island Visit Secretary Hay to Urge a Tariff Reduction.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Senor Quesada, the special commissioner from Cuba; Senor Tamayo, the Secretary of State of Cuba under the insular Government, and Dr. Miranda, called upon Secretary Hay today. They expect to leave for Havana to-morrow night. The delegation is making every effort to further the cause of reciprocity.

They represent that the present conditions in Cuba are intolerable and that unless the United States is prepared promptly to make some concessions in the reduction of duties on the Cuban staples the financial ruin of the island is inevitable.

Realizing the delay that would follow an attempt to frame and ratify a reciprocity treaty, the Cuban delegates hope they will be able to induce the State Department to arrange a modus vivendi, which shall remain in force until Congress has had opportunity to act upon a more formal convention.

It is learned at the War Department that the contemplated reduction of duty on sugar machinery and railroad materials into Cuba will amount to 50 per cent. of the present duty. The present duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem will be reduced to 5 per cent. ad valorem.

YELLOW FEVER SHIP HELD.

British Steamer with Three Cases Aboard Quarantined at Santiago, Cuba.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Sept. 21.—The British steamer Ethelbryhta, Capt. Turgoose, from Jacksonville, Sept. 14, for this port, arrived here yesterday with three cases of yellow fever on board. She left Progreso six weeks ago, and arrived at New York with one case of fever on board. The man died in the harbor and the ship was disinfected.

The Captain's wife died while the steamer was on her way from New York to Jacksonville, where she loaded lumber for Santiago de Cuba. One man died yesterday, and the autopsy showed plainly that he had been suffering from yellow fever. The crew of the Ethelbryhta was removed to-day to the yellow fever hospital, which is situated on an island two miles from the city.

The steamer was fumigated and is held in quarantine in the lower bay. No cargo is allowed to be landed from the vessel. The Marine Hospital authorities say there is absolutely no danger to the city, where there has been no yellow fever for two years.

Transport Buford Aground.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Acting Adjt. Gen. Ward received a cable message today from Gen. Chaffee saying that the transport Buford was grounded on a sand bar at the mouth of the Rio Grande River, Mindanao, but so far had sustained no damage, and that the Lawton and other vessels had gone to her assistance.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., GETS HIS MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Wedding Takes Place on Oct. 9—Question as to Senator Aldrich's Legal Residence.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 21.—It has been formally announced that the marriage of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Miss Abbie Aldrich, daughter of United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, will take place on Oct. 9. The marriage license was obtained today at the office of the Town Clerk of Warwick. The license will be used if Senator Aldrich agrees with his daughter on the question of where he lives.

Miss Aldrich is of the opinion that her father calls Warwick his abiding place. If so, the license will do. But if the Senator claims Providence for his dwelling place, Miss Aldrich and Mr. Rockefeller will be called upon to answer again the long list of questions that always annoy those who seek to be married in this State.

The couple drove over this forenoon from the Aldrich Summer residence, using one ordinary buggy and doing their own driving. Miss Aldrich wore a handsome fawn driving coat, with a small black hat. Mr. Rockefeller was quietly dressed, wearing a mixed business suit, dark overcoat, and black derby.

It took about half an hour to get the records in proper shape. Much of the delay was occasioned by the question of the Senator's residence, a telephone message to the Summer home failing to locate Mr. Aldrich, so that the needed information might be obtained. The license was made out, anyway, and will be canceled afterward if necessary.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Curtis G. Roebuck, Artillery Corps, recently appointed, with rank from July 1, is assigned to the Fifty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Fort Monroe, Va.

Second Lieut. Francis A. Ruggles, Fourth Cavalry, will, upon the expiration of the sick leave of absence granted to him, report to the commanding officer, Fort Myer, Va., for duty at that post.

Contract Surgeon George H. Richardson is relieved from duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and will proceed to Fort Apache, Arizona, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, Commissary, will report to Major William H. Baldwin, Commissary, Purchasing Commissary, San Francisco, for assignment to duty as an assistant in his office.

Lieut. Col. John G. Leefe, Thirtieth Infantry, now at San Francisco, will await retirement from active service.

The resignation of Capt. H. Eugene Stafford, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, has been accepted, to take effect Sept. 20.

Major John B. Rodman is transferred from the Twentieth to the Thirtieth Infantry.

Major William T. Wood is transferred from the Thirtieth to the Twentieth Infantry.

Navy.

First Lieut. J. G. Muir, United States Marine Corps, is transferred from the Marine Brigade to the Yokohama Hospital.

Capt. D. D. Porter, United States Marine Corps, is transferred from Cavite to the New York.

Naval Cadet J. C. Frémont, Jr., is ordered to the Brooklyn.

Assistant Surgeons F. A. Asserson and J. W. Backus are ordered to the Cavite Hospital.

Assistant Surgeon A. E. Peck is ordered to the Manila.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Castine arrived at Philadelphia yesterday.

The Ranger sailed from Acapulco for Chihilinque yesterday.

The Hartford arrived at Madeira to-day.

The Atlanta arrived at Bahia yesterday.

The Hannibal has arrived at Lambert's Point.

The Leonidas has arrived at San Juan.

The Alvarado arrived at Chestertown to-day.

Promotions in the Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The appointment of Col. Bell of the Eighth Cavalry as a Brigadier General in the army has resulted in the following promotions in the cavalry arm of the service: Lieut. Col. Louis H. Rucker of the Sixth Cavalry to be Colonel of the Eighth Cavalry; Major George S. Anderson of the Sixth Cavalry, to be Colonel of the Sixth Cavalry, and Capt. John C. Gresham of the Seventh Cavalry, to be Major of the Sixth Cavalry.

PENSION LAWYERS' TRUST

They United to Take Money from Pockets of Old Soldiers.

OPPOSED BY PENSION BUREAU

Opposition to Their Mulcting Pensioners Out of $1,000,000 Accounts for Fight Against Mr. Evans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—About every possible method of securing fees for obtaining original pensions and increase of pensions having been exhausted by the voracious attorneys who have practiced upon the greed and weakness of the old soldiers, some enterprising attorneys here have hit upon a method by which they hope to extort from the Government, through the pensioners, fees five times as large as have been allowed under the law for obtaining pensions in increase cases.

In order that it shall be successful, the entire brotherhood of pension attorneys has been invited to "pool their issues," so that no pensioner, either original or one trying to get more than he already is receiving, can escape the trap being set for him. It will be seen from an inspection of the plan and the documents used to disseminate it that it does not pretend to be one beneficial to the pensioner. It is rather a desperate undertaking to deprive each successful applicant of a larger share of what he gets than the law allows.

Pension attorneys throughout the country have been receiving from an attorney living in Washington, D. C., blank powers of attorney and assignment and articles of agreement which provide that those attorneys shall assign, transfer, and set over to this Washington attorney "all their right, title, and interest in and to an attorney fee of $10 in each case, as provided by acts of Congress of the United States in connection with applications for increase of pension, not on account of increase of the disability for which the pension had previously been allowed, filed, and adjudicated, in which $2 fee was certified."

The articles of agreement read as follows:

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.
Signed in duplicate.

This agreement, made this — day of ——, 1901, between —— of the city of ——, State of ——, party of the first part, and ——, attorney at law, Washington, D. C., party of the second part, witnesseth: the party of the first part represents that he is an attorney practicing before the Pension Bureau of the Interior Department, and as such has been the attorney of record in various claims for increase of invalid pension (not on account of increase of the disability for which the pension had been previously allowed) allowed by said Pension Bureau since March 3, 1891, and has been certified and paid in such cases an attorney fee of but two (2) dollars; the party of the second part represents that he is now engaged in legal and other efforts to secure the payment in certain or all of the increase cases above characterized of an attorney fee of ten (10) dollars: In consideration of the premises the party aforesaid of the first part has this day duly executed a "power of attorney and assignment" in favor of the party of the second part, which shall include and is intended to cover all the cases referred to in which payments of attorney fee of $2 have been made to the party of the first part since March 3, 1891, and also of all such cases as may hereafter be allowed, and in which a fee of $2 only is certified and paid to the party of the first part aforesaid; and the said ——, party of the second part, hereby agrees to undertake to collect the fee of $10, claimed to be due as aforesaid, for one-half of said fee of $10, and to pay the same over to the party of the first part, less the fee so due him as aforesaid, promptly after the collection thereof. If the said —— is, however, unsuccessful in his efforts to collect the said $10 in any or every case so assigned to him by the party of the first part, then no charge is to be made by him for his services in any case in which he is unsuccessful, and the party of the first part further agrees, when requested by the said ——, to furnish him with the names of all the claimants and other necessary data pertaining to the cases above referred to, to the end that the terms and intent of this agreement may be carried out, and the payment of an attorney fee of $10 secured as aforesaid.

In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

.... [Seal.]
Party of the first part.
.... [Seal.]
Party of the second part.

In order that this matter may be clearly understood it is necessary that its genesis be shown. Under the act of June 27, 1890, a soldier who served for a period of at least ninety days during the war of the rebellion and received a final honorable discharge is entitled to a pension, if disabled, of from $6 to $12 a month, according to the degree of inability to earn a support.

The act of March 3, 1891, provides, among other things, that the attorney's fee in claims for increase of pension should not exceed $2, to be paid by the United States Pension Agents. Under the practice of the Pension Bureau, based upon a long line of departmental decisions, it was held that where a soldier had been pensioned under the provisions of the act of June 27, 1890, and had filed an application for increase on account of increased inability to earn a support, the application should be treated as an application for straight increase, and the fee of $2 only paid the attorney, regardless of the number of disabilities alleged, since the same were considered simply as factors in creating the soldier's inability to labor, and not as separate and distinct disabilities.

This practice has been in existence for ten years. There is no positive record as to the number of claims adjudicated thereunder, but it is now sought by this Washington attorney and those co-operating with him to compel the Commissioner of Pensions, by means of some legal process which it is proposed to bring, to take from each pensioner who has been granted an increase since 1891, in such cases as those cited above, the additional sum of $8.

After the power of attorney and assignment and the duplicate articles of agreement had been sent out, if the attorney to whom they were sent failed to respond in a reasonable time, this Washington attorney wrote them a letter, of which the following is a copy:

Dear Sir: A few days since I sent you a blank power of attorney and assignment and two agreements and a letter explaining the purpose of same, and since then I have failed to hear from you.

The only way I can account for this is to attribute same to your absence from your place of business or to your failure to understand the matter thoroughly. I beg to say that all the principal pension attorneys in this city have executed papers similar to those sent to you and have turned their rights in that way over to me for settlement. Many of the leading attorneys in the principal cities of the country are doing the same, and of course, the same reasons that have caused these gentlemen to do so apply with equal force to you. I am not a pension attorney, and have nothing to do with the prosecution of pension cases, and do not intend to have any. From my point of view, the law relating to the payment of an attorney fee in increase cases of $2 has been grossly distorted, and myself and other gentlemen propose to take a line of procedure by which we hope to be able to secure to attorneys like yourself a fee of $10 in nearly all of the cases where a fee of $2 has been certified and paid by the Government. There has been no ruling by the department allowing you such a fee of $10, nor will there be, nor is there any way open to you that you know of by which you could reasonably expect to secure the results that myself and associates are aiming for. The matter is of mutual benefit to us. The only exception being that in the case of failure neither you nor the other pension attorneys who have connected themselves with me will be out one penny. In case of failure there is no expense to you. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose. It is considerable moment to me to have you consider this matter and come to some definite conclusion as to what you intend to do at once, because you are only holding the matter up. If you wish me to act for you I trust you will immediately execute and return the papers to me.

I am waiting to hear from you. Please answer. Respectfully.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28, 1901.

Approximately, there have been 211,061 applications for increase under the act of June 27, 1890, adjudicated since March 3, 1891. The record fails to disclose in how many of these cases attorneys were recognized or in how many disabilities not previously claimed for were alleged, but it is safe to assume that if the attorney should succeed in compelling the Commissioner of Pensions to certify the additional fee of $8 in each case, it would take from the soldiers and sailors the sum of at least $1,000,000.

Since the approval of the act of June 27, 1890, there have been 470,850 claims of survivors of the late war of the rebellion, and 197,872 claims of the widows and dependents of soldiers and sailors, who served during the war in question, allowed, making the total allowances under this act 668,722. As provided by the fourth section of the act, the fee in an original case is $10. In a vast majority of the cases attorneys were recognized and allowed that fee, and at $10 per case the fees deducted from the pensions of the soldiers and sailors and their widows and dependents would amount to $6,687,220, to which must be added the $2 fee allowed in each increase case, which should certainly have been sufficient to satisfy these cormorants who, in addition to the fees which they have received, have been permitted, under the practice of the bureau, to collect 50 cents for postage from each claimant.

One attorney in a single day filed ninety-one appeals in as many claims, in which he had been recognized as the attorney during the past ten years and in connection with which he had accepted without protest $2 fee per case, seeking to have the Commissioner of Pensions withhold from the current payments to the soldiers and sailors the sum of $728. As this attorney knew the practice in such cases when he filed the applications, he, at least by implication, covenanted with his clients to attend to their cases for $2 each, and now seeks to increase his profits by 400 per cent.

It is noticeable that a number of the attorneys involved in this matter are men who have been especially active in demanding an adverse action by the Grand Army of the Republic with reference to the administration of the Pension Bureau. Their motive is herein revealed. It is due to their failure to compel the Commissioner to certify to them $8 additional fee in each of these cases, this fee to be taken from the pockets of the persons whose self-appointed defenders they are, and it is clearly manifest that whatever cause they may assign for desiring a change in the head of the bureau the real cause has its origin in a desire to line their own pockets at the expense of their former clients.

C. E. SANDS WON AT TENNIS.

In the Newport Tournament He Defeated W. E. Glyn in a Well-Played Match.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 21.—Two matches were played in the court tennis tournament at the Casino to-day. They were close and exciting. The first was between Robert W. Goelet and Percy Wyndham in the semi-finals in the junior tournament. In this Mr. Goelet gave his opponent odds of half fifteen and a bisque. In the first set Mr. Wyndham won after the game twice had been brought to deuce, but in the next two sets Mr. Goelet, in spite of his handicap, was able to pull out in a cleverly played game, taking each set, 6–2.

The games in the senior tournament were the finals and were played by Charles E. Sands and W. E. Glyn, both players of note. By the handicapping Mr. Sands allowed his opponent half thirty and a bisque, very heavy odds when the skill of the players is considered. This match was the best three sets in five. Mr. Sands, notwithstanding the odds against him, won the first two sets, each at 6–3. Mr. Glyn won the other quite handily, 6–1, and the fourth was contested stubbornly and was not decided until deuce had been called several times. Mr. Sands finally won and took the sweepstakes.

The finals in the junior court tennis tournament will be played between Winthrop Rutherford and Robert W. Goelet, the former giving the latter odds of half fifteen and a bisque.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 21.—With the return of pleasant weather the society people have taken up lawn tennis again, and the courts at the Casino were occupied to-day by many players. The weather was delightful for driving, and Bellevue and Ocean Avenues presented a very lively appearance.

The society people are gradually resuming their entertaining, and dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliott, and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have returned from a cruise to the westward in their steam yacht Nourmahal.

The Pinard cottages will remain open until Oct. 5.

Mr. and Mrs. James Harriman will close their cottage next Saturday.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz will remain at his cottage until next Wednesday, when he will go to Boston for the Winter.

Capt. J. H. G. Beresford of the English Army, who has been spending several weeks at Newport, went to New York this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr will close their cottage here next week and go to Baltimore.

The Newport Clambake Club, of which Center Hitchcock is President, had its last bake of the season at Easton's Point this afternoon.

Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, Jr., formerly Miss Stillman, who has been spending the Summer with her father, James Stillman, at his villa, Oaklawn, on Narragansett Avenue, has closed the villa and returned to New York.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard of the New York Yacht Club, returned from New York this afternoon.

The newspaper men of Newport were entertained at dinner to-night on Col. John Jacob Astor's steam yacht Nourmahal.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The marriage of Miss Florence Foraker and Mr. Matthews of Cincinnati is announced for November. It will take place at the Ohio home of the bride's parents, Senator and Mrs. Foraker. Miss Foraker, accompanied by her mother, will come to Washington next month to spend several weeks at their Sixteenth Street home. The marriage of Miss Julia Foraker, the youngest daughter of the family, to King Wainwright will take place in this city early in December.

The Bellamy Storer house, owned by President Roosevelt, has just beeen leased by Mrs. Preston of New York.

A wedding of much interest here will take place in St. John's Church on Oct. 17, when Miss Gladys F. Foulke, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Foulke of this city, and formerly of Philadelphia, will be married to Chapman Smith, son of Winthrop Smith, a Philadelphia banker. It will be a brilliant affair socially. Miss F. Foulke is a favorite in the diplomatic circle. She was educated at the Mount Vernon Seminary in this city, and was also a student at the Art League here. She has lived abroad and has traveled extensively.

A brilliant wedding in diplomatic circles will take place in the City of Mexico the latter part of October, when Baron Ludovic Moncheur, the Belgian Minister to Washington, who succeded Count Lichtervelde, and Miss Clayton, daughter of the United States Ambassador to Mexico, will be married. Immediately after the wedding Baron Moncheur and his bride will come to Washington.

The Chargé d'Affaires of the Austrian Hungarian Legation, Ludwig von Collenburg, has returned to the city for the season, and will, with his family, occupy the Emery house, at 1,716 H Street.

Mme. von Collenburg has recently joined her husband, who is the successor of Count Tarnowski, who recently returned to Europe to marry a Polish Princess.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Hoeninghaus—Procter.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Sept. 21.—The marriage of Miss Lillian S. Procter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harley Thomas Procter, to Friederich Wilhelm Hoeninghaus of New York City took place at Orleton Fields, the country home of the bride's parents, at 11 o'clock this morning. Over 500 invitations were issued, most of the guests coming from New York City, the Winter home of the bride and the bridegroom. The Procter mansion was magnificently decorated from top to bottom. An orchestra of eight pieces, under the direction of Lester Hirsch of New York City, played during the ceremony. After the ceremony an informal reception was held.

There were no attendants for the bride. William Wilson Heaton was best man, and Alexander Smith Cochran, Harry S. Kip, William H. Corbett, J. Allison Kelly, William Procter, and Rodney Procter were the ushers. The Rev. Dudley Ward Rhodes, assisted by the Rev. J. Franklin Carter, performed the marriage ceremony.

Hart—Church.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 21.—Miss Angelica Church, daughter of Major Richard Church of Belvidere, N. Y., was married at noon to-day to the Rev. Edward Hart, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Rochester, N. Y., at the Church of the Holy Apostles, Belmar, N. J. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Walker of the Western New York Diocese. Major Church is a member of the Union Club of New York City and is a grandson of the late Alexander Hamilton.

CONDEMNS LIEUT. WILSON.

Albany Coroner Blames Him for Killings There During Car Strike—Arraigns Mayor and Sheriff.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Coroner James H. Girvin to-night gave out his verdict in the matter of the death of E. Le Roy Smith, a prominent merchant who was shot by members of the Twenty-third Regiment on May 16 last during the street-car strike. The Coroner condemned Lieut. Wilson, who was in command of the car that contained the soldiers who shot and killed Mr. Smith and also William H. Walsh.

The verdict criticises the action of the Mayor, the Sheriff of the County for calling out the militia, and the Chief of Police and police force. He charges them with cowardice, and asks that the Legislature investigate. The verdict continues:

"Among the troops that hurried to Albany was the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn. Why this particular regiment should have been selected is difficult to say, unless the same influence which had caused the troops to be called here had determined to make their stay in Albany as burdensome and intolerable to us as possible."

Leading up to the shooting, the Coroner says:

"While Mr. Smith and Mr. Walsh were quietly standing near their stores a car of the United Traction Company, the number of which I have been unable to ascertain, came along, filled with soldiers of the Twenty-third Regiment, under the command of Lieut. Wilson of Company E of that regiment. This man Wilson is some sort of an underclerk in New York. The evidence given before me points undoubtedly to the fact that the soldiers of that regiment, possibly this very squad, had been, while on duty that day, drinking heavily at a saloon on the corner of Madison Avenue and Ontario Street. They were seen by many reputable citizens to throng into this saloon, and to emerge thereform so much under the influence of liquor that they staggered, and had to be assisted to their seats in the cars.

"When almost in front of Mr. Smith's place of business, the large shoe factory and shop of Smith & Herrick, 619 Broadway, this car was slightly delayed. A wagon was passing, and, as frequently occurs, was crossing or resting upon the track for a moment or two. The streets were crowded, and possibly there was some noise and confusion. The evidence taken by me seems conclusive, however, that there was no rioting at this place, and that there had been no show of violence among the people for a block or more beyond the locality. In short, there was nothing in the situation at the point where Mr. Smith stood to cause the soldiers to apprehend injury to themselves or any one.

"Any person fit to be an officer, having command of men whose minds were not inflamed with drink or passion, or who were not nervous from pure cowardice, would have passed that place without the slightest trouble. And Lieut. Wilson should have done his best to avoid a conflict with the people. The laws of the State are very explicit in prescribing that the utmost effort must be made even in case of insurrection and riot to avoid bloodshed."

Lieut. Col. Jasper Ewing Brady, of the Twenty-third Regiment spoke freely about Coroner Garvin's verdict when seen in Brooklyn last night.

"When the Twenty-third Regiment," he said, "reached Albany we found that the street car system was paralyzed and the streets were in the hands of a mob. The police force were wholly inadequate to and unwilling to do their duty, apparently being in sympathy with the rioters. The regiment quickly got down to its work, and in two and a half days they had restored order.

"Any one who states, in the face of the well-known facts in the case, that there was not rioting in Albany before the arrival of the Twenty-third Regiment there, is a buffoon. No other word can express it. The man who says that the members of the Twenty-third Regiment were drunk while they were in Albany is a liar. You cannot make that too strong. While we were in that city there was absolutely no infraction of discipline in the regiment. Although our men were several times obliged to drive rioters from saloons and close up these places, orders were obeyed and no Twenty-third Regiment man visited a saloon at any other time."

ART NOTES.

The equestrian statue of Gen. Forrest of the Confederate Army, which is to be erected at Memphis, is to be designed by Mr. Charles Niehaus, whose composition was chosen from seven sketch models placed in competition. Forrest is bareheaded and holds his soft slouch hat against his hip. He stands rather erect in his stirrups looking straight forward. The horse has all hoofs on the ground; his neck and forelegs are almost on the same vertical line. Although Forrest won his fame as a bold raider, the sculptor has modeled him intensely quiet, and allowed him the minimum of military trappings.

⁂

A bust of the late Empress Frederick for her coming monument has been modeled by the Berlin sculptor Uphues, at the command of Emperor William. She wears a crown, and with one hand holds her cloak over her breast. It will be carved of heroic size in white marble, and will stand on a high pedestal of red granite, approached by steps. On the steps will be passion flowers and roses twined about a palm branch cast in bronze, while a bronze wreath on the pedestal below the bust will frame the inscription: "Victoria Empress Frederick." Prof. Uphues is one of the sculptors to whom the Emperor intrusted a monument to a Hohenzollern in the double line of ancestral statues that run along the Sieges-Allee in the Thiergarten.

⁂

The Magazine of Art pictures some of the wood carvings by J. Phillips of Altringham, England, which are found in a lych-gate at Brantham, Suffolk, in a screen in Iwerne Minster, an altar frontal, litany desk and chair in the parish church of Bridgnorth, and other religious houses. He works in low relief on simple but happy themes. In the same number is a description of a great painting made at the instigation of Samuel Pepys for Christ's Hospital in London. The painter was Antonio Verrio, and he wrought on it from 1684 to 1690. It represents on an immense canvas the foundation of the Royal Mathematical School at the Hospital by Charles II. in 1673. King James II. is seated on a throne surrounded by courtiers, the Lord Mayor, professors, and attendants, while boys and girls are in the foreground. Recently the canvas was detached from the wall and will be relined and cleaned and then placed in the new hall in a space arranged for it. The painting had almost disappeared under successive coats of varnish. There are 150 square yards in this gigantic picture, so that to dismount it without injury from the wall where it has been for the last fourscore years, required a bit of engineering skill.

⁂

Recent numbers of L'Arte, issued at Rome by Adolfo Venturi, give an account of the sculptures of Serpotta, an artist of Palermo, who wrought among the local churches in the early decades of the eighteenth century. Fine illustrations of his symbolical figures and groups accompany a copious text by Enrico Mauceri. Some of Serpotta's figures are very dignified and graceful, others charming, others full of gayety. His style is somewhat florid yet masterly. L'Arte is in its fourth year; it gives a good deal of information concerning art events and discoveries in Italy, and pays special attention to modern Italian arts and crafts.

⁂

France has not waited until the death of her President to have him scultured. A marble bust of Mr. Emile Loubet has been placed on the grand stairway, called after King Henry II., in the Louvre.

⁂

Modern methods in tanning leather have proved so destructive to the fibre of the skins that books bound during the last half century are wearing out fast. A committee on leather for bookbinding, appointed by the Society of Arts, in London, reported that bad leather is found on books as early as 1830, while since 1860 poor material has been the rule. The report advises that a pure sumach tanning vehicle will provide a good and durable leather; so produced, the leather for books will prove as resisting to wear and tear as any leather in earlier use. As a matter of fact, it is not the leather alone that is to blame, but the bookbinder and librarian share the mistakes of the tanner. It is well known that gas causes leather to deteriorate. Many a librarian has used this as an excuse for closing the library at nightfall.

⁂

The wonderful specimens of mediaeval work in goldsmithry left to the Louvre by Baron Alphonse de Rothschild have been arranged in a special gallery and opened to the public. He left $50,000 for the expenses of installment.

⁂

A colorist of world-wide fame, the painter Ziem, has finished the commission given him last year to paint for the French Government the port of Toulon with a meeting of the Italian and French fleets. In this big marine he has not been able to follow his romantic fancy as in his Venetian pictures. The office of the Minister of the Navy will be its present resting place, but later it will be sent to Versailles to swell the number of historical paintings in the palace.

⁂

Marc Séguin, who claimed the invention of the tubular boiler, will be remembered by a statue on the façade of the chief railway station in Paris as one leaves for the south, the Gare de Lyon. It is modeled by the sculptor Maubuch, and will have as opposite a statue of Paulin Talarot, the first President of the railway.

⁂

A big undertaking for a pottery is engaging the Government kilns at Sèvres. In the park of Saint Cloud, on the plateau called Diogenes's Lantern, there used to be a sqare tower which has now disappeared. This tower is to be re-erected in porcelain, and will rival in size the famous "porcelain" towers of China, (which were really of pottery, not porcelain,) since it will be over 130 feet high. Sander, the Director of the Sèvres kilns, has the work in charge.

⁂

Brooklyn has a society of art students, who met in the Ovington Building under the guidance of the painter Joseph H. Boston. Classes begin again on the first of October, and some time during that month there will be an exhibition of work by the members of the Art Students' Association and the Prospect Park Outdoor School, showing what has been accomplished in the Summer months.

⁂

Mr. Childe Hassam of New York has been holding an exhibition of paintings in Paris at the Durand-Ruel Galleries. Mr. Durand-Ruel is a stanch supporter of the open-air school of French landscapists, and extends his sympathies to American painters who believe in the same ideas of brilliant colors placed mosaic-like side by side. Among the ten pictures Mr. Hassam shows there is none taken in America with the exception of an evening view of Gloucester, Mass.; the others are scenes from Paris, Rome, Naples, and Brittany, or else vivid color studies from growing flowers which might exist anywhere.

⁂

A Turkish writer and journalist has made his appearance in London, whither he has been forced to flee before the more than Turkish rule of the Sultan. He says that whereas there were art, music, and literature in Turkey before this reign, the persecution of every one who writes on topics the furthest removed from politics is such that the minds of educated Turks are stagnant. Eulogy of the Sultan is the only thing tolerated.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ex-Judge John Garrick.

Ex-Judge John Garrick died yesterday at the home of his brother-in-law, Samuel G. H. Wright, in Ridgefield, N. J., of heart disease, from which he had suffered for two years. Judge Garrick was born in England sixty years ago. He settled in Jersey City in his boyhood. He was admitted to the bar in 1862 and became a counselor and Master in Chancery and Supreme Court Commissioner in 1869. When the district courts were established in New Jersey, twenty years ago, he was appointed Judge of the First District Court. He held the office for three years. He is survived by his widow and a son, Louis W. Garrick, a lawyer in Jersey City. For seven years Judge Garrick had been a member of the law firm of Garrick & Ewald. He was a member of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Bramhall and Ocean Avenues, Jersey City. The Hudson County Bar Association will meet in the County Court House at 2 o'clock next Tuesday to take action on his death.

George M. Wagner.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 21.—George M. Wagner, one of the oldest and most widely known commission merchants in South Water Street, died at his home in Glen Ellyn, Du Page County, to-day. Mr. Wagner was born in Pennsylvania sixty-five years ago. In 1868 he came West, and in 1871 he, with Col. E. S. Watts, formed the produce commission firm of Watts & Wagner.

After Col. Watts's retirement Mr. Wagner's sons, Frank E. and William L., joined their father, and the firm became Wagner & Sons, which is the firm name still. A widow, three sons, and one daughter survive Mr. Wagner.

Adolph H. King.

Adolph H. King, a successful business man, who had three clothing stores in New York and Newark and was a large real estate owner, died yesterday at the Ashton Hotel, at Ninety-third Street and Madison Avenue, of pneumonia. He had been an invalid through diabetes for many years, and his sons, Herman and Martin King, managed his affairs while he traveled in Europe and the United States. He returned from Saratoga last week. Mr. King was born in Germany in 1839 and had been in America forty-five years. He is survived by his sons and five daughters, three of whom are married. He will be buried today from the Ashton Hotel.

WILL FIGHT A. P. GORMAN.

Baltimore Reform League that Defeated Him Attacks Law by Which He Hopes to be Re-elected.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 21.—The Reform League, the organization which was instrumental largely in defeating Gorman and breaking up the Democratic machine four years ago, again has taken a hand in the fight. The League's attorneys to-day took steps to test the constitutionality of the disfranchising election law that Mr. Gorman had passed at the extra session of the Legislature last Spring to aid him in his campaign to return to the United States Senate. Petitions for mandamus were filed against several election judges and registers.

Seth Summerson, an illiterate, when he registered desired the judges of election to ask him, as required by the old election law, whether he could read and write. They declined to ask him this question, and would not enter that he could not read and write in the registration books. This was required under the old law, in order that the illiterate might be entitled to assistance in voting.

The petition against the Board of Registry says that the registers refused to record his statement, because ordered not to do so by the instructions of the Attorney General, issued in accordance with the new act. These instructions will hold unless the law be declared unconstitutional. The petition asks that the Judges be required to give Summerson the assistance in marking his ballot to which he is entitled under the old law. The case will be hurried forward to the State Court of Appeals.

The Republican State Committee on Illiteracy has received reports from the counties in the "black belt," showing encouraging progress in instructing the illiterates how to mark ballots. Chairman Simoring states that the work of teaching is succeeding beyond his most sanguine expectations, and exhibits several dozen ballots, all properly marked for the Republican candidates by what he calls "cornfield negroes" or negroes who don't know one letter of the alphabet from another.

The commonest method of instruction is to teach the negro to recognize the letter "o" that occurs in "Democrat" and "Prohibition," and to make his mark after the word containing no "o" or "ring."

Nominated for the Assembly.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The Democratic Convention of the Second Assembly District to-day nominated N. E. Coston, a merchant of Greenwood, for the Assembly.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The Republican Convention of the First District to-day renominated Assemblyman John T. Darrison of Lockport.

Business Notices.

A NEW COLLAR.
E. & W. "Lubeck," "Lubeck." E. & W.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 21, Alice, wife of Charles Adams and daughter of John Taylor and the late Julia Deming Sherman.
Funeral services will be held at the Church on the Heights, Pierrepont St., near Monroe Place, on Tuesday, Sept. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DELMONICO.—On Friday, Sept. 20, suddenly, at Colorado Springs, Mr. Charles C. Delmonico of New York.
Notice of the funeral will be given later.

DRYSDALE.—On Friday, Sept. 20, of heart failure, William Drysdale, aged 49 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, 24 Eastman Street, Cranford, N. J., on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 10 A. M. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

FINNEY.—In New York City, Thursday, Sept. 19, 1901, Susan Nelson Finney.
Funeral services at late residence, Cornwall Heights, Cornwall-on-Hudson, Sunday, Sept. 22, at 2 P. M.

HOMAN.—E. C. Homan, suddenly, at French Lick Springs, Indiana, age 56 years.
Funeral at 3,244 Gilbert Av., Cincinnati, Ohio.

JACKSON.—Sarah Eleanor, widow of George Raimes Jackson, in the 82d year of her age.
Funeral service Tuesday, Sept. 24, at 2 o'clock, at 529 Summit Av., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

MILLS.—On Saturday, Sept. 21, 1901, Lillian E., beloved wife of John H. Mills.
Funeral services at her late residence, 198 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn, Monday, Sept. 23, at 8 P. M.

OAKLEY.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Sept. 21, 1901, at Deckertown, N. J., Charles M. Oakley.
Funeral services at his late residence, 85 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Monday, 8 P. M.

QUERNEY.—On Friday, Sept. 20, William Vincent Querney.
Funeral on Monday, Sept. 23, from the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, 90th St., near 3d Av., at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives, friends, and members of Scylurus Council, No. 1,253, Royal Arcanum, invited to attend. Interment at Madison, N. J.

RAYMOND.—On Friday, Sept. 20, 1901, H. Louise Raymond, only daughter of the late James M. Raymond.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of her brother, George H. Raymond, 369 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 22, at 4 o'clock.

SHERER.—Suddenly, at Crown Point, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 20, Charlotte Keese Sherer, wife of John A. Sherer.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 21.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Sept.
BAUM, Esther, 66 Catharine St.	50	19
BURKE, James, 335 E. 24th St.	21	19
BOONE, Hugh, 12 W. 136th St.	1	19
BOUSA, Lena, 1,321 Avenue A	1	20
BLUM, Johanna, 322 E. 94th St.	64	19
BYRNES, Richard, Bellevue Hosp.	1	19
BYRNE, Marie, 303 W. 151st St.	4	20
BEAMAN, William L., 36 W. 129th St.	72	19
CARROLL, Mary, St. Vincent's Hosp.	37	20
CHRISTIE, George, 544 W. 42d St.	45	19
CALLAHAN, Alice, 54 E. 124th St.	81	19
CONLIN, Mary, 30 Little West 12th	43	21
CHURCHILL, John, 622 Greenwich St.	43	19
COSTELLO, John, 41 Bowery	74	17
CAIN, James, 952 Amsterdam Av.	1	20
DONNELLY, Mary, 5 Perry St.	53	20
DONNELLY, Walter, 1,535 Avenue A	1	19
DIEHL, Josephine, 605 E. 15th St.	32	20
DALEY, Thomas, Foundling Hospital	1	18
DENHARDT, Conrad, 345 E. 118th St.	72	19
DEGNAN, H. L., 529 W. 48th St.	15	19
DAZZELL, Edgar, Infants' Hosp.	1	20
DIAZ, Pecho N., 80 E. 116th St.	74	21
FAYER, Annie, 1,437 1st Av.	1	20
FALKART, David, 1,997 Lexington Av	72	20
FLESHER, Stephen, Oliphant, Penn.	6	20
FARMER, Patrick, 173 Park Row	37	14
FERGUESON, Edwin B., 165 E. 97th.	1	20
FLOOD, John, 518 Canal St.	84	19
GLAVIN, Jeremiah, 82 Jefferson St.	29	19
GIBSON, Matthew, 13 S. William St.	56	20
GRIMES, James, 99 King St.	48	20
GEROWITZ, Isaac, 60 Allen St.	1	20
GEMILDE, Sophie, 75 W. 98th St.	42	20
HEINLEIN, Nicolas F., 243 E. 121st.	1	20
HICKEY, Annie, 333 W. 16th St.	34	19
HAGAN, A. H., 203 W. 25th St.	30	19
HANLEY, James, 523 E. 118th St.	55	19
HESLIN, Eugene, 409 E. 59th St.	1	19
HAYES, Julia, 101 E. 53d St.	35	20
HALLIGAN, Gertrude, 600 W. 22d St.	1	20
KELLY, Bridget, 331 E. 21st St.	75	19
KOSSLOWICK, Emilie, 328 E. 71st St.	2	20
KING, Adolph H., 1,312 Madison Av.	62	21
LAMBO, L., 93 Mulberry St.	52	19
LEYBA, Margaret, 128 Cherry St.	34	20
LEDDY, Mary, 747 E. 6th St.	27	20
LALA, William, 418 E. 64th St.	1	21
LEVY, Joseph, Foundling Hospital	1	17
MURTHA, George A., 304 E. 81st St.	5	21
McNAMARA, Lanette, 205 E. 100th.	8	20
MURPHY, T. B., 52 Sutton Place	18	18
McHENRY, Jennie, 105 W. 95th St.	52	21
MURTHA, James, 306 E. 122d St.	26	20
MULDOWNEY, —, 336 W. 11th St.	22	19
McGRATH, Margaret, 1,165 2d Av.	56	20
MULLEN, Alice, 316 E. 15th St.	1	19
McDONALD, Denis, 2,581 1st Av.	1	20
McGROTT, Rose, 424 W. 26th St.	1	21
MOORE, Daisy, Foundling Hospital	1	17
MAHONEY, Fanny, Little Sisters of the Poor	72	20
McGINN, Mary, 113 E. 109th St.	20	20
NORTHRUP, Edith M., 2,577 8th Av.	36	19
NORMAN, Lizzie, 548 W. 50th St.	41	21
O'SHAUGHNESSY, Michael, 153 W. Houston St.	35	19
O'BRIEN, Patrick, 227 W. 67th St.	1	20
PRICE, Margaret, 2,252 3d Av.	72	20
PUNNG, John, 14 Chrystie St.	55	18
QUERNEY, W. V., 177 2d Av.	36	20
REINL, Joseph, 434 W. 18th St.	71	19
REDA, Maria, 357 E. 113th St.	36	19
REYNOLDS, John, 338 1st Av.	18	20
RUSTACK, Andrew, 338 E. 48th St.	25	19
SINGER, Ada F., 248 E. 23d St.	30	19
SULLIVAN, John J., 88 Murray St.	38	18
STERN, Henry, 112 E. 107th St.	47	20
SHEFFIELD, L. T., 26 W. 32d St.	60	19
STEPHENSON, Geo. W., 428 W. 57th.	45	20
SIEFERT, Henry, 253 E. 4th St.	18	21
SCHREIBER, Peter, 68 Avenue A	3	20
SEIMECA, Joseph, 333 E. 115th St.	55	20
TOBIN, Richard, 106 Perry St.	68	20
TOMPKINS, W. F., Chappaqua, N. Y.	41	18
TINTO, C., 283 E. Houston St.	28	21
THOMAS, Lillie, 437 W. 13th St.	1	18
VENNARD, Margaret, 2,555 8th Av.	41	20
WALSH, JAMES, 1,382 Park Av.	72	20
WING, Martha A., 478 Cent. Park W.	56	19
WAGGEMAN, Catherine, 1,842 2d Av	84	19
WILSON, John, 307 E. 77th St.	1	20
WATSON, Mary J., 219 E. 88th St.	67	20

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Sept.
ABBOTT, Pansy, 47 Greene Av.	1	20
CAMPBELL, Marion, 135 Meeker Av.	2	20
DRESCH, Joseph H., 52 S 2d St.	1	20
DOWD, George R., 1,178 Gates Av.	77	20
DEVLIN, Anne, 29 Cumberland St.	32	21
ELLIOT, Mary M., 1,724 8th Av.	7	19
FAY, Joseph, 297 Maujer St.	2	20
GOTTLEIB, Baby, 170 Harrison St.	1	17
GIEGERICH, Frank L., 261 Ainslie	1	18
HOLMES, John C., foot S. 11th St.	58	19
JACK, James, 454 9th St.	15	20
JONES, Lucy D., 119 Prince St.	55	19
JUDGE, Catharine, 465 Columbia St.	33	19
JOHNSON, Kate, 283 Hicks St.	1	20
KROHN, Christopher, 397 S. 5th St.	65	19
KEENAN, Annie, 329 Rockaway Av.	2	19
KEELER, Eugene, 245 Halsey St.	53	20
KESTNER, Theodore J., 54 Kingsland Av.	1	20
LAMPART, Charlotte, 229 Palmetto	1	20
LANZARO, Joseph, 147 Conover St.	56	20
LOFLAND, Delia, Brooklyn Hosp.	25	17
MILLER, Aletha, 704 Prospect Place	1	20
MITTELSTAEDT, Arthur, 106 Huron	1	19
MONTAGUE, Mary F., 244 Adelphi	41	18
MILLER, George, 54 Beaver St.	22	19
NILSEN, Olive, Kensington Walk, Coney Island	92	19
NOLAN, Bridget S., Foster Av. and Ocean Parkway	62	20
NELSON, Hilda, 43 Sackett St.	35	20
OPPEL, Andrew, St. Cath's Hosp.	51	19
O'NEIL, Patrick, Bay 37th St. and W. E. R. tracks	35	15
PAPENMEYER, Edward R., 1,181 3d Av.	1	19
PETERS, Anna E., 234 Richmond St.	52	20
ROBERTS, Charles, Kings Co. Hosp.	53	20
RICHICHI, Angelina, 109 Union St.	54	20
RASMUSSEN, Bernard, Norwegian Hospital	52	20
RAYMOND, H. Louise, 572 Washington Av.	61	20
REGAN, John, 5 State St.	24	21
SILL, Lauretta, 233 Himrod St.	64	19
SHELLARD, William, 345 Linden	1	20
SCHOENING, Arthur R., 174 Himrod	59	19
STRECKER, Mary, 1,068 Broadway	31	19
SUNNUCK, William, German Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
UNKNOWN CHILD, New Utrecht Av. and 79th St.	1	18
WEIR, John E., 113 16th St.	35	20
WALKER, Charles L., 466 Washington Av.	53	20
WIWIE, Frederick, 735 Manhat. Av.	41	20
ZIMMERMANN, Susanna, 98 Albany Av.	69	19

Special Notices.

If you have Catarrh of the Stomach get MAN-A-CEA, the Manganese Spring Water. Doctors prescribing it report it cures where all Medicines fail. Druggists or Ben K. Curtis, 11 Stone St.

ALIENIST EXAMINES CZOLGOSZ FOR DEFENSE

Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald Employed by Bar Association.

NO CONCLUSIONS ANNOUNCED

Trial Will Begin on Monday—Ex-Justices Titus and Lewis Accept Court's Assignment.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Leon F. Czolgosz, whose trial for the assassination of President McKinley will begin next Monday, was examined as to his sanity for one hour this afternoon by Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald of New York, the eminent alienist, who was for years the Chairman of the State Board of Lunacy Commissioners.

The prisoner's counsel, former Justices Loran L. Lewis and Robert C. Titus, were present at different times during the examination. At its close Dr. Macdonald declined to discuss the case, and the attorneys would not express their opinion as to the assassin's mental condition, although the inference drawn from their answers was that they believed Czolgosz to be sane.

Dr. Macdonald was brought to Buffalo through the efforts of President Adelbert Moot and other members of the Erie County Bar Association for the purpose of passing upon the murderer's sanity, as the association has promised to assist Judges Lewis and Titus, who were suggested as counsel for the defense by the Trustees of the Bar Association.

The examination was held in the private office of District Attorney Penney in the City and County Hall, and preparations for it were kept secret. Judges Lewis and Titus appeared at the City Hall a few minutes after 3 o'clock and went at once into the District Attorney's private office. At 3:25 Czolgosz was brought into the office handcuffed to Assistant Superintendent Cusack of the Police Department.

He had been taken through the tunnel under Delaware Avenue and was guarded by Chief Cusack, Jailer George N. Mitchell, and Patrolman Hoffman. The prisoner was left alone with Judges Lewis and Titus, while Jailer Mitchell guarded one door and Patrolman Hoffman another.

At 3:40 o'clock Dr. McDonald appeared in the District Attorney's office and went at once into the private office with Mr. Penney. Ten minutes later the two Judges and the District Attorney came out, leaving Dr. McDonald alone with the prisoner. The prisoner sat at the end of the District Attorney's desk, and Dr. McDonald sat in a chair directly in front of him, stooping down and peering into Czolgosz's face.

They remained alone for exactly half an hour, when the prisoner's attorneys again entered the room. Five minutes later they came out, and Judge Lewis left to catch the train for his Summer home at Lewiston. When questioned as to whether or not the prisoner would talk to his counsel, as he had refused when Judge Lewis visited him on Tuesday before the arraignment to say a word, the venerable Judge said:

NO HELP FROM PRISONER.

"He is talking more freely, but he is not a voluble chap. He said nothing upon which we might work in basing a defense."

At 4:35 o'clock Czolgosz was taken back to the jail via the tunnel, handcuffed to Detective Solomon and guarded by Detective Geary, Jailer Mitchell and Patrolman Mahony. Geary had hold of the free wrist of the prisoner as he was hurried down stairs to the tunnel.

Czolgosz had been shaved since his last appearance before Judge Emery in the County Court, when his plea of not guilty was entered, and presented a much better appearance. The apparent affectation of unconsciousness of surroundings seemed to have left the prisoner, and it was noticeable that he did not keep his head bent forward and his eyes looking only at the floor as he passed to and from the examination. He walked more sprightly and did not have to be dragged along by the officers, as heretofore. When he was being led back to the jail he chatted quite freely with one of his guards.

His general appearance was that of an ordinary young man of the middle class. He does not appear to be of the familiar type of anarchists, nor is he good looking enough to attract the second glance of one meeting him.

Ten minutes after the prisoner had been taken back to his cell in "Murderer's Row," Dr. McDonald and Judge Titus left the City Hall together. Dr. McDonald declined to say a word about the examination. Judge Titus said that the alienist would make a further examination of the prisoner, but that the time had not been decided upon. In answer to questions, Judge Titus said:

"The prisoner talked, but not freely. He talked considerably to District Attorney Penney and Dr. McDonald, but was not very communicative with Judge Lewis and myself. I would not care to say whether or not he said anything which would serve to help us in forming a basis of defense."

"Will Dr. McDonald be a witness for the defense upon the trial?" it was asked.

"Well, we are not calling adverse witnesses just yet. We want to know just exactly what he thinks before we determine that question," was the Judge's significant reply. When asked if the defense could do more than cross-examine witnesses in event of the prisoner's refusal to aid the attorneys, Judge Titus remarked that the prisoner had relatives and friends.

He said that Czolgosz's father was not in Buffalo, as he is a poor man, and cannot afford to travel. The Judge said that the prisoner had told him nothing about his friends, but that all the necessary information in regard to them was in possession of the counsel.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TRIAL.

District Attorney Penney says that he has had no intimation that the defense will not be ready to proceed with the trial on Monday morning. It will be held before Justice Truman C. White in Part III. of the Supreme Court. Extensive preparations are being made to handle the crowds which are expected. One-third of the courtroom will be given up to the participants in the trial and the newspaper men. When the remainder of the courtroom is filled, the doors will be shut, and the City Hall entirely cleared.

The Delaware Avenue entrance facing the jail will be locked throughout the trial, and police lines will be established on Franklin Street, so that no one except those having business in the City Hall, will be permitted near the building. The Sheriff and the Superintendent of Buildings have relinquished charge of the City Hall to Superintendent of Police Bull, and he intends that there shall be no demonstration in or out of the courtroom.

Ex-Justice Loran L. Lewis and Robert C. Titus of the Supreme Court to-day formally accepted their assignment as counsel to defend Leon F. Czolgosz. They do not at present know of any reason why they will not be ready for trial on next Monday morning.

Both lawyers called upon the District Attorney at the City Hall to-day and conferred with him for twenty minutes, after which Mr. Penney accompanied them into the County Court. Judge Lewis addressed Judge Emery there, stating that he and Judge Titus had decided not to ask to be excused, although they accepted against their wishes. He said that there was a great deal of work to be done in the case which neither he nor Judge Titus should be compelled to perform. He urged that a younger lawyer be assigned to assist them, and suggested Attorney Carlton E. Ladd, who, Judge Lewis said, was formerly a clerk in his (Lewis's) office. Mr. Penney said that he thought the course was a proper one.

Judge Emery asked if it was known whether or not Mr. Ladd would consent to act. Judge Lewis replied that Mr. Ladd was the partner of Judge Titus, and that he would accept the assignment.

Counsel for the defense stated this morning that they would not delay the trial unnecessarily in securing a jury, and that all that they would insist upon would be that the jury be composed of substantial men, who, in spite of their opinions, would give the prisoner a fair and impartial trial upon the evidence.

Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, the noted alienist of this city, called up the office of

sassin or from any personal or self-seeking motives, but as a matter of public duty.

TO SUPPRESS ANARCHY.

Congress Likely to Take Some Action Looking to That End, Says Senator Allison.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—"Congress will probably make thorough investigation of anarchy in the United States next Winter, and will do its utmost to pass suitable laws for the prevention of any such crime in the future as that committed against President McKinley," said Senator Allison of Iowa. "I have no doubt there will be many joint sessions of the Judiciary Committees of the two houses during the session, and the best legal talent of the land will be called upon to assist the Attorney General in pointing out Constitutional methods for reaching the seat of the trouble.

"The need is evident. The pressure for legislation will be very great, possibly pushing Congress to go to an unwarranted extreme. Some action will undoubtedly be taken that is in consonance with the Constitution and will not infringe on proper freedom of speech.

"A statute prohibiting the gathering of Anarchists is not improbable. Just under what circumstance the prohibition will be made effective and how it will be enforced must be determined by investigation."

In addition to this, Senator Allison said that some measure placing a severe penalty upon any assault upon the Chief Executive of the land was being discussed.

ANARCHISTS NOT HELD.

Magistrate Pool Finds No Evidence Against Men Accused of Plotting.

Buratty Guido di Giovanni, Bubernati Erminirio, Charles Frutticci, and Otto Bogeon, arrested on suspicion of being implicated in anarchist plots by the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station, Friday night, were discharged in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Magistrate Pool saying that he could see no reason why they should be held. Capt. Flood of the precinct, however, is still looking into the antecedents of the men. All live at 130 West Twenty-seventh Street, which, the police say, is a hotbed of anarchy.

Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau, when asked as to the progress made in carrying out Commissioner Murphy's recent order to locate all known anarchists and keep them under espionage with a view to driving them from the city, said that his men had discovered few organized bands, but had found a number of people who expressed anarchistic sentiments. He added that it was extremely likely that some of his men had gone to Paterson to learn what they could about anarchists who infest that city.

MONUMENT TO MR. McKINLEY.

His Friends Plan to Invite Public Subscription for a Memorial at Canton, Ohio.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 21.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee appointed under the authority conferred by the Cabinet for the purpose of conducting the obsequies of the President at Canton, steps were taken for the organization of an association having in view the erection of a National monument at the cemetery in this city to the memory of the President. The committee has authorized the following statement:

"The place in view is beautifully located in the cemetery where the deceased members of the late President's family are already buried. The location was visited by members of the Cabinet, the Speaker of the House, members of Congress, and other distinguished men in attendance at the President's funeral on Thursday.

"There was but one sentiment expressed as to the beauty and eligibility of the location. It is upon a lofty eminence, commanding a view of the city and country for miles around, and is in a new portion of the cemetery not heretofore used for burial purposes.

"Many visitors have expressed their approbation of this selection, and all agree that a more fitting place for the final repose of the President's remains could not be selected. After the corporation shall have effected its organization, steps will be taken to procure subscriptions with a view to the speedy erection of the monument.

"While the committee have taken upon themselves the formal steps for the incorporation of an association under the laws of Ohio, the association, when formed, will be in no sense local in its character, but will be made thoroughly National in its management and control."

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The committee recently appointed to determine the advisability of inaugurating a movement for the collection of funds to erect a memorial in Washington, D. C., in honor of President McKinley, met at the Union League Club to-day and decided to hold the matter in abeyance for the present.

This action was due to a statement of the Chairman of the Committee, Alexander H. Revell, who had conferred with a number of the close friends of the late President, including Judge Day, Senator Hanna, Abner McKinley, Myron T. Herrick, and Comptroller Dawes. These gentlemen, Mr. Revell said, intended to take steps National in scope, for the erection of a suitable monument at Canton, Ohio. It was the judgment of the committee that no steps should be taken which might in anywise conflict with the plans of the men named.

ABNER McKINLEY HERE.

Abner McKinley, brother of President McKinley, with his wife, daughter, and her husband, Dr. Herman Baer, arrived in the city yesterday morning and are stopping at the Manhattan Hotel.

Mr. McKinley gave instructions to the hotel clerk that no cards were to be sent to his room, and during the day denied himself to all callers. Late last night Mr. McKinley, accompanied by his son-in-law, Dr. Baer, took a short walk.

Memorial to McKinley and Hobart.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 21.—A memorial window to President McKinley and Vice President Hobart will be placed in the new First Reformed Church, which is now building here. Addison W. Hobart, father of the late Vice President, was one of the original members of the church, in 1849.

JEWISH TRIBUTE TO MR. McKINLEY

At a special meeting of the Executive and Trustees of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of the United States and Canada, held on Thursday, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the inscrutable will of God, "whose ways are not our ways," and "whose will, not ours, be done," it has pleased Him to take to his everlasting home our revered President, William McKinley, under circumstances that fill the whole world with horror; and

Whereas, We as Hebrews uncompromisingly stand for law and order, be it

Resolved, That the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of the United States and Canada, places on record its detestation of the cowardly murder and its condemnation of anarchy; and be it further

Resolved, That we unite with our fellow-citizens of the United States and with all true men throughout the world in tendering to Mrs. William McKinley our respectful sympathy and to Mr. Theodore Roosevelt the assurance of our prayers for Divine guidance in his exalted duties and for the prosperity of this beloved country.

H. PEREIRA MENDES, President.

Albert Lucas,
Isidore Hershfield,
Secretaries.

DR. SWALLOW CONDEMNED.

Harrisburg Mass Meeting Adopts Resolutions of Sharp Criticism of Former Prohibitionist Candidate.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 21.—Resolutions condemning the Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow of this city for an attack on the late President McKinley in a recent issue of The Pennsylvania Methodist, of which he is editor, were adopted at a public meeting held this evening in the Board of Trade rooms under the auspices of the McKinley Veteran Patriotic League of Dauphin County.

The resolutions state that Dr. Swallow "deserves to be pilloried as an enemy to the United States and that his name should only be mentioned with those of Judas and Cain, Benedict Arnold, Wilkes Booth, Guiteau, Czolgosz, and the other traitors, assassins, liars, and vile traducers of character who have blackened the pages of the world's history."

The meeting was attended by over 1,000 persons, and was presided over by Major John T. Ensminger, President of the league which is composed of veterans of

Anarchy and How to Repress It.

By John R. Dos Passos of the New York Bar.

Czolgosz is now a minor character in the drama of anarchy. The law will no doubt satisfactorily dispose of him. We have now to address ourselves to the great problem of legislation preventing and punishing future acts of the same kind. To make proper legislation we must have a correct knowledge of the offense which we seek to prevent—of its origin, causes, growth, and aim. If, in a humble way, I can make any suggestions which may contribute to a proper solution of these questions, the public are welcome to them.

An American-born cowardly approaches the President, whom he does not know, and against whom he disclaims all malice, and pours into his body two leaden missiles of death, while the latter is in the act of holding out his hand in a spirit of genuine, friendly and Christian greeting!

How can we satisfactorily elucidate this act by ordinary processes of human reasoning? Murder for revenge, murder for pelf, murder for jealousy, murder for power or office—these unhappily will exist to the end of time. But wanton murder, causeless murder, aimless murder to kill an innocent being without motive, substantially exclaiming as you fire the lead into his body that you are not his enemy—this is inexplicable. "I don't like the Government!" But why kill the President? That will not change anything. You must kill 75,000,000 people.

Why stab to death the lovely Empress of Austria, and leave the Emperor unscathed? It is difficult to find the motives which underlie such acts, but to be able to provide an effective remedy one must know the real causes which lead up to them.

Czolgosz is the representative of an organized band, whose prominent and pronounced object is murder and the destruction of all existing Governments. If the killing of the President was not by direct and recent command of his organization, the act was in full sympathy with their objects. The Sultan of Turkey or the Sultan of Morocco is as clearly within the scope of the society's murderous purposes as the Czar of Russia or the President of the French Republic. The "supreme rulers," whether women or men, fall alike under its murderous condemnation, and are subject to death at the hands of its chosen instruments.

It has been frequently said by eulogists of this Government that we are capable of dealing with any problem which confronts us. That which has now been unexpectedly thrust upon us for solution must be considered as one of pure "anarchy."

Happily for this discussion, and for our own reputation, the life of Czolgosz was not stamped out of him. As a consequence, we have the constitution of the society to which he belonged and under which he was acting. We have a full exposure of the underlying motives of his act.

The fundamental feature of this bloody document is the advocacy of cold and calculating murders. "It is therefore self-evident," says the paper, "that the fight of the proletariant (sic) against the upper and middle classes must be of a violent character and that mere wage contests can never lead to the goal. * * * Under all these circumstances there is only one remedy left—force." And connected with this declaration of principles is a carefully prepared code of instructions for assassinations and assassins, which makes these papers the most diabolical and unique documents of history.

The proposition which we have to deal with is therefore reduced to this: Can we break up those anarchical societies whose aim is the destruction of all Governments, and, as a preliminary incident thereto, the murder of their chosen rulers and officials?

To be able to arrive at a correct determination of this question, we must examine the basis upon which these organizations are constituted.

The Anarchists affirm that it is only through the door of anarchy the world can enter into a perfect enjoyment of equality.

THE ANARCHISTIC CREED.

The end to be sought, i. e., perfect equality, is utopian; the means by which it is attempted to be reached diabolical. As a question for pure academic discussion, the subject of human equality is as harmless as endless. But to jump at one leap, as it were, from the realms of innocent theory or speculation, where many great minds have reveled in polemic discussion, into an advocacy of anarchy, is not merely criminal; it is, I repeat, diabolical. Here a gulf is made so broad and deep—with chaos on the one side and law and order on the other—that no room is left for doubt as to the clear duty of all Governments to promptly intervene.

The necessity for some common governmental protection is apparent to everybody—everywhere.

Anarchy is a state in which society is actually dissolved and everybody becomes possessed of absolute individual liberty, uncontrolled by government or laws. There are no existing rights of persons or property—each individual seizes the first object he fancies, whether it is animate or inanimate, and keeps it as long as it suits his taste, but only so long as he has the ability to retain its possession by physical force.

All of the natural passions are let loose to be gratified as opportunity presents—no order, no protection. A simple scramble by a mob of persons—with murder, robbery, rape rampant and every crime effaced as a result of the disappearance of law.

ANARCHY NEXT TO HELL.

Milton, in that sublime poem of "Paradise Lost," locates anarchy next to hell, and it is the first sight that greets the vision of Satan, as he passes from the infernal regions on his devilish mission in search of the new world, of which Adam and Eve were then the sole occupants. Chaos is the ruling spirit in this region of anarchy, and he imparts to Satan the principles of his reign in a few words, "Havock and spoil and ruin are my gain."

This is anarchy. It requires a Dante to describe it, and a Michael Angelo to paint it.

Of course no one can seriously advocate anarchy, because it means his own destruction. Physical annihilation follows its adoption as sure as the day follows the night.

No Anarchist has ever published a line seeking to defend this principle, which was not the flimsiest balderdash. If at times one of them gives birth to a proper or beautiful thought, it is instantly destroyed in its application. Anarchy exists in the imagination. It has no place in the affairs of human life. It can no more be tolerated than society can suffer mad dogs and wild beasts to roam in our streets.

Nor do the leaders want anarchy. If they did they could not attain their end by killing monarchs, Czars, Presidents, or other officials, because there are always a thousand persons ready to supply the place of every one who is killed.

These, then, are the cornerstone principles which govern anarchical societies.

We must advance a step further and ascertain who the individuals are who compose them. There are leaders and members. What kind of men must they be who lead in the advocacy of such a doctrine as anarchy? It involves the destruction of society and every leader must counsel and be ready to commit every known crime. His hands are upraised against mankind—he is an enemy of every one.

A few decades ago the worst man on earth was a pirate; he was pursued and hurted by all nations as a common enemy of the human race. But the worst pirate of ancient times is a saint, compared with the man who wrote the documents which Czolgosz had in his possession just before he assassinated Mr. McKinley. They contain minute directions for the use of poisons, &c., as if prescriptions were being put up for the destruction of rats.

CHARACTER OF THE LEADERS.

which they advocate are so preposterous and the means which they use to carry them out so unnatural, bloody, and fruitless that no one can honestly believe in them. Dreamers of millennial visions may at times stray into the folds of these societies, but they do not remain long, for the step from pure thoughts upon absolute freedom and equality into anarchy is too abrupt for any honest thinker.

Very different from the leaders are the members. As to their nationality, they are happily not made up of the Anglo-Saxon race. Americans, English, Scotch, and Irish are not extensively found in their ranks. Before this last assassination I would have boldly affirmed that there was not a single American among them. Alas! to our shame and sorrow the statement cannot now be made.

As to the intellectual standard and moral character of these members, they rank in the lowest grade of human intelligence and culture. Look at the two last specimens—Bresci and Czolgosz! In mental power almost lunatics. In the hands of designing, sharp leaders many of these members are mere pieces of putty, easily molded into fanatics. That they possess even the crudest knowledge of the principles of Government is hardly possible; that they are easily taught to hate the rich and prosperous, because the leaders tell them that this wealth and property ought to be divided, is very natural. When a victim has been chosen for assassination, with what facility can a fanatic be found filled from crown to toe with visions of martyrdom! I have not the slightest doubt that what Czolgosz said after his arrest was literally true.

> During the last five years I have had as friends Anarchists in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and other Western cities, and I suppose I became more or less bitter. Yes, I know I was bitter. I never had much luck at anything, and this preyed upon me. It made me morose and envious, but what started the craze to kill was a lecture I heard some little time ago by Emma Goldman. She was in Cleveland, and I and other Anarchists went to hear her. She set me on fire.
>
> Her doctrine that all rulers should be exterminated was what set me to thinking so that my head nearly split with the pain. Miss Goldman's words went right through me, and when I left the lecture I had made up my mind that I would have to do something heroic for the cause I loved.

I have thus briefly sketched the doctrines of the Anarchists and the character of the men who compose their societies. That all Governments have the inherent power to protect themselves from the attacks of these bands goes by the mere saying. If no other ground could be found upon which a nation might defend itself again Anarchists, it could be easily and securely placed upon the doctrine of self-preservation.

To my mind there are three ways of dealing with this grave question: first, educational; second, prohibitive; and third, punitive methods.

THREE KINDS OF REMEDIES.

I regard the first as the most effective. By educational, I mean that the public conscience must be kept alive and active—the excitement of to-day must not be followed by a dead calm to-morrow—a constant work must be kept up—the hollowness of the principles of anarchy must be disclosed, the foundations upon which these societies are built must be laid bare, the outside planks must be torn off and the rottenness of their pretensions shown. A fanatic who works himself up to the point of throwing away his own life as a return for the opportunity of causelessly killing an innocent man, lives in an ether of glory. Educational work must be directed to just that class of minds.

Prohibitive methods are such as prevent the association of persons who meet together with the avowed purpose of anarchy and murder.

Punitive methods involve the character and degree of punishment which should be inflicted upon those who are involved in these murderous societies.

There are two instrumentalities or sources of jurisdiction through which remedies may be provided—Federal and State.

First, as to Federal legislation. There is full authority in Congress to legislate upon this subject, and consequently, in my opinion, not the slightest necessity for a constitutional amendment. Anarchy has now grown to be an international crime, confined to no country, and aimed at all Governments and their prominent officials.

By combined international action piracy, which in some respects is an analogous offense, has been effectually extinguished, and it may be said to be a crime of the past. Anarchy has succeeded it. Piracy was recognized as an offense against nations, by the framers of the Federal Constitution, and full authority was conferred by the people upon Congress to deal with the question. By that instrument it is provided that Congress shall have power "to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas"; but the paragraph does not stop there; the framers wisely saw that other contingencies or conditions might arise, and they completed the sentence by adding these words—"and offenses against the law of nations." Here is an ample reservoir of power, from which Congress can draw all necessary authority to meet existing or future international offenses. The Anarchists are arrayed against all human governments; they are enemies to all national and State bodies politic; their aim is to destroy governments and the people who support them; they are hostes humanis generis—enemies of mankind—and should be reached by common and concerted international action.

AN INTERNATIONAL BOARD.

I strongly advocate the appointment by Congress of international Commissioners to discuss the whole subject with representatives appointed by other nations, and to make a full and prompt report thereon. With all of the accumulated evidence before them, Congress can then intelligently pass such legislation as will broadly meet the subject in all of its aspects.

The leaders of these anarchical societies can then be attacked by common and uniform international laws, and the authority to deal with the whole subject lodged in a few intelligent and vigorous officials, who can pursue these wretches into every hole and corner of the earth, and dissolve their societies or organizations and scatter their members. In the meantime each of the States can put its machinery in motion toward the common purpose of breaking up these societies and punishing the leaders and members as circumstances dictate.

While I entertain no doubt (apart from its authority under the provision of the Constitution just quoted) that Congress has the power to pass proper statutes punishing by death the crime of attempting to kill the President or Vice President, or any of its officials, wherever that attempt is made, I do not believe in the propriety or wisdom of such legislation for several reasons. In monarchical governments attempts upon the lives of Kings are punished by death—they are considered as treason. A person who strikes at the King is a parricide against the State. In the time of Henry VIII. to imagine the death of the King was treason.

An offense of that description is designated as crimen laesae majestatis, and acts against many members of royal families are included under this head.

But there should be no application of this doctrine to a republic. Treason is defined in our Constitution as follows: "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." It does not lie in the power of Congress to create any treasons beyond those described in the organic law. To enact that attempts to kill the Executive shall be punishable by death is to practically defy the spirit, at least, of the Constitution, and to create new treasons. I admit that the central government must have full scope to protect its officers in the performance of their duties, but laws which make one punishment for an assault upon an official and another and a lesser one for an assault upon a private citizen are not in harmony with the spirit of our institutions.

EQUALITY OF CITIZENS.

The central theory of our Government is the equality of all of its citizens before the law, and it seems to me to be plainly against that theory to create one punishment for offenses against officials and an-

person or rights of the humblest individual is as great an offense as an attack upon the highest official.

It is quite natural, in the first moments of indignation, that we should feel as if unusual punishment should be visited upon the man who dared lift his hand against the President, but sober and second thought will teach us that it is unwise to encroach upon the theories which underlie our form of government.

Be this view sound or not, no practical good can be accomplished in punishing by death the act of attempting to kill the President. Such punishment will not prevent the attempt, because every wretch who screws himself up to the pitch of attempting to kill that high official expects death—is ready for it. He awaits it from the bystanders—his life is the sacrifice which he freely offers upon the altar of anarchy. If the offense of attempting to kill the President were punishable by burning to death, or quartering, or tearing the culprit to pieces, it would not act as a deterrent.

We must not overlook that the main purpose of criminal jurisprudence is to prevent crimes. It is a common and dangerous error to assume that crimes can be prevented by severe or drastic punishment. Manifold examples from history and our daily experiences can be cited to sustain this view. Promptness and certainty of punishment are more efficacious than severity. The country in its just indignation is searching for some punishment adequate to the enormity of the offense. I respectfully deny that the death penalty is more salutary than imprisonment for life or a term of years, as circumstances demand. Death is not the worst punishment which can be inflicted. The extinction of life by electricity, following quick upon the offense, is quite inadequate for the act of killing Mr. McKinley. The culprit should be kept alive until the moral sense is aroused, until introspection is gradually forced upon him, and a deadened or morbid conscience awakened to some realization of his crime. Solitary confinement, in its real form, would be far more terrible than instant death. There are few men who would not accept the latter for the former. I am not arguing in favor of the abolition of the death penalty, nor, on the other hand, in favor of cruel punishments. I am speaking to the immediate question, as to the effect of an example held up to deter others from committing the same offense.

There is another existing remedy which can be instantly applied as a preventive of this crime of anarchy—it is banishment from the country.

BANISHMENT OF ALIENS.

The power of the executive branch of this Government, acting under Congressional sanction, to banish aliens whose presence is detrimental to the peace or interests of the country is absolute. This power is recognized as existing in all Governments. It may be exercised without assigning any cause. It is enough that we consider the presence of the alien as objectional or detrimental.

By an intelligent system of defensible espionage we can ascertain which of the aliens who now reside among us are members of these societies; they can be interrogated, and if it is found that they are professed Anarchists they can be instantly banished. Perhaps an Anarchist cannot be compelled to testify against himself; but if he refuses to give an account of himself, such refusal can be considered as tantamount to an admission, and the fiat of banishment can be issued.

Banishment is a serious punishment, especially to men with families. It is, as it were, putting a brand upon the forehead of each offender. He is an Ishmaelite; wherever he may roam, he is destined to be followed and guarded, until finally he becomes an outcast upon the face of the earth, without a spot upon which he can peacefully rest his head. A uniform international policy of banishment would go far toward breaking up these associations, and would make it as terrible a punishment as could be devised.

Then the remedy of exclusion of aliens tainted with anarchical tendencies could

vent and punish the evils which directly or indirectly flow from anarchy.

The States move slowly toward a common purpose, except when impelled by extraordinary provocations. The occasion which calls for joint action is a supreme one, and I believe they will spontaneously rise to its importance and promptly proceed to enact a body of homogeneous laws applicable to existing and future conditions. It would be, in effect, a general codification, because some of the States have already in existing laws remedies sufficient for the evils. Let New York lead the march toward anarchical suppression and show the way to the other States to assist in crushing this dreadful evil. Anarchy is born, fed, and nurtured by societies which have for their professed aim the dissolution of all Governments and the murder of all supreme rulers.

SUPPRESSION OF SOCIETIES.

Societies which advocate such doctrines must be exterminated. When they are bold enough to openly declare their purpose the solution is easy; but when they hide their real object under the cover of literary, beneficial, charitable, or other harmless names there is more difficulty. Means must be found to tear off the cover and expose their real purposes. This is not in any degree impossible—no more so than the unraveling of any other crime. In fact, not so difficult as in most crimes, for the assembling of many persons is hard to conceal.

A law must accordingly be enacted which will punish criminally all officers and members of such societies—the officers more severely than the members.

We have an analogous law in this State, in Section 451 of the Penal Code, entitled "Unlawful Assemblages." It is as follows:

> 451. Unlawful Assemblages.—Whenever three or more persons
>
> 1. Assemble with intent to commit any unlawful act by force, or
>
> 2. Assemble with intent to carry out any purpose, in such a manner as to disturb the public peace, or
>
> 3. Being assembled, attempt or threaten any act tending toward a breach of the peace or any injury to person or property, or any unlawful act, such an assembly is unlawful, and every person participating therein, by his presence, aid, or instigation, is guilty of a misdemeanor. But this section shall not be so construed as to prevent the peaceable assembling of persons for lawful purposes of protest or petition.

I would not touch this law. It is peculiarly valuable as a nucleus for legislative study, for the reason that it has been construed and sustained by our Court of Appeals in a case in which the Anarchist Most was the defendant, and in consequence of the decision he underwent an imprisonment of one year. I would add a section to it, making it a felony punishable as to members two years, and as to officers ten years in State Prison, to belong to or aid or contribute to the support of any society having for its object the overthrow of this or any foreign Government, or the killing or attempted killing of any supreme ruler or officer thereof. Of course I am now merely throwing out rough suggestions. The drawing of any statute, especially a penal one, is a matter for deep study and great care. The difficulty is that too many people assume the rôle of framers of laws, and thus produce great confusion. It is a rare and precious faculty to be able to draw a statute; requiring great knowledge of the subject and great dexterity in the use of language; and few there are who possess it.

If you break up these Anarchial assemblies and scatter the members, you have made great progress in the movement. If they have no place to meet, or in which to confer with each other and deliver inflammatory addresses against Governments, the fanatics will be fewer and assassinations will become rare.

Having exterminated the societies, you must extinguish their journals and literature. This can be accomplished by prohibiting their distribution through the mails, and by adding a new section to the law of criminal libel. The Penal Code of New York defines a criminal libel, but it needs to be broadened and strengthened, and the punishment made more severe, when it is intended to embrace Anarchial publications.

The law should in substance provide that a malicious publication, by writing, picture, effigy, sign or otherwise, advising, directing, commanding or inciting another to kill, attempt to kill, or injure in any way, an

But a similar statute in the other States, and by the United States, would cover the whole country.

As to words. Here is a difficulty; but not an insurmountable one. Make it a misdemeanor for any person in public or private to profess Anarchistic principles as defined by law, or to counsel, advise, direct, command, or incite, any one or more persons to become Anarchists and commit the crimes of Anarchy.

Thus, three distinct statutes would cover the offenses of assembling; of publishing; of speaking. I would add another crime, viz., the offense of conspiracy—conspiring to commit Anarchial acts.

NEW PENAL CODE CHAPTER.

Finally, I should advise a separate chapter to be inserted in the Penal Code or Statutes of each State, devoted to suppression and punishment of Anarchy in something like this form:

Section I. Definition of Anarchy.
Sec. II. Societies formed for Anarchical purposes prohibited.
Sec. III. Penalty for acting as officer in such society or being a member thereof.
Sec. IV. Anarchical publications prohibited.
Sec. V. Counseling or inciting any one by words to commit Anarchical crimes.
Sec. VI. Punishment for above offenses—
  (a) Imprisonment.
  (b) Fine.
  (c) Banishment.

In making the above suggestions, I have had in view the necessity of not infringing the two fundamental rights to freely assemble and of a free press and free speech. None of these laws would trespass upon those important rights.

Against the acts of a pure fanatic, there can be no adequate protection. His blow comes as stealthily and unexpected as the thief at night. But fanaticism grows out of conditions, and conditions are made by the acts, conduct, and lives of the people—the prevailing morale. These can be regulated. The Nation is engaged in an excited discussion of the causes which led up to the assassination of the late President. It is an extremely interesting, and I hope may prove a most profitable, occupation. It is high time we should indulge in some introspection. If Czolgosz's act can be traceable to anything in present American conditions or life, I think the causes or influences will not be found to be single, but multiplied.

JOHN R. DOS PASSOS.

FIGHT WITH A WILD GOAT.

Director Hornaday, His Assistant, and Five Keepers Put to Flight.

Visitors to the New York Zoological Park, in the Borough of the Bronx, of whom there is always an enormous throng on fine Saturday afternoons, witnessed a spirited imitation of a bullfight yesterday, when Director William T. Hornaday and his assistant, R. L. Ditmars, with five keepers, started in to trim the hoofs of the 270-pound Barbary goat, one of the latest additions to the collection. The animal was purchased from the Carl Hagenback menagerie and has been caged for years, with the result that his hoofs grew to an unnatural size.

The operators planned to rush the goat all together if he showed the least objection to their presence, but they had gone only about half way across the big inclosure, in the far corner of which he was browsing, when he charged them. They scampered in all directions as the goat bore down at locomotive speed upon Henry Hoey, the keeper of the bear house. The horns became entangled in the man's clothing, but missed his flesh, and the pair rolled over on the ground. Mr. Hornaday looked back as he ran, tripped, and threw a somersault.

The goat, having sent his man to grass, made no attempt to injure him, but started for other victims. Keeper Frank Snyder had a rope and volunteered to stay in the inclosure and lasso him. Several times the noose was thrown without avail, and each time the amateur matador deftly dodged the resulting charge, until at last he grew tired and fled for the fence, which is about seven feet high. He had just reached the top of one of the iron posts, amid the cheers and laughter of the populace, when the goat butted with full force into the base, and Snyder tumbled headlong on the sward, but on the safe side of the barrier.

Then the others tried the lasso, and at last the noose fell where it was wanted. They warped the conquered goat steamboat

THE
ÆOLIPYLE

As important an invention for purposes intended as the TELEPHONE.

PATENTED
FEBRUARY 24, 1885,
JANUARY 17, 1899.

SAVES COAL, INCREASES HEAT.

Prevents Escape of COAL GAS, Reduces Labor, Avoids Sifting Ashes.

Equally Applicable to House Furnaces, Hot Water Heaters, Low Pressure Boiler, Stove or Range.

ECONOMY—COMFORT—SANITATION.

By saving 25% the ÆOLIPYLE pays for itself the first Winter and returns you 100% dividend annually thereafter, besides affording you Freedom from Coal Gas, an Even Temperature, a Warm House all night. Every furnace is constantly discharging more or less carbon monoxide gas. It is perfectly odorless and a very energetic poison. A small percentage of this gas in the air we breathe seriously affects children and delicate persons.

If we should offer to sell you

COAL AT $4.50 PER TON

when you know that the market price is $6.00 per ton, we would secure your trade. Yet that is practically what we are offering you. Our apparatus will make three-quarters of a ton of coal produce the same or better results than can be obtained from a ton without it.

The daily management of the ÆOLIPYLE is simplicity itself. Any servant can readily understand and control it.

(Hon.) Everett P. Wheeler, Battery Park Building, 21 State St., N. Y. City.	"The Æolipyle has served its purpose very well this Winter, and has certainly diminished the consumption of coal."
Dr. LeRoy W. Hubbard, N. Y.	"My house has never been heated so well or with so little trouble."
Dr. Stuart Close, Brooklyn.	"I have seen enough of its work in one day to convince me it is an excellent thing."
J. D. Gopsill, Chairman Repairs and Supplies 2d Presbyterian Church, Jersey City.	"The three Æolipyles placed on the furnaces of the Church have proven abundantly satisfactory as to the saving of coal, giving uniform heat and requiring less labor."
J. T. Oakley Rhinelander, N. Y.	"Please send up at once another one of your machines for my front furnace in 36 W. 52d Street. This order tells of my satisfaction with the machine. Will you send your representative to consult as to further orders?"
Wm. Wyndham, Her Majesty's Consul, Chicago.	"I find the Æolipyle very successful in the reduction of coal consumption, and no cinders are found in the ashes."
Col. Heman Dowd, Vice President North American Trust Co., N. Y.	"I have been able to keep certain rooms in my house comfortably warm, which previously in cold weather was impossible. There has been a considerable saving of coal."
Dr. Egbert H. Grandin, 36 East 58th St., N. Y.	"I secure more heat, and there is entire combustion of the coal gas. From an economic and sanitary standpoint it is admirable."

We will Apply the ÆOLIPYLE to your Heater on 30 DAYS' TRIAL FREE.

As a guarantee that the Æolipyle will do all that we claim for it we will attach it to your heating apparatus in any place in New York or vicinity at our own expense on thirty days' trial. There will be no obligation on your part to pay for and retain it unless the results are satisfactory to you, and should you order it removed your plant will be restored to its former condition at our expense.

The price varies according to the size of your smoke pipe, but is merely nominal, as the saving in coal the first winter pays for it. The Æolipyle is indestructible and will last as long as a furnace

How to Obtain Further Information.

If you cannot visit our store and see the ÆOLIPYLE in operation fill out the coupon on the lower right hand corner and mail it to us, and we will send to you by mail our illustrated pamphlet describing the Æolipyle and giving full details of its working, prices, &c. The price includes attaching the Æolipyle to your heater anywhere in Greater New York or vicinity. Out of town people should give name of local furnace dealer through whom arrangements can be made for its installation at a small additional cost.

THE ÆOLIPYLE COMPANY,
Telephone 1849 John. 237 WATER ST., NEW YORK.

Please send me your illustrated booklet on the ÆOLIPYLE and full details of your 30 days' trial offer.

Name......................................
Address...................................
T. 9. 22. ....

THE ETRURIA BRINGS NO ENGLISH LORDS

Duke of Alba of Spain the Only Titled Passenger.

Library Building Contracts Signed by Mr. Carnegie Brought by Dr. Billings—The Theatrical Passengers.

There was much disappointment yesterday evening when the Etruria was made fast to the Cunard Line pier and twenty-one English noblemen did not come ashore. A dispatch from Buffalo, appearing in the evening newspapers, announced that they were to come to visit the Pan-American Exposition, and cutters from several fashionable tailor shops were there to see if there might be anything new in the fashions of nobility of which they had not heard. When they learned that the expedition of British aristocracy was not aboard they went away in sad mood.

There was, however, among the passengers the Duke of Alba of Spain. He rushed away to the Holland House, denying himself to reporters and leaving his baggage in charge of his valet. He comes here to witness the yacht races.

Dr. J. S. Billings of 32 East Thirty-second Street was another passenger in a great hurry, leaving the pier at once and denying himself to reporters. Dr. Billings brought with him the contracts signed by Andrew Carnegie for the new public libraries.

Among the passengers were several actors and actresses. Hamilton Revelle, who was leading man with Olga Nethersole, said that he had come here to play with Mrs. Leslie Carter in her new production of David Belasco's "Du Barry." Mr. Revelle was very hopeful and expressed himself as assured that it would succeed with the American audiences. He was apparently in very good health, but said that he suffered a great deal from the accident which occurred when he and Miss Nethersole were posing for a photographer and the powder in the flashpan prematurely exploded.

John F. McIntyre, formerly Assistant District Attorney, was surprised to learn that he had been spoken of as the probable attorney for President McKinley's assassin. Mr. McIntyre said that he would not defend the man for the money in the United States Treasury. He said that the idea probably came from the fact that he had prosecuted Emma Goldman. He thinks that a law should be passed making it treason to attack the President, Vice President, or members of the Cabinet. This, with the penalty of death, would be a great safeguard to the Republic, he believes. In the coronation ceremonies King Edward VII., he said, will be subject to the same danger, and the nations should work together against anarchy. It should not be held as a political offence, but an international crime.

Miss Edna Aug was among the theatrical people on the Etruria. She said she had no immediate plans, but expected soon to make arrangements for the future. In London, she said, all the American companies were playing to crowded houses. It was not true that William Gillette had been hooted. One man had tried to interrupt the play, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." He had been hissed by the English audience and silenced. The American players and, in fact, all Americans, she said, were popular in England.

W. R. Gredt brought with him on the Etruria an English company which is to tour with the play "The Sign of the Cross."

Resolutions were passed by the passengers expressing horror at the assassination of the President and sympathy for Mrs. McKinley.

INVESTITURE OF KNIGHTS.

Duke of Cornwall Performs the Ceremony at Ottawa—Presents Victoria Cross to Hero of South Africa.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 21.—This was a day of pretty ceremonial in the visit to the Canadian capital of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. It began with the investment with the decorations of their orders of the Knights created in honor of the visit of the Duke and Duchess.

The great ballroom at Rideau Hall was the scene of the investiture, and those upon whom the honor was conferred were: Commanders of the Bath—Col. W. C. Drury, Col. W. D. Potter, and Col. F. L. Lessard; Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George—Lieut. Gov. Jette of Quebec; Commanders of St. Michael and St. George—Joseph Pope, Under Secretary of State; Principal Peterson of McGill University, the Rev. Oliver Mathieu, rector of Laval University; Mayor Howland, Major Maude, Military Secretary to the Governor General; Col. Buchanan, and Major Denison; Knight Bachelor—Thomas G. Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The scene at Rideau Hall when the new Knights presented themselves before the brilliantly uniformed Duke and his Court, with its action copied from another age, was a picturesque one.

Sir John Anderson read the royal warrant making the rare grant of power, and Viscount Crichton, bearing the insignia of the orders, escorted the knights forward in groups. They knelt before the Duke, who, in succession, touched each upon the shoulders with his sword and commanded them to arise. Lord Wenlock read the admonition of loyalty to the crown and their particular orders to them, and the Duke offered each his congratulations.

After the investiture ceremony the Duke and Duchess, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Canadian Dragoons and attended by the Duke's personal staff, drove through the City of Hull, and then on to Parliament Hill to unveil a statue of Queen Victoria. The statue, from the design of Philip Hebert, the French Canadian sculptor, stands on a commanding site on a knoll just east of the handsome Commons building. To-day scarlet and blue coated foot troops and hussars and dragoons in their red and yellow slashed uniforms were grouped about it, and in the sunshine of bright morning the picture was an inspiring one. Outside the police and military lines surged a crowd that filled Parliament Square and overflowed into Wellington Street. There was a mighty cheer when the strains of "God Save the King" announced the coming of the Duke and Duchess, the Governor General, and the Countess of Minto. Premier Laurier and the Duke spoke words of tribute to the dead Queen. The Duke pulled a cord that drew down the drapings from the pile of granite and bronze.

The unveiling of the statue was immediately followed by the presentation of South African medals. The veteran Colonials disobeyed a direct order of their commanders by appearing in the khaki, which they wore at the front, instead of the uniforms of their corps, but their appearance in fighting clothes made a more interesting sight.

Lieut. Eddy Holland of Ottawa, who got the Victoria cross for saving a rapid-fire gun in a sharp fight near Belfast, headed the line, and was given the greeting of a hero. His mother and grandmother were admitted to the inclosure beside the Duke and Duchess, to witness the presentation.

At the end of the line of 135 men falteringly walked Trooper L. W. R. Mulloy, a young lawyer, who had both eyes shot out at Witpoort. A comrade led him up to the Duke to receive his medal, and the crowd lost its lightheartedness at sight of him. He had been visited in an English hospital by the Duchess of Teck, sister of the Duchess of Cornwall, and she walked up to him and recalled the incident. Mulloy expressed his thanks, and was led away.

The Duke and his staff were later the guests of the Rideau Club at luncheon, and, in the afternoon, with the Duchess, attended a garden party at Rideau Hall. The grounds were handsomely decorated, and several hundred specially invited guests attended. Mourning is still worn by the Court, but despite the rule many of the ladies were in handsome gowns of lighter colors.

The royal party will spend to-morrow quietly at Rideau Hall.

THE THEATRES.

"THE RED KLOOF."

Louis Mann and Clara Lipman in a New Play at the Savoy Theatre.

"The Red Kloof" is the name of a new play which was produced at the Savoy Theatre last night. It is the work of Paul Potter and was designed as a medium for the exposition of the talents of Mr. Louis Mann and Miss Clara Lipman. Its performance was witnessed by a large audience of patient and gentle persons, who applauded with determined energy and called for a speech from Mr. Mann at the end of the fourth act. There are five acts, of which two could be spared. Mr. Paul Potter, the author, is a gentleman who for years has cherished a belief that the art of play writing is a trick. This may be quite true, but if it is, then it is equally true that Mr. Potter has not yet discovered how the trick is done. This is unfortunate, for Mr. Potter continues to write plays and managers continue to produce them.

In the present instance Mr. Potter has gone to South Africa for a field of action, and has selected the Boer war as a background. Of course, when a dramatist has a comedian who rejoices in the possession of a dialect almost unintelligible, he must supply him with a dialect part, and what could be better (thought Mr. Potter) in these days of Boer sympathy than a Boer Field Cornet? And when this dialect comedian has a young and handsome wife, who must also be supplied with a part, she can easily be his daughter. Now when a father and a daughter appear in a play in the leading parts, the trick is to make the father treat the daughter harshly because she loves the wrong man, turn her out of the house, and then become a lonely and miserable old man. The case being that of the Boer war, the wrong man is easily found in the shape of an Englishman and a soldier. Then how are the father and the daughter to be brought together? That, in the language of the day, is "too easy." All that is necessary is to produce the daughter's child, soften the grandfatherly heart, and there you are. Mr. Potter's play was over when he had done this, but the trouble was that he did not know it.

He went on and wrote another act. And in order to manufacture that other act, he had to have the father condemned to death by the British, and to have his life saved by the simple pleading of the daughter. Of course, the father had committed an unpardonable offense, but a plain Colonel pardoned him and took chances with his commander in chief. To speak the unvarnished truth, there are not fifteen minutes of substantial dramatic illusion in this play. People do things without human reason, and undo them in pretty much the same way. And to help out the unreality of the thing British soldiers on active duty in the Transvaal walk about in white helmets, white trousers, and red coats. Mr. Mann's part is that of an irate old Boer, who is alternately serious and comic. When he is not trying to be funny he is raging. Miss Lipman is the daughter, and a weepy, sentimental sort of a young woman she has to be. Both of these actors worked earnestly and conscientiously, but their burdens were a little more than they could bear. The company was composed of persons of genial incapacity. The play was well put on the stage, but it cannot be set down among the bright successes of the early season.

Piet Prinsloo	Mr. Mann
Rodney Blake	Lionel Adams
Roger L'Estrange	Daniel Jarrett
Jacobus Van Siklen	Stephen Maley
Nick Grobler	Edward See
Hans Breda	William F. Carroll
Jan Erasmus	Charles E. Sturges
Carolus Weenix	Thomas Mills
Major Armitage	Walter D. Greene
Sir Harry Duffield	Arthur Rutledge
Hon. George Shelmadeane	Joseph Gobay
Col. Plornish	Frank Walsh
Little Pieter	Bobby Bertrand
Sixpence	Rastus Johnson
Scotty	Joseph Jones
Tante Johanna Daw	Lillie Hall
Pretoria Daw	Amy Lesser
Katinka Breda	Augusta Bertrand
Dora Ostrade	Gertrude Lennox
Greta Van Dolst	Elsa Garrett
Frau Berta Winkler	Grace De Witte
Mina Reitz	Grace Fiske
Mona Prinsloo	Miss Lipman

DAVID WARFIELD'S DEBUT.

David Warfield makes his début as a star to-morrow evening at the Bijou Theatre. His play, "The Auctioneer," is the joint work of Lee Arthur and Charles Klein, with David Belasco as the master play builder.

The leading character in the play is Simon Levy, (David Warfield,) an auctioneer, with a shop in Hester Street. He inherits a small fortune, and moves up town to Lexington Avenue. Levi has an adopted daughter, whom he loves dearly. She is wooed by a young stock broker. The old auctioneer, approves the match, and invests his money in the stock market on the advice of the broker. Apparently all is lost. The last act shows the auctioneer as a toy peddler in Twenty-third Street. He appears in his familiar make-up. A turn of the market brings him back his fortune, and the play ends with a wedding in prospect. The cast:

Simon Levy	David Warfield
Mrs. Levy	Maria Davis
Mrs. Eagen	Marie Bates
Callahan	Odell Williams
Jacob Sampson	Harry Rogers
Richard Eagen	Brandon Tynan
Mo Fininski	Eugene Canfield
Minnie	Nellie Lynch
Groode	William Boag
Mrs. Sampson	Helena Phillips
Helga	Maude Winter
Dawkins	Horace D. James
Critch	Herbert S. Millward
Miss Manning	Nina Lyn
Miss Crompton	Elizabeth Berkeley
Miss Finch	Gorah Adams
Zeke	Cyril Vezina
Mandy	Ruth Dennis
Policeman	Harry Rawlins
Chestnut Vendor	Richard Bevan

STODDART AS A STAR.

To crown a long and honorable stage career, J. H. Stoddart is to appear to-morrow evening as a star under the management of Kirke La Shelle at the Theatre Republic. The début of this veteran as a star will be made in a dramatization by Augustus Thomas and James McArthur of Ian Maclaren's tales of Scottish village life, entitled "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush."

The playwrights have not attempted to dramatize the sketches, but they have taken the characters of the book with one or two incidents and with these as a foundation constructed a play in which the individuality of the dwellers of the glen of Drumtochty has not been lost.

Lachlan Campbell, the Drumtochty shepherd, hard, narrow-minded, bigoted, but kindly-hearted, is the central character. As a foil to him is Posty, the mail carrier. The dramatic situations are not new. It is the old story of a young lord falling in love with the village lass. She is driven from home, followed by Campbell's curse, in a scene suggestive of Dunstan Kirke's expulsion of his daughter Hazel. There is an underplot in which an unsophisticated minister figures, which lightens the darker scenes of the chief characters.

Mr. Stoddart will be called upon to portray a character, in the depiction of which he will be seen at his best. The play is not too Scotch in dialect. It will be handsomely mounted.

PERSONS OF THE PLAY.

Earl of Kilspindie	Charles MacDonald
Lord Donald Hay	Charles Hutchinson
The Rev. John Carmichael	Sidney Booth
William MacLure	John Jennings
Lachlan Campbell	J. H. Stoddart
Flora Campbell	Miss Irma La Pierre
Thomas Mitchell	Augustine Duncan
Annie	Miss Bessie Baldwin
Archibald McKittrick	Reuben Fax
Sandy McPherson	Charles MacRae
Gordie	Gertrude Robinson
Jeannie	Edith Taliafero
Margaret Howe	Miss Marion Abbott
Kate Carnegie of Carnegie Castle	Miss Gertrude Bennett
Jock Anderson	R. C. Easton
Watty MacDougal	W. H. White
Alec Dinmouth	Frank B. Foote
Tommy MacKaye	M. D. Stepner

MANHATTAN THEATRE OPENING.

The Manhattan Theatre will open Tuesday evening with Mrs. Fiske in "Miranda of the Balcony." Mrs. Fiske has surrounded herself with an excellent company.

"Miranda of the Balcony" has a strong love interest. Miranda is supposed to be a widow. Her husband, a scoundrel with whom she lived unhappily, disappears from Gibraltar, where he was stationed as an English officer. Induced by her aunt, Lady Donnisthorpe, she issues from her life of retirement into which she had entered through mortification. At the opening of the play she is attending a reception at her aunt's London house. She meets the hero, Luke Charnock, a young engineer, who is building up his own fortunes and paying no attention to women. Miranda is attracted by him, but her hopes are dashed by the reappearance of her husband. Without explanation she returns to her retreat at Ronda, Spain, only to meet "Major" Ambrose Wilbraham, a blackmailer and her husband's criminal associate.

Charnock follows Miranda to Ronda and declares his love. She is thrown into fresh confusion by the appearance of Fournier, another friend and associate of her husband. He tells her that her husband is held captive by the Moors. He asks Miranda to rescue him. She turns to Charnock for aid. The young engineer defeats "Major" Wilbraham's blackmailing schemes. After a strong scene Charnock, for love of Miranda, forsakes his profession and goes into the desert to rescue her husband. The next act shows the rescue and the rescued at an oasis in the Sahara Desert. A dramatic scene between the two men follows, as the husband learns that the young engineer loves his wife. The last act is laid in Tangier, where Miranda is awaiting the return of the two men. The meeting of the three is the essence of the play. The ending is thrilling, but logical and sympathetic.

THE CAST.

Luke Charnock	Robert T. Haines
Ralph Warriner	J. E. Dodson
Major Ambrose Wilbraham	Etienne Girardot
M. Fournier	Max Figman
Sir George Crowninshield	Edward Lester
Viscount of Steignton	Jefferson Winter
Captain Grant-Duff	Bertram Godfrey
Mr. Jermyn	Frank McCormack
Jaynes	Phillips Smalley
Carlos	Bessie Harris
Hassan Akbar	Frederick C. Bertrand
Hamet	Jefferson Winter
Rustum	Charles O. Shaw
Cassim	Edward Davis
Selam	Burton Adams
Lady Dennisthorpe	Kate Pattison Selten
Miranda Warriner	Mrs. Fiske
Jane Holt	Annie Irish
Lady Ethel Mickleham	Emily Stevens
Thompson	Victoria Addison

Guests at Lady Dennisthorpe's—Louise Delmar, Grace Eldridge, Mary Maddern, Ella Miller, Josephine Wyndham, Jesseca Penn, Katharine Kaye, Marion Wolsey Cate, Oscar L. Hoagland, Claus Bogel, H. Hartwell Sleight, J. Cleaney Mathews, W. C. Raue, Edward Stockton, and Frank Alliston.

THE WEEK'S PLAYBILLS.

CASINO.—"Florodora" begins its forty-seventh week to-morrow. All the old favorites are back in the cast.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"The Brixton Burglary," a clever farce, with W. J. Ferguson as the Valet, will be the attraction of the week.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Andrew Mack in "Tom Moore" has lost none of his popularity. His songs are favorites with his audiences.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"Fanchon," Maggie Mitchell's great play, will be revived. Miss Jessaline Rogers will play the rôle of Fanchon, the Cricket.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—"The Rogers Brothers in Washington" has only a month more to stay. The musical comedy is lively and entertaining.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"San Toy" will be sung with Elgie Bowen, Isabel Hall, Carolyn Gordon, Samuel Collins, and George K. Fortesque in the cast.

METROPOLIS.—"Lost River," Joseph Arthur's pastoral melodrama, will hold the boards for the week. Realism and quaint characterization are its strong points.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Greater Arizona" enters the sixth week of its engagement. This sterling American play can remain at this house until early Winter.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"Shadows of a Great City," L. R. Shewell's comedy-drama, which has not been seen in this city for several years, will be revived by the Donnelly stock company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"Don Caesar's Return" will be given until James K. Hackett is ready to present his new play, "A Chance Ambassador." Midweek matinées will be given hereafter.

GARDEN THEATRE.—E. H. Sothern is seen at his best in comedy, pathos, and tragedy in "Richard Lovelace." Miss Loftus is an excellent foil for him. The performance has been improved greatly.

CRITERION THEATRE.—William Faversham, with his romantic play, "A Royal Rival," is drawing audiences that fill the house. Hereafter matinées will be given on Wednesday during his stay.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew enters the fourth week of his engagement in "The Second in Command" with no falling off in attendance. Beginning this week, Wednesday matinées will be given.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"The King's Carnival," "Supper at Sherry's," and the ballet "L'Amour," with a vaudeville programme, is the bill for the week. A concert will be given this evening.

WEBER & FIELDS.—"Hoity Toity" and the burlesque of "Diplomacy" are a success. The burlesque of "Madam Butterfly" by Fritz Williams and Fay Templeton is one of the brightest bits in the performance.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—"Treasure Island," with Elmer E. Vance in the leading rôle, will be seen this week. It is an exciting melodrama full of fighting and daring rescues, with a happy ending.

COLUMBIA THEATRE, Brooklyn.—"An Enemy to the King" will be presented this week by the stock company. Richard Bohlen will play the rôle of the heroic Captain. Matinées are given daily except Monday.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"The Forest Lovers," with Miss Bertha Galland as the Goose Girl, enters the third week of its engagement. The dramatization of Maurice Hewlett's novel is excellent, the scenery beautiful, and the music pleasing.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.—"La Tortajada," the Spanish dancer, will dance the ollie and cachucha in the performance of "The Ladies' Paradise" to-morrow evening. The musical comedy is running more smoothly since the first night.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—This is the second and last week of the engagement of David Higgins and Georgia Waldron in "Up York State." A return engagement will be arranged, as the play is such a great success. John E. Kellerd in "A Cypher Code" follows.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Messenger Boy," with James T. Powers as Tommy Bangs, is in for a long run. Miss May Robson attracts attention by her extraordinary make-ups. The dance of Harry Kelly and John P. Kennedy has become a feature of the performance.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Ethel Barrymore has renewed her successful career as a star in "Captain Jinks." Wednesday and Saturday matinées will be given during her limited engagement. Following Miss Barrymore Charles Hautrey will present "A Message from Mars."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The first week of the Castle Square Opera Company promises to be a great success. This week on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings and at the Wednesday matinée "Il Trovatore" will be heard, with Joseph F. Sheehan as Manrico, Winfred Goff as Count di Luna; Francis J. Hoyle as Ferrando, Gertrude Rennyson as Leonora, Maude Ramey as Inez, and George Tennery as Ruiz. Miss Ethel Houston Du Fre will make her first appearance with this company as Azucena. On the remaining evenings of the week and at the Saturday matinée "Martha" will be given with the following cast: Martha, Miss Adelaide Norwood; Nancy, Miss Marion Ivel; Lionel, Reginald Roberts; Plunkett, William Pruette; Sir Tristan, Edward P. Temple; the Sheriff, J. Parker Coombs.

BILLS FOR THE VAUDEVILLE.

EDEN MUSEE.—New groups in wax, concerts, and moving pictures are the attractions for the week.

KEITH'S.—Cinquevalli is the star attraction. His juggling is marvelous. This week he will introduce new tricks. The remainder of the bill is equally attractive.

DEWEY THEATRE.—Weber's Parisian Widows will be the attraction for the week. The closing burlesque is entitled "An Encampment at West Point." The vaudeville bill is one of the best.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The Sunday night concert season opens to-night. Ezra Kendall heads the list. Charles T. Aldrich makes his reappearance in New York after his London engagement.

HUBER'S.—Ling Look's Chinese Troupe remains another week. In the theatre J. M. Moore's company and several vaudeville members are billed. The human needle cushion is the latest in freaks.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—Kara, the juggler; Mr. and Mrs. William Robyns in sketches, Berol and Berol, and the Davenports are a few of the features of the all-star bill. Sunday afternoon and night concerts and special Monday matinées will be given.

PROCTOR'S THEATRES.—"Forbidden Fruit," with "The Open Gate" as a curtain raiser, will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The Hanlons, pantomimists, remain another week.—"A Fair Rebel" is booked for the week at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street house. The Libby Prison scene is very realistic.—"Incog" is the offering of the stock company at the Fifty-eighth Street house.—Dion Boucicault's "The Jilt" will be revived at the Twenty-third Street Theatre. At all the theatres excellent vaudeville bills have been arranged.

German Theatre Season.

Heinrich Conried, manager of the Irving Place Theatre, will open his house on Tuesday, Oct. 1, with Paul Heyse's latest work, "Das Verschleierte Bild Zu Sais." The sale of seats begins to-morrow. The new members of the company are Miss Kaethe Brandt from the Court Theatre at Wiesbaden, Alexander Rottman from the Court Theatre at Hanover, and Otto Reimann from the Royal Theatre in Kissingen. Miss Hedwig Lange, the leading lady of the company, has been assigned an important part. The old favorites in the cast are Messrs. Kierschner, Schamberg, Herzmann, and the Misses Meta Bünger and Ida Frey.

Sousa Band Concert.

John Philip Sousa will open the musical season at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night with a band concert. The soloists will be Miss Blanche Duffield, Arthur Pryor, Herbert L. Clarke, and Walter B. Rogers. This is a farewell concert, as Mr. Sousa and his band sail for England Wednesday.

The Aeolian can be played by any one irrespective of musical ability. Selections from the grand and light operas may be enjoyed in the summer home at will. Dance music available at a moment's notice.

Special Sale. Sept. 16th to 28th

SLIGHTLY USED

AEOLIANS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

We offer for one week more only a complete assortment of Aeolians at reduced prices.

These instruments are not new—they have all been in use, having been taken in exchange for higher priced styles, but that very fact is significant of the estimation in which the Aeolian is held by those who have had the instruments in their homes.

They have been put in thorough order, and repolished so that in the majority of instances they cannot be distinguished from entirely new instruments, *and are subject to the same guarantee.*

The cost of the Aeolian causes many of its appreciators to deny themselves the constant source of pleasure which comes with its possession. It deters others from investigating it. This sale enables one to obtain an Aeolian at a greatly reduced price. There will also be included a few Pianolas, which have been loaned to customers while waiting for special designs of cases. *This special sale will last one week more only.*

Among the instruments offered:

	Regular Price.	Special Price.
Orchestrelles	$1,500	$1,250
Grands	750	550
Aeolian Style 1500	500	300
Aeolian Style 1450	350	225
Aeolian Style 750	280	185
Aeolian Style 800	210	115
Princess (single reed)	75	55
Princess (double reed)	125	85

A discount of 10 per cent. for cash will be allowed, or the instrument will be sold on moderate monthly payments.

AEOLIAN COMPANY

18 West 23d Street, N. Y.

500 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

657-659 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

FINAL TOUCHES TO CUP YACHTS

Shamrock Still in Dry Dock, Columbia Takes a Sail on the Sound.

Riveters, polishers, and painters worked steadily on the hull of the Shamrock II. yesterday with the result that soon after noon the entire hull, from keel to rail, shone like a great yellow mirror, the faces of the workmen on the stages being plainly reflected in the bronze plates.

Capt. Sycamore started the painters to work about 2 o'clock putting a thin coat of green on the yacht's top sides. It is all the paint she will carry—just enough to give color to the hull above the water line. The Captain said an effort would be made to complete the painting of the hull before dark, so that it would dry over Sunday.

Sir Thomas Lipton is still confined to his steam yacht, the Erin, and Dr. Mackay says it will hardly be safe for him to use his leg until the cup races are on.

So confident are those on board the Erin and Shamrock that the challenger will win that the guests, the officers, and the crews have wagered in the aggregate, it is said, £4,500 on the result. Sir Thomas is not included, because he never bets on anything, but he naturally believes his boat will win. Now there is fear for their money, for "Pat" is missing.

Gloom prevailed on board the Shamrock and her consort, the steam yacht Erin, yesterday, for the new racer has lost her mascot, Pat, almost on the eve of her mighty struggle with the Columbia. This is the red Irish setter presented to Sir Thomas Lipton by a fellow-member of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, and very highly prized by him. The dog was a member of the crew of the Erin, now lying at the Erie Basin, in Brooklyn, but always sailed on the Shamrock. A sailor of the Erin came up to the Brooklyn Post Office, at Washington and Johnson Streets, yesterday morning for the mail for the fleet and brought Pat along for exercise. They reached the Post Office, when the dog, for some unknown reason, made a dash down Washington Street, with the sailor in hot pursuit, calling and whistling.

"Pat," however, soon outran him and disappeared around the corner. After vainly hunting through the near by streets the man went back to his ship, and in a tremulous voice told what had happened. Steward Hobbs of the Erin hurried at once to Police Headquarters and a force of detectives scurried through the borough all the rest of the day and far into the night hunting vainly for "Pat," for whom a big reward is offered, while Sir Thomas's tars waited anxiously for tidings on their vessels, not venturing to speak of the dread omen.

Designer George L. Watson has been far from well during the past week, and yesterday at the invitation of Percy Chubb, the owner of the Vigilant, he went on board that yacht and sailed up the Sound to Glen Cove. He will be Mr. Chubb's guest over Sunday at his home near Matinicock Point.

Measurer John Hyslop of the New York Yacht Club will be ready early on Tuesday morning to stretch his tape line over both the Columbia and the Shamrock.

The cup defender Columbia, in charge of E. D. Morgan, left her moorings in Glen Cove Harbor just before noon and went down the Sound on a sail-stretching spin. The wind was light, from the southwest, and the yacht carried a clubtopsail. The mainsail, it is said, was the largest yet carried by the yacht. After standing eastward for about ten miles she returned to her moorings.

The Columbia will probably go out again to-day, and this afternoon she is to be towed to the Morse Iron Works, there to be hauled out to-morrow for a final cleaning before being measured on Tuesday.

ITALIAN TAILOR ARRESTED.

Joseph Menno, an Italian tailor, twenty-five years old, who lives at 340 East Thirteenth Street, was arrested last night by Detectives McCauley and Burns of the East Fifty-first Street Station, and locked up as a suspicious person.

Menno secured employment Monday with Blum & Berbenoff, ladies' tailors at 728 Lexington Avenue. He had been but a few minutes at work when he spoiled a piece of cloth, and Mr. Blum discharged him immediately. Before leaving the shop Menno threatened to kill Mr. Blum, but he was thrown from the place by several of the workmen. A couple of days later Mr. Blum received a postal card in which the writer demanded $10. It read:

> You will pay me for the time I have lost, otherwise I'll show you that we Italians are not fools. It will be blood between you and me, because you made me lose my work. If you do not pay me, sure as I'm born we will have trouble.

The postal was signed "Menno," and Mr. Blum, fearing for his life, appealed to Capt. Lantry of the East Fifty-first Street Station. Detectives were assigned to the case. They watched the shop daily, but it was not until last night that Menno put in an appearance. He walked into the shop and asked Mr. Blum to give him $10, which was refused. He then became abusive and threatened to kill Mr. Blum, the police say, and the detectives were called in.

When he was searched at the station house there was nothing found on him, and he was charged with being a suspicious person. He will be arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court to-day.

A M U S E M E N T S.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN.........MANAGER
4TH WEEK.
☞Wednesday Matinées begin this week.
☞Wednesday Matinées begin this week.
JOHN DREW'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.
"Mr. Drew scores a hit."—Herald.
"Mr. Drew wins a decisive victory."—Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW
In R. Marshall's four-act comedy, The
SECOND IN COMMAND
"Will rank among the biggest of the Empire successes."—Evg. Sun.
"Great success."—Evg. World.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway & 44th St. Evg. at 8:30.
2ND PACKED MONTH.
☞Wednesday Matinées begin this week.
☞Wednesday Matinées begin this week.
CROWDS FOLLOW CROWDS.
"Faversham scores a hit."—Herald.
"Not the shadow of a doubt of his success."—World.
ALL NEW YORK GOING WHERE THE TRIUMPH IS.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WILLIAM
FAVERSHAM
In a new play adapted by Gerald Du Maurier, entitled
A ROYAL RIVAL.
"'Faversham' was the biggest thing seen in a Broadway playhouse for many a year."—Ev. World.
"AN EASY VICTORY."—EVG. SUN.
***Wednesday Matinées begin this week.
***Wednesday Matinées begin this week.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & Broadway.
Charles Frohman.........Manager
FOUR GREAT TRIUMPHS.
TRIUMPH FOR THEATRE
TRIUMPH FOR POTTER
TRIUMPH FOR LOUIS MANN
TRIUMPH FOR CLARA LIPMAN.
Rich & Harris Present
LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN
in a new Play of Transvaal Boer-Life,
THE RED KLOOF
By Paul M. Potter.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée at 2.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.........Manager
LAST TWO WEEKS.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
209TH TO 217TH PERFORMANCE.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
CLYDE FITCH'S FANTASTIC COMEDY,
Captain Jinks OF THE HORSE MARINES.
WITH
ETHEL BARRYMORE.
"A Delicious, Laughing Success."
Seats for every performance now on sale.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
MONDAY, OCT. 7,
Charles Frohman will present
CHARLES HAWTREY.
Seat Sale Oct. 3.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.........PROPRIETORS
Evenings at 8:15. Matinées Saturday, 2:15.
LAST—4—WEEKS
THE KLAW & ERLANGER COMEDY CO.
with GUS and MAX ROGERS,
in John J. McNally's Latest Vaudeville Farce,
"THE ROGERS BROS. IN WASHINGTON."
SEATS ON SALE FOR ALL REMAINING PERFORMANCES

GARDEN THEATRE, 27TH ST. AND MADISON AVE.
CHARLES FROHMAN.........Manager
At 8:30. MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15.
E. H. SOTHERN IN RICHARD LOVELACE.
Founded upon Lovelace's Famous lines:
"Yet this inconstancy is such
As you, too, shall adore,
I could not love thee, Dear, so much
Lov'd I not honour more."
"Mr. Sothern's acting will long be remembered."—William Winter in Tribune.
"An uncommonly pretty play."—Times.
"Mr. Sothern has no rival."—Press.
"Has not had a role in years which so well shows his many-sided ability."—Telegraph.
"Mr. Sothern scored a triumph."—Eve. World.
"The role was worth adding to his repertory."—Sun.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, B'way & 24th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN.........MANAGER
OPENING OF SEASON
MONDAY EVE., SEPT. 30th
KLAW & ERLANGER'S TROUBADOURS
Presenting Harry B. Smith's New Musical Comedy,
THE LIBERTY BELLES
Etta Butler, Sandol Milliken, Harry Davenport, John Slavin, Harry Gilfoil, and 50 others.
Seat sale begins Thursday, 9 A. M.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. 35th St. & B'w'y.
An Epoch Making Triumph
4TH WEEK.
ANDREW MACK IN TOM MOORE
MATS. WD. & SAT.
Hear Moore's Sweet Melodies
"The Best Dramatic Organization on Broadway To-day."

MET. OP. HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT
FAREWELL CONCERT.
Before Sailing for Three Months' Tour of Great Britain and Ireland,
SOUSA
AND HIS BAND.
BLANCHE DUFFIELD, SOPRANO;
ARTHUR PRYOR, TROMBONE;
HERBERT L. CLARKE, CORNET;
WALTER ROGERS, CORNET.
POPULAR PROGRAMME.
NEW SOUSA MARCHES.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Nights & Sat. Mat. Res. Orch. Circle and Bal., 50c.
WEDNESDAY MAT., 25c. & 50c. No Higher.
LAST WEEK OF UP YORK STATE.
"Has the charm of 'The Old Homestead.'"—World.
EXTRA—NEXT MONDAY, SEPT. 30
JOHN E. KELLERD
in "The Cipher Code."
SALE OF SEATS OPENS TO-MORROW.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. 1884-1902.
American Academy of Dramatic Arts and Empire Theatre Dramatic School
FRANKLIN H. SARGENT.........President
A practical Training School in connection with Mr. Charles Frohman's New York Theatres and Traveling Companies. Apply to E. P. Stephenson, General Manager, Room 145, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30th. Mats. Tue., Sat.
PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:10 SHARP.
HOITY-TOITY & Burlesque of Diplomacy
***Seats on Sale Four Weeks in Advance.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

PROCTOR'S
Seven Beautiful Play Houses. Devoted to High Class Continuous Entertainment—A policy Establish'd in [illegible] By Mr. F. F. Proctor, Sole Prop. & Mgr. J. Austin Fynes, General Manager.
F. F. PROCTOR'S BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE STOCK

5TH AVE. 28TH & B'WAY.
CONTINUOUS
Broadway's Only Popular Prices. 25 & 50c.
The Laughing Hit.
FORBIDDEN FRUIT.
Clean Fun, All Laughs.
The Wonderful Acrobats
6 Florenz Troupe 6
Somersaults & Sensations.
THE HANLONS,
Spectacular Acrobatic
PANTOMIME
VAUDEVILLE.

23RD ST. NEAR 6TH AVE.
1:30 to 5:30. 7:30 to 10:30
Popular Prices 15c, 25c, 50c
DION BOUCICAULT'S
Famous Irish Comedy,
THE JILT.
The Mental Marvel
JAQUES INAUDI,
The Human Arithmetic.
A Marvel in Science.
Other Vaudeville & Laughter.

58TH ST. NEAR 3D AVE.
1:30 to 5:30. 7:30 to 10:30
Prices Aft. 15c., 25c. Eve. 15, 25, 50c.
The Cyclonic Hit,
"INCOG"
60 Laughs an Hour.
Werner & Rieder
And their
VAUDEVILLE.
EXTRA, On Wednesday afternoon only this company will give a Special Performance of "CAMILLE."

125TH ST. NEAR LEX. AVE.
1:30 to 5:30. 7:30 to 10:30
Prices Aft. 15c., 25c. Eve. 15c., 25c., 50c.
The Military Drama.
"A FAIR REBEL."
Sensational Effects.
100—People in cast—100
Troop of Cavalry, etc.
Great Libby Prison Scene
Together with
GRAND VAUDEVILLE.

KEITH'S
Broadway & 14th St. Continuous Performance. E. F. ALBEE, General Manager.
ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.
Second week CINQUEVALLI, World's Greatest Juggler.
WILL M. CRESSY & BLANCHE DAYNE in "A Village Lawyer."
J. W. WINTON, ARRAS & ALICE. BIOGRAPH.
SYDNEY GRANT, ELSEETA. PRICES 25c. & 50c.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2.
BEGINNING TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.
MRS FISKE
In a new play by Anne Crawford Flexner
(Founded upon the novel by A. E. W. Mason,)
entitled,
MIRANDA OF THE BALCONY
In the cast are included:
J. E. Dodson, Robert T. Haines, Etienne Girardot, Max Figman, Frank McCormack, Jefferson Winter, Bertram Godfrey, Frederick C. Bertrand, Phillips Smalley, Annie Irish, Kate P. Selten, Emily Stevens, Victoria Addison, Bessie Harris, Edward Foster, Burton Adams, Charles O. Shaw, Misses Delmar, Maddern, Miller, Wyndham, Penn, Stanton, Kaye, Coote, and Messrs. Steight, Mathews, Raue, Stockton, Henderson, and Alliston.
***Prices: Orchestra, $2. Balcony, $2, $1.50, $1. Family Circle, (all reserved,) 75 and 50 cents. Admission, $1. Boxes, $15, $12, $9, and $7.
***Box Office open daily after 9 A. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & Broadway.
Jacob Litt.........Proprietor
THE SUCCESS OF GRAND
OPERA IN ENGLISH
INSTANT—ELECTRICAL—POSITIVE.
"Real Enjoyment and Approval."—Times.
2d WEEK BEGINS TO-MORROW NIGHT
CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO.
MONDAY, THURS., SAT. NIGHTS, WED. MAT., IL TROVATORE
MARTHA TUES., WED., FRI. NIGHTS, SAT. MAT.
Both Operas in English by Favorite Artists.
All American Chorus of 60. Augmented Orch.
PRICES Nights Sat. Mat. 25 to $1.00 Wed Mat. 25-50
WEEK OF SEPT. 30TH.
Mon. Thurs. Sat. night, Wed. Mat. CARMEN Tue. Wed. Fri. night, Sat. Mat. LOHENGRIN

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
One Week, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 23.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY
THE AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL COMPANY,
Including
Samuel Collins, Melville Stewart, Elgie Bowen, R. L. Pigott, Isobel Hall,
Geo. K. Fortescue, Sarony Lambert, Carolyn Gordon, Stella Bomar, Joseph Cauto,
AND 75 OTHERS
IN INCOMPARABLE
SAN TOY
THE CHINESE MUSICAL COMEDY,
WITH ITS
DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL NUMBERS
"RHODA WHO RAN A PAGODA."
"THE SIX LITTLE WIVES."
"THE ALPHABET OF LOVE."
"THE CHINESE SOJER MAN."
"THE MAN IN THE MOON."
Sept. 30—The 4 Cohans in "The Governor's Son."

CASINO Broadway and 39th Street.
SIRE BROS.........Mgrs.
Every Evg. at 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
Sparkling as the Kohinoor.
Radiant with wit and smiles.
47TH WEEK. THE RECORD PLAY. 860 TIMES SO FAR.
FLORODORA
ALL
STAR CAST.
CROWDS
STILL TURNED AWAY.
SEATS A MONTH AHEAD. CARRIAGES, 11.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lexington Av. & 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2.
One block east of Grand Central Depot.
4th Year. Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co.
MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY
EVENING PRICES, 25—35—50
Scenic Production of the Comedy-Drama,
SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY.
By L. R. Shewell.
Week of Sept. 30th, SAPPHO Week of Sept. 30th,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
2ND CROWDED MONTH.
ARIZONA
THE GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE HISTORY OF THE ACADEMY.
40 HORSES—200 PEOPLE.
PRICES: 25, 50, 75, $1.
MATINEES WED. & SAT. EV'G 8:15.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St.
4TH WEEK.
JAMES K. HACKETT
Presents Victor Mapes's New Play
DON CÆSAR'S RETURN,
WILTON LACKAYE.........as.........The King
THEODORE ROBERTS.........as.........Don José
Mr. HACKETT.........as.........Don Caesar
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44-45 Sts. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
TO-NIGHT SACRED SUNDAY CONCERT.
WITH A SPLENDID BILL.
To-morrow Night, the Masterpiece of Mirth,
THE KING'S CARNIVAL.
Preceded Nightly by the New Farcette,
SUPPER AT SHERRY'S.
And Special Features, including Marwig's Ballet L'Amour, Wm. Gould, Marion Winchester, & John Ford.
BEST SEAT FOR—50c.

COLUMBIA Mats. Daily Except Monday, 25c. Evening.........25c., 35c., & 50c.
COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING
AN ENEMY TO THE KING
Next Week FANCHON THE CRICKET

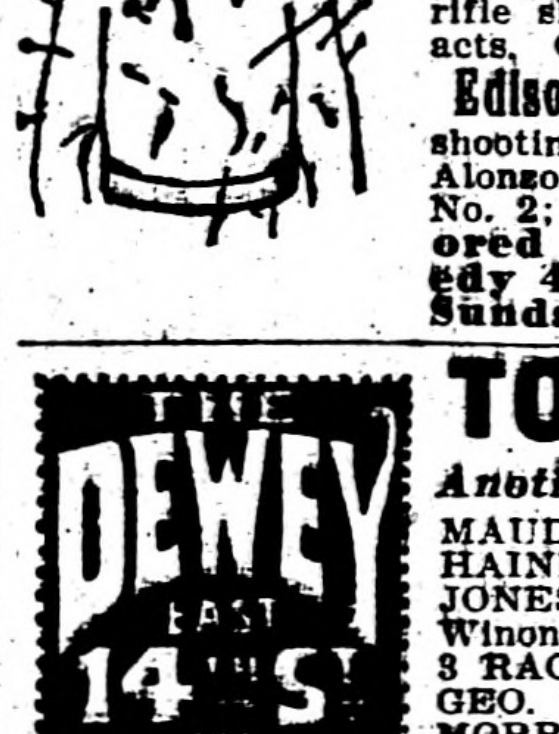
AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c.
Matinee Daily (Except Mon.) 25c.
Fanchon the Cricket.
Next Week—Northern Lights.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d. At 8:15. Daniel Frohman, Manager.
MATINEES SATURDAYS ONLY AT 2.
BERTHA GALLAND
MANAGEMENT OF DANIEL FROHMAN.
"It is refreshing to have a play from a novel served up so skillfully."—World.
"It is an excellent romantic melodrama, and is certain to attract many readers of Maurice Hewlett's book."—Post.
"'The Forest Lovers' makes a fine melodramatic romance. A production of magnitude."—Ev. Sun.
"Given with such care in the acting and mounting, it is irresistibly fascinating to nine out of ten. The heroine has been transformed from the book to the stage with considerable fidelity."—Sun.
"Miss Galland was delightful throughout—a decided success."—Herald.
"An actress of uncommon capacity. She created a delightful impression."—Post.
"Miss Galland allures with the soft persuasion of a piquant innocence, and charms with the beguilement of natural grace."—Tribune.
"Her movements are delightful to watch—always pictorial. She suits the part of Isoult and the play."—Commercial Advertiser.
THE FOREST LOVERS.
By Clo. Graves, rearranged by A. E. Lancaster.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. DANIEL FROHMAN.........Mgr. Ev. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
Messrs. NIXON & ZIMMERMAN Present
GEO. EDWARDES'S LONDON GAIETY THEATRE SUCCESS.
THE
MESSENGER BOY
WITH MR.
JAMES T. POWERS.
"Is likely to enjoy as long a run as San Toy."—Herald.
"The Best of Seven London Gaiety Farces."—Sun.
"Go and see 'The Messenger Boy' and laugh."—Evg. World.

BIJOU BROADWAY & 30TH ST. Evenings at 8:15.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) AT 8:15
DAVID BELASCO WILL PRESENT
DAVID WARFIELD
IN
The AUCTIONEER
A New Character Comedy by
LEE ARTHUR and CHARLES KLEIN,
Elaborate new production and unexampled cast, including Marie Bates, Odell Williams, Maude Winter, Eugene Canfield, Nellie Lynch, Wm. Boag, Maria Davis, Brandon Tynan, Helena Phillips, Herbert Millward, Nina Lyn, Corah Adams, Ruth Dennis, Elizabeth Berkley, 50 oths.
FIRST MATINEE WED. AT 2:15

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM.



Ling Look's Chinese Troupe
Feast of Lanterns,
Ching Foo Lee,
JOHN R. JAMES,
needle cushion. Prof. Stindell and singing flower. Albert, perfect man. Denver Jack, Mustang Seth, expert rifle shots. Theatre, 10 big acts, Carroll & Clarke,
Edison's Projectoscope,
shooting Pres. McKinley, Alonzo Lang. Company No. No. 2; J. M. Moore, colored specialty, Comedy 4. Sacred Concert Sunday.

THE DEWEY EAST 14TH ST. 3RD & 4TH AV.
TO-NIGHT.
Another Great "Pop."
MAUD HUTH,
HAINES & VIDOCQ,
JONES, GRANT & JONES,
Winona & Banks Winters,
3 RACKETT BROS.,
GEO. C. DAVIS,
MORRISSY & RICH,
WAY & MAITLAND,
WILSON & LEICESTER,
JOLSON & MOORE,
Robt. Recker's Harmonists.
Com. To-mor., Mon. Mat., & All Week,
PARISIAN WIDOWS BURLESQUERS,
Grand Vaudeville—"Everything Fair in War."

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX
EDEN MUSEE
NEW TO-DAY
PRESIDENT McKINLEY LYING IN STATE.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
NEW EDEN MUSEE ORCHESTRA
AND VOCAL SOLOISTS.
In the Chamber of Horrors,
CZOLGOSZ, the Cowardly Assassin.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S
COMMENCING TO-MORROW MATINEE
KARA
RITA REDMOND
BEROL & BEROL
RAYMOND & CAVERLY
HAINES & VIDOCQ
JOSIE & WILLIE BARROWS
THE ANDALUSIANS
DAVENPORT BROS
MR. & MRS. ROBYNS
THIS AFTERNOON & EVENING
10 BIG ACTS 10

GRAND Opera House, 23d St. & 8th Av.
Prices 25c, 50c., 75c, $1.00.
Popular Wed. Mat. 25c, 50c.
BRIXTON BURGLARY
Original Herald Square Theatre Cast Complete.
TO-NIGHT SUNDAY CONCERT.
25c, 50c. EZRA KENDALL, CHAS. T. ALDRICH, Smith & Campbell, others.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., Just west of B'way.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
TO-MORROW NIGHT 8:15,
J. H. STODDART
And Mr. Kirke La Shelle's Excellent Company
In an Artistic Presentation of
THE BONNIE BRIER BUSH.

3D AVE. Mats. Mon., Thurs. & Sat.
TO-NIGHT. Sacred Concert by
TREASURE ISLAND.
HOTTEST COON IN DIXIE CO.

METROPOLIS 142D ST. AND 3D AVE. Ev'gs 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
LOST RIVER, WITH PAUL GILMORE.

DR. DEDRICK AN EXILE BY HIS OWN CHOICE

His Tragic Decision to Remain in a Forbidding Region.

WHY LIEUT. PEARY LEFT HIM

The Parting in the Arctic Circle on the Eve of a Winter Whose Terrors Explorers Alone Can Understand.

The story that Surgeon T. S. Dedrick of Lieut. Robert E. Peary's arctic expedition was abandoned by the Peary arctic relief steamer Erik at Etah, Greenland, in latitude 79 deg. 10 min. north, which was published on the statement of Engineer Statts of the Erik, was denied yesterday by Commander H. L. Bridgman of the Peary relief expedition. Commander Bridgman admits, however, that Dr. Dedrick was allowed to leave the steamer voluntarily at Etah and that alone, and with but a scant supply of provisions, he cast his lot with a small tribe of Eskimos in one of the most desolate and coldest spots on the globe.

The story of Dr. Dedrick's leaving the Erick and his commander, Lieut. Peary, of his own volition is replete with dramatic interest and pathos, if only for the reason that the physician, who has spent three long years in the white land of ice, is practically insane, possessed with the mania that, though he is useless to the expedition, he must stay in the arctic regions until the end of the expedition, alone with the Eskimos and occupying his days hunting the musk ox and the arctic hare.

The surgeon was not forcibly compelled to return, because Dr. Cook of the relief expedition and the other members feared that if other than the gentle means of persuasion were used he would become hopelessly insane, whereas, if left to himself, he may become rational and return home on a whaling vessel, which he can reach at no great distance south of the point where he is now, in the Spring.

Dr. Dedrick volunteered his services to the Peary expedition as chief medical adviser to the members of the party. The surgeon understood, as his later actions indicated, that he was to be second in command of the expedition. It was not long after the Windward and her small crew had come within the arctic circle that Dr. Dedrick and Lieut. Peary began to differ as to the surgeon's measure of authority, and as the months passed the division grew until Dr. Dedrick resigned his post, on the ground that he was not being fairly treated. Later, however, he withdrew his resignation.

IMPERILED THE EXPEDITION.

Members of the relief expedition say that as time went on the surgeon became morbid on the score that he was being denied his legitimate authority and conducted himself in such a manner as to imperil the success of the expedition. It is said that, instead of caring for the physical needs of his comrades and helping them to stand the terrible strain of the climate, he discouraged them by telling them that they were suffering from scurvy and other diseases. This, it is said, was the chief reason that Lieut. Peary would not grant to him the authority that might otherwise have been his.

There were frequent quarrels between Dr. Dedrick and Lieut. Peary, it is said, and twice again the Surgeon handed in his resignation before the relief expedition reached Cape Sabine, early last month. In each of these instances he withdrew the resignation and asked to be allowed to continue in the service of the expedition. Both requests were granted.

The reason why Dr. Dedrick handed in his resignation on the first occasion was, according to a prominent member of the expedition, that he was jealous of Mathew Henson, Lieut. Peary's negro subordinate, who was the Lieutenant's sole companion on his furthest north dash—83 degrees 50 north latitude. Dr. Dedrick wanted to accompany the Lieutenant then, but he was asked to sign a contract that he would not participate in the last stage of the trip north. Shortly afterward Lieut. Peary wanted him to carry a message to Cape Sabine, Ellesmere Land, the headquarters of the expedition. He started, but returned, saying that it was impossible to make the trip. Lieut. Peary and the negro Henson then set out and made the trip in a few days.

The negro, it is said, and the Eskimo attendants of the expedition laughed at and tormented the doctor because of his failure. He became so enraged that he again resigned.

The Summer after the Bridgman expedition first established relations with Lieut. Peary Dr. Dedrick became angry because Capt. Bartlett, navigator of the Windward, was placed in charge instead of him. For this reason he once again resigned and stated finally that he would refuse to be taken back.

Early last August the Erik started south for Cape Sabine. The steamer arrived at Etah, which is the headquarters of the North Greenland tribe of Eskimos, and in Winter separated from Cape Sabine by a trackless sea of ice. Etah is one of the furthest settlements north, and the tribe of Eskimos living there only numbers fifty men, women, and children.

The Erik reached Etah about 6 P. M. on Saturday, Aug. 24, and Dr. Dedrick announced that he would leave his comrades there and stay at Etah or at another Eskimo settlement about ten miles away, until the expedition had accomplished its purpose or decided to return home. Commander Bridgman, Lieut. Peary, and Clarence F. Wykoff, a member of the Peary Arctic Club, who had accompanied the relief expedition, argued with the doctor that as he had finally severed his connections with the expedition he should return to the United States with the ship and rejoin his family, who had not seen him for three years.

The surgeon turned a deaf ear to all these arguments, and conducted himself in such a manner that they saw that he was possessed of a mania to remain in the arctic circle. Dr. Cook, who had also argued with Dr. Dedrick, and other members of the expedition debated for a while the question of compelling the surgeon to return with the Erik. It is said that one of the members of the party urged that he put in irons, as he would surely die if he remained alone in such a latitude through the Winter. They finally decided, however, that as he was bent on remaining serious consequences might follow any effort at compulsion. They then went to Dr. Dedrick again, and after listening to them he said he would think the matter over.

The Erik was to land Peary and his party at Cape Sabine, whence she was to proceed to Sidney, C. B. Before the anchor was weighed Dr. Dedrick appeared, dressed in furs and fully armed, and inquired of Lieut. Peary how long the ship would remain; and, being told about two hours, he replied that he would go ashore and hunt for hare. He said nothing at that time of his final decision to remain alone at Etah. He left the ship in a boat manned by Eskimos. A few hours later the boat returned and an Eskimo delivered a letter to Lieut. Peary in the Erik's cabin which he had received from the surgeon. Dr. Dedrick said in this letter that he had carefully considered every question at issue and had decided that he would not leave the arctic regions voluntarily until the expedition had ended, and as he was no longer connected with the expedition he would remain alone with the Eskimos.

Dr. Cook and Mr. Wyckoff went ashore and endeavored to persuade Dr. Dedrick to return to the ship and accompany it on its voyage to the United States. He would not yield to their entreaties, however, and said that he would stay at Etah. They succeeded in the end only in persuading him to return to the Erik to receive a better equipment and a supply of provisions. They had nothing to give him, however, but their staples of walrus and deer, which often they were compeled to eat raw, and sometimes frozen. He received a new rifle and all the skins and furs he wanted, and then was accompanied to the shore, where it was seen that he would be situated as comfortably as possible—when one's abode is an ice hut—with a family of Eskimos considered very well-to-do in their tribe.

As the country is rich with game at all seasons of the year there was no fear of the surgeon's starving, and as he was thoroughly familiar with the native dialect and customs it was thought safe to leave him for the Winter, should he desire to stay so long. In November, when South Sound, which separates Etah from Cape Sabine, freezes over he will be able to cross the ice to the expedition headquarters.

A member of the relief expedition was asked yesterday if in leaving Dr. Dedrick, who, Commander Bridgman and Dr. Cook admit, was not altogether sane, they had not entertained some fears for his actions, he replied that on all matters but that connected with his voluntary exile the doctor was perfectly rational and well able to take care of himself.

It was reported that Engineer Statts of the Erik had said that Dr. Dedrick had been abandoned by the expedition at Etah without food. Yesterday the Peary Arctic Club issued the following statement regarding the leaving of Dr. Dedrick at Etah:

"Dr. Dedrick left the Erik at Etah against the orders and wishes of Mr. Peary, Secretary Bridgman of the Peary Arctic Club, Mr. Wyckoff, and Dr. Cook, who was surgeon of the relief expedition on the Erik.

"Dr. Dedrick declined to return south on the Erik, resisting every argument of the Secretary of the club, the surgeon, and other members of the expedition. He insisted on remaining with the Eskimos at Etah in spite of Dr. Cook's warning that to remain in the arctic might be attended with serious results to him, particularly in regard to his mental condition.

"Dr. Dedrick left the ship fully armed, none of the officers of the expedition having any knowledge of his intentions, and after joining the Eskimos on shore, stated that he would not return to the ship, and insisted that he would resist by force any attempt to bring him on board.

"Dr. Dedrick resigned his position as surgeon on the 21st of August, and his resignation was accepted on Aug. 24, (the day the Erik anchored off Etah,) and he was directed to return to New York on the Erik, and was informed that the club would pay him the bonus of $50 a month provided for in the contract.

"The course he has pursued can only be accounted for by some aberration of the mind. Dr. Dedrick was told that the club's steamer would call for him at Etah when next in those waters, and he was urged to return to New York by steamer or by whaler."

THE STORY CONFIRMED.

Commander Bridgman admitted that there had been many difficulties between Lieut. Peary and Dr. Dedrick, and also admitted the truth of the details as related.

Dr. Cook said that he was not at liberty to tell the circumstances surrounding Dr. Dedrick's abandonment of the ship, and referred his questioners to Dr. Dedrick's wife, who lives in Washington, N. J. He said, however:

"You may be sure that Dr. Dedrick was not turned adrift against his will in the latitude mentioned.

"There were certain difficulties—disagreements you might call them—but I think that Mr. Bridgman is the proper person to explain the whole matter."

One of the most pathetic features of the story of the leaving of Dr. Dedrick with a solitary tribe of Eskimos in the arctic is found in the nature of the letters sent by him to his wife. These letters were delivered to Mrs. Dedrick by Commander Bridgman. She read them over and found them so incoherent and full of conflicting and irrational statements that she immediately imagined that her husband had become hopelessly insane. Commander Bridgman gave her as much encouragement on this point as he could, telling her that if the doctor would leave Etah in the Spring on one of the number of whalers that ply in arctic waters near the shores of Greenland he would probably arrive home safely and recover entirely from the slight mental aberration.

At first Mrs. Dedrick declared that her husband should have been placed in irons and forced to return home, but later, when she heard all the details of the story, she, according to Commander Bridgman, expressed the opinion that the course that had been adopted was the only practical one under the circumstances.

Though by handing in his resignation to the Peary expedition Dr. Dedrick forfeited all rights to the bonus of $50 a month provided for in his contract, the members of the Peary Arctic Club, through Commander Bridgman, have assured Mrs. Dedrick that they will give her all the pecuniary assistance that she may need immediately.

The case of Dr. Dedrick and his difficulties with Lieut. Peary recalls an experience of Lieut. Greely during his polar expedition with his chief surgeon, Dr. Octave Pavy. Greely, in his "Three Years of Arctic Service," says:

"Dr. Pavy was an excellent physician, but his previous bohemian life made any restraint irksome and subordination to military authority particularly obnoxious.

"A man of active mind and quick parts, his lack of order and system proved most injurious to the natural history interests which were in his charge. His unfortunate death causes me to refrain from further comment than is absolutely essential."

The first word received from the Peary expedition since March 31, 1900, came with the arrival of the Erik at North Sidney, Cape Breton, on Sept. 13. The members of the party were: Commander Herbert L. Bridgman of Brooklyn, Dr. F. A. Cook, surgeon of the expedition; L. C. Stone and Herbert Berri, both of Brooklyn; C. F. Wyckoff and L. C. Bennet of Ithaca, N. Y., and Alfred Whitney Church of Elgin, Ill. Morris K. Jesup, President of the Chamber of Commmerce, is President of the Peary Arctic Club, and took an active interest in the fitting out of the Erik.

LIEUT. PEARY'S HOPES.

He Writes to Charles A. Moore that He Is Doing Work that Will Endure.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 21, 1901.—Charles A. Moore of Brooklyn, who was a personal friend of President McKinley, having gone with him on his Western trip last Spring, and who is also very intimate with Lieut. Peary, has received a letter from the Lieutenant, dated at Payer Harbor, Ellsmereland, Aug. 29. The letter says:

"My Dear Mr. Moore: Both your letters, 1900 and 1901, are in my possession. The former carried on an Eskimo sledge, drawn by twelve dogs met me April 30 of this year as I was tramping along the ice foot near Hayes Point, about 80 degrees north latitude. The latter was handed me by Mr. Bridgman at Etah Aug. 4.

"You can imagine how much with my surroundings the account of your wanderings interested me. Reading it as I did clothed in furs and in a snow igloo, your story seemed like a fairy tale for a narrative of another world than this. It must have been extremely pleasant to you all and doubly valuable to Arthur with his temperament and at his age. He will have a splendid time this Summer. It is a magnificent training you are giving him—Egypt and Europe, then Hudson's Bay. He is worth it.

"I have thought of his often in my hunting experiences. On my long sledge trip of a year ago I expended thirteen carbine cartridges with a result of eleven musk oxen and a polar bear, and in the Fall at Conger I bagged twenty-two musk oxen one day with twenty-six cartridges. I am still hammering away at my object, getting some hard knocks, doing some work that will endure longer than I, yet still short of my goal. But my grip is still good, I have a year before me, and I have yet to experience my first feeling of discouragement. My best regards to Mrs. Moore, to Jessie, to Elsie, and Eugene. To Arthur I shall send a few lines direct. Remember me kindly also to Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin and all inquiring friends. Very sincerely,

"R. E. PEARY."

In the explorer's accompanying letter to Mr. Moore's son, his former companion, he says:

"I have thought of you very often up here, and wished I could have you and another like you to be in my party for the coming year."

Yale Boys Back from Arctic Regions.

Charles A. Moore, Jr., son of the President of the Montauk Club, Brooklyn, who in June last went to the arctic regions on a hunting trip with a party of Yale collegians, has arrived home. The steam whaler Algerine, on which the party sailed, landed her passengers at Sydney, Cape Breton, and they came from there by rail. The game secured included a number of walrus. There were about thirty persons in the party, which included Robert Rutherford McCormack of Chicago; George A. Goss of Worcester, Mass.; William H. Peckham of this city, Lindon Bates, an Australian; Harry Cox of Newark, N. J.; Harry Whitney of New Haven, and Stewart Hotchkiss of New Haven.

CASE OF JOHN A. CHANLER.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 21.—In the absence of Superintendent Lyon of Bloomingdale Asylum, Dr. Charles E. Atwood, who was in charge, said to-day, in reference to the case of John Armstrong Chanler, that when he went away, on Thanksgiving Day, 1900, he was in much better condition than when he entered the institution.

Mr. Chanler was admitted to the asylum, he said, on a medical certificate of Prof. M. Allen Starr of Columbia University, which was also signed by Dr. Eugene Fuller of New York, and approved by Justice Gildersleeve, as required by law. He had also been declared an incompetent person by a Sheriff's jury.

The medical certificate of commitment stated that he had for some months been acting in a very strange manner, and limited himself to a peculiar diet. He burned his hand by carrying hot coals in it. He devised peculiar projects, and gave as a reason for his acts that he was inspired by a spirit which directed him. He told Prof. Starr that the color of his eyes and shape of nose and ears had been changed by a spirit, so that he resembled Napoleon, and that he was inspired to lead a holy war in Europe.

Dr. Atwood added that Mr. Chanler is suffering from chronic paranoia, which is incurable.

STERN BROTHERS

call attention to some very special Monday offerings.

Latest Importations of Additional Novelties in

Lyons Silks, Satins & Velvets

and the following exceptional values

Black Taffeta,
1900 yards 27 inch imported, an extra quality, at the yd. 75c

Colored Taffetas,
3000 yards in forty shades including white ivory & cream, at the yd. 48c

Ladies' Tailor-made Walking Suits

All the most desirable materials and effects suitable for Fall and Winter Wear in prices ranging from $19.75 to 65.00

Also a choice collection of separate high-grade skirts of Taffeta, Velvet and Crepe de Chene suitable for afternoon and evening wear

For Little Girls and Misses

Flannel Waists at Unusual Prices

Misses' French Flannel Waists, buttoned back or front, sizes 14, 16 and 18 yrs., $1.98 & $2.95
Of Imported Corduroy, $4.95
Of Taffeta Silk, tucked and hemstitched, $3.95

Raglan Rain Coats, velvet collar, blue & brown serge, sizes 6 to 18 yrs., Value $5.50 $3.85

Girls' Coats
three-quarter with yoke of English kersey, in tan, castor, blue, brown or red, satin lined, sizes 4 to 14 yrs., Value $11.50 $9.75

Girls' Sailor Suits,
brown or red serge, trimmed soutache braid, lined skirts, sizes 3 to 12 yrs., Value $5.00 $3.75

Linen Departments

A Sale of Table Linens, Towels & Bed Spreads

Heavy Scotch Table Cloths with Napkins to match

Cloths 2 x 2 yds., $1.80
Cloths 2 x 2½ yds., $2.25
Cloths 2 x 3 yds., $2.70
Napkins Breakfast size dozen $1.75
Napkins Dinner size dozen $2.50

Crochet Bed Spreads Large size 90c
Marseilles Bed Spreads Large size $3.25
Hemmed Huck Towels dozen $1.75
Hemstitched Huck Towels dozen $2.95
Turkish Towels doz, $2.75

Lace Curtains & Bed Sets On the 3d Floor

Bobinet Curtains
deep ruffle & lace insertion & edge $2.25, 2.75, 3.75
Irish Point, $4.50 5.75 7.75
Renaissance 3.95 5.50 6.75
Marie Antoinette bed sets $16.50, 19.50, 27.50

Upholstery Dept. On the 3d Floor

Reversible Tapestry Couch Covers $3.50
60 in. wide $5.25 each
Armure Curtains Corded $4.95 per pr.
Imported Damask Curtains trimmed & interlined ready to hang. $27.50
Imported Art Nouveau Tapestry Curtains $10.75 per pr.

Draperies of all descriptions made to order, special designs & estimates submitted.

The Fall & Winter Millinery
On the Second Floor
A first view—A glimpse of Paris and our own workrooms.
The correct styles for the coming season.

West Twenty-third Street

A CO-OPERATIVE CONVENTION.

To Be Held Here to Consolidate All the Various Brotherhoods.

A call has been issued for a convention of co-operative associations and colonies to take place next Wednesday in Civic Council Hall, 128 East Twenty-eighth Street. The call is signed by the Co-operative Brotherhood, the Co-operative Association of America, and the Straight Edge Society of New York. The call for the convention says among other things:

The purpose of the convention will be to consolidate all the various co-operative bodies, or at least to devise a plan which will bring them under one head. Many of the small co-operative colonies in their isolated condition suffer from insufficient capital and the lack of competent pilots to steer them clear of the many obstacles met with in the competitive world. There should be one central purchasing and distributing depot for all.

Of the co-operative societies which will take part in the convention, the Straight Edge Society will take the most important part in the convention. This is a little colony in Sixth Avenue, in the heart of the city, where a number of persons have engaged a house and pool all their issues. They follow the teachings of the Bible, they say, and make their own bread, print their own literature, which includes an official organ of the society, and have a system of education of their own. The society has an out-of-town farm which supplies a good many of its needs.

SAYS THE BRIDGE IS SAFE.

Engineer Parsons Declares that There Is No Occasion for Public Anxiety.

William Barclay Parsons, the chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, to whom District Attorney Philbin referred the report of Engineers Duryea and Meyer on the condition of the Brooklyn Bridge, yesterday confirmed the statement of Mr. Philbin printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the bridge was safe.

"The bridge," Mr. Parsons said, "is perfectly safe and there need not be any anxiety on the part of the public. The report of Messrs. Duryea and Meyer is very voluminous and contains much intricate mathematical calculation. I am not prepared to discuss it now. I have looked it over, and, as I said, it shows that the bridge is absolutely safe."

Mr. Parsons declined to answer any questions concerning the details of the report or to say how long it would take him to read it carefully. He suggested ten days, though he was not sure that it would not take more. When he has finished studying the report he will make his statement and findings direct to the District Attorney.

"Certain recommendations in the report," said Mr. Parsons, when questioned further, "show that by the expenditure of a small amount of money the bridge could be put in such a condition as to obviate the possibility of such accidents as that of last Summer, and that by spending a larger amount the structure can be greatly strengthened so that certain restrictions, such as the 120-feet distance limit, can be done away with. But that, of course, is a matter to be dealt with by the Bridge Department."

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Mahogany Bedroom Designs, With an Antique Flavor.

Many of our bedroom pieces are copies of Renaissance and Empire designs—real old-time elegance, with finely chiseled brass mounts, with curves and handsome carvings; or with superb inlays like those originated by the cultured and color-loving Bruneleschi.

COLONIALS—Bureaux, with broad tops and large swinging mirrors—$71.00. Four-post bedsteads, $71.00. Chests of Drawers, $58.00. "High-boys," toilet-tables, old-fashioned toilet glasses and clocks in mahogany frames. Autumn brides should consider the beauty, richness and longevity of this age-improving wood.

Special designs and colorings for bedrooms in body brussels carpets at $1.50 a yd.—our own private patterns. A perfect setting for the furniture gems you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

"REV." F. B. RUSSELL A FUGITIVE.

His Bail Has Been Declared Forfeited by Justice McAdam.

Ball of the "Rev." Frederick B. Russell, President of the State Law and Order Society, was declared forfeited by Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court yesterday, and he is now a fugitive from justice on the charge of extortion preferred against him by an east side saloonkeeper. Russell's father, William G. Russell, a real estate dealer of Brooklyn, gave a bond of $500 for him at the time of his arrest, but the accused did not appear on the different occasions when the case was called, and judgment was taken against his bondsman and himself.

Russell, through his attorney, W. G. Cooke of Brooklyn, applied to have the judgment set aside on the ground that the bond was illegal, as it stated that the prisoner was held as a "suspicious person," which is not an offense against the law. In denying the application, with $10 costs, Justice McAdam said that the complainant had appeared in court on Aug. 29 and charged the prisoner with extortion, a crime which might be either felony or misdemeanor.

As a worm-destroyer, Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE is unequaled, and to the weak and sickly, it is wonderfully helpful as a strength-giver.

The WORST COLDS can be cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Kid Gloves.

Special Sale Monday, Sept. 23d.

Ladies' 1 Button and 2 Clasp heavy Suede Walking Gloves; colors—Tan, Mode and Grey,

$1.00 per pair;

value $1.75.

Linen Dept.

Tablecloths, Napkins, Towels, Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Hemmed Huck Towels, $1.75 per doz.

Hemmed and Hemstitched Huck Towels, $2.50 and $3.00 per doz.

Bath Towels (Hemmed), $3.00 and $4.20 per doz.

200 dozen *Dinner Size Napkins,* $2.65 and $3.00 per doz.

Linen Sheets, Full size, $4.95 per pair.

Linen Pillow Cases, 22½x36 inches, $1.25 per pair.

Hemstitched and Embroidered Tray Cloths, Scarfs, Centrepieces and Doylies, all sizes, Exceptional Value.

Misses' Suits.

An Exceptional Offer.

50 suits in 16 and 18 year sizes, in all-wool Cheviots, Blue, Black and Grey, taken from our regular stock and recently priced $15.00, $17.50 and $19.50, and offer them to-morrow at $10.00 each.

Ladies' Cravenette Coats.

Suitable for travelling, street or evening wear; can be worn in rain or shine, loose or fitted backs, plain or yoke styles, colors oxford, grey, tan, special $15.00 each.

New Fall Jackets of Unfinished Cheviot in a new model, finely tailored and lined with satin duchesse, special $10.50.

Dress Goods.

Complete lines of *Corduroy and Plain Velutina.* Also Fancy *Metallic Velvets* On black and white and navy blue and white grounds.

75 shades Plain Velutina, $1.00 yd.

40 shades Corduroy, $1.10 yd.

27 in. Black Velutina, $1.25 and $1.50 yd.

Silk Dept.

We are also showing a complete assortment of *Chiffon and Mousseline de Soie,* in plain and printed effects.

Panne Velvets in 40 new Fall Colorings, at $2.00 a yd.

Silk-Faced Velvets in a full line of colors, $1.50 a yd.

Special attention given to Mail and Telephone Orders.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Announce their Autumn Opening of

HATS, TOQUES, and BONNETS

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24 and 25, 1901.

They will Exhibit Models from the Leading Paris Houses, and an immense variety of Artistic Creations from their own workrooms. Also splendid styles in Outing Hats and very Tastefully Trimmed Hats for Misses and Children.

The Finest Assortment of Untrimmed Hats.

Comprising

Every swell shape in all desirable colors. Ostrich Plumes of exceptional values. Fancy Feathers of all kinds. Breasts, Birds, Pompons, Quills, etc. Novelties in Fine Materials for Making and Trimming Hats. Beautiful Ornaments of Steel, Gun Metal and Rhinestones, in Bands, Cabachons & Buckles.

LADIES' TAILORED SUITS and WAISTS.

Made of All-Wool Cheviots and Broadcloths, well tailored, the new Belted Blouse, Eton and long dip fronts in double breasted and tight fitting effects, Skirts fully gored and graduated flounce, at . $11.98, $16.00 & $20.00

A new Line of French Flannel Waists, manufacturer's samples, copied from French models. marked at half their value . . . . $5.50 & $6.75

Tailor-made French Flannel Waists, doeskin finish, our own make $3.50

FALL STYLES IN LADIES' GLOVES.

2-Clasp Kid Gloves—New shades of tan, red, gray, brown, beaver, black and white, worth $1.00, at . . 65c. pair

Our "Regina" Gloves are of excellent quality, real kid, 2 clasps, (kid covered,) one row of black or self embroidery, in all the new colors for Autumn, red, brown, gray, beaver, tan, cream, pearl, black and white, a most attractive glove, at . . . . $1.25 pair

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

Le Boutillier Brothers

Women's Corduroy Suits,

in several styles—Black and Colors—latest style coat, silk lined; new flare skirt, percaline lined,

$19.75 and $26.50

Women's Walking and Golf Skirts,

of superior quality English Corduroys—in Black, Navy Blue and Tan—deep stitching and flare flounce at bottom.

$5.95 and $8.50.

Women's Walking Skirts,

of fine all-wool fall weight friese finish Cloth—Black and Oxford Grey—deep stitched flounces,

$5.95 *value $10.00*

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Lyons Silks.

Damas Matelassé, Damas Tactée, Broderie Reps, Pekin Reps.

White Silks and Satins for **Wedding Gowns.**

Novelties for Bridesmaids' Dresses.

Crêpes.

Crêpe Lumineux, Crêpe Damas Tinsel.

Velvets.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Bon Ami

Is an improvement over scouring soaps. It is made of finer material. It will not scratch, "scour off" and "wear out" surfaces on which it is used.

New Publications.

READ **CONAN DOYLE'S** —NEW SERIES OF—

SHERLOCK HOLMES

Stories, Now Running in the

STRAND MAGAZINE

October Number, Now Ready, 10 Cents.

Sunday
September 22, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

Horner's Furniture

A Matchless Stock.

THE best and the most fashionable of everything in the Furniture and Upholstery arts is represented in our Fall exhibit. And not only this, but the assortments are more varied and complete in all lines than can be seen elsewhere.

Your choice in over two hundred different styles of Bedroom Suits——Almost endless lines of Parlor, Drawing Room and Dining Room Furniture——Hundreds of Dressing Tables, Cheval Glasses, Fancy Chairs, Writing Desks, &c.——The foregoing simply cited as evidence of the large variety to select from.

Prices convincingly moderate and in plain figures.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee).

WHITNEY WON'T RACE ABROAD.

Wealthy Turfman Decides to Keep Famous Horses in America.

The disqualification of L. M. Myers's filly Leonora Loring because of an error in her entry to the Great Filly Stakes, which she won at Sheepshead Bay on Sept. 7, and the attention called to the slack manner in which entries are made on tracks under the jurisdiction of The Jockey Club, brought results yesterday, when it was announced that William C. Whitney had abandoned his plan to race in England next year. Inquiry into the engagements of some of the horses he recently acquired by purchase caused Mr. Whitney to alter his purpose. The statement has been made by his son, Harry Payne Whitney, that Mr. Whitney will practically disperse his stable in England, and, instead of strengthening it by sending the best of his American horses abroad, will keep his stable in America intact.

This means that the most prominent young horses in the United States, Yankee, winner of the Futurity; Blue Girl, the best of the Eastern fillies two years old, and the fifty-thousand-dollar Nasturtium will be kept at home instead of being sent abroad in the hope that one of them may again win the English Derby for the Whitney stable. To win the Derby again and follow up the success achieved by the leased horse Volodyovski in the Spring of the present year was Mr. Whitney's announced ambition, and it was with that idea in view that he had determined to send Yankee, Blue Girl, and Nasturtium to England with other horses to be trained there by John Huggins, who now is handling the Whitney stable in England.

When the plan was formed Mr. Whitney had not the least doubt that the horses were properly entered in the English stakes for which they were engaged. The question raised about the entry of Leonora Loring brought a realization of the dangers that might be encountered if there were the slightest error or omission in the engagements of his horses, and he therefore caused his agents to make inquiry. Though he has not been informed of any actual transgression of the English rules of racing, he has decided that it will not be worth the chance of a protest in future, and so will give up the idea of a campaign on the English turf. In reaching this determination he has been influenced without question by the irregularity alleged in the training and racing of Blue Girl and Yankee in the joint interest of Whitney and Madden, and by the fact that before he, in a partnership arrangement with J. B. Haggin, bought Nasturtium from the stable of A. L. Aste and J. P. Krahner, there was a question about the ownership of the colt, which same question still may be raised concerning the entry of the colt in the English stakes, and notably in the Derby.

The partnerships which existed in the Whitney horses have been cleared away since the race for the Futurity, except in the case of Nasturtium, in which horse Mr. Haggin retains an interest, to be claimed after he is retired from racing, but Mr. Whitney will take no chance of being involved in a turf dispute, and so has decided to abandon his intended season of racing abroad. In pursuit of this idea, he has resolved further to retire from racing in England on any extended scale, and will order his present establishment in England to be dispersed. All the horses except two or three to which Mr. Whitney is more than ordinarily attached—among them Kilmarnock and Elizabeth M.—therefore will be ordered sold at auction. The stable will not be replenished by any further material from the United States. Kilmarnock and the horses that he may decide to retain will race in England next season under the care of Trainer John Huggins. The decision will take much from the international interest in the Derby of 1902, but American turfmen generally were pleased to learn that the most famous colts and fillies of the Whitney American stable are to remain in this country.

INVESTIGATION COMPLETED ON IMMIGRANT FRAUDS.

Ten Officials Said to Have Been Implicated in the Scheme.

It was stated yesterday by officials on Ellis Island that the investigation which has been carried on as to the methods of landing immigrants on steamship piers as American citizens had been completed and the report forwarded to Washington. It was also said that ten officials had been implicated. The investigation was the result of the attempt of a steward on a French Line steamer to bribe Boarding Officer Junker to allow a number of steerage passengers to land at the pier for a consideration. After the arrest of the steward it was charged that the custom of thus landing immigrants had been carried on for some time and the bribe money paid to officials.

Manifests of French Line steamers which landed passengers during the last two years were examined, and a number of curious discoveries as to the method, it is alleged, were found. The report has been finished, and the officials on Ellis Island now await anxiously the action of the Washington authorities. A boarding officer said yesterday that he believed those guilty would suffer, but that possibly an attempt might be made to shift the blame. He pointed out that an assistant might be censured for not having discovered the fraud, though his duty was simply to check off from the manifest those landed at the pier as citizens.

The officials on Ellis Island have at last taken steps to make it impossible for objectionable persons to land that way in the future. Beginning to-morrow naturalized citizens must not only present their passports or citizenship papers to the boarding officers, but they must give up their papers to these officials. The papers will be taken to Ellis Island, and after being examined will be mailed to those to whom they belong. The boarding officers look for trouble in the enforcement of this rule. Persons born in this country but traveling in the steerage will have to answer many questions under the new regulation. To-morrow blanks will be given the boarding officers to fill out in these cases describing the persons, telling where they were born and other facts regarding them.

Four Hurt in Ferryboat Explosion.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Sept. 21.—The A. C. Barney, a gasoline ferryboat, running between Elizabeth and Palestine, on the Kanawha River, blew up this morning at 10 o'clock. Four men were injured, probably fatally. The remainder of the passengers jumped into the river and escaped with slight injuries. It is feared that one or two men have been drowned.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

Latest Importations of Novelty Silk Petticoats.

Special Values for Monday.

Silk Petticoats, walking styles, knife pleated, ruffle at bottom—black, melon, golf red, Hussar red, helio, light blue, old pink, purple, grape blue, navy and changeable colors	3.98
Silk Petticoats, walking length, seven different models, some ruffled, some ruched—white, black, sage green, mist gray, violet, fish pink, pale blue, lilac, reds and blues	6.75
Smarter, fuller trimmed Silk Petticoats, flounce of ruches and knife pleats; also lace trimmed on accordion pleats; fitted tops; embrace all conceivable colorings	10.50
Imported Silk Petticoats, suggested for carriage and reception wear, modelled upon the smartest shown by Doucet, Paquin, Calvayrac, and Corne	19.50 and 25.00

In Fabrics Other Than Silks Are:

Black Brilliantine Petticoats, Spanish flounce and 9-inch ruffle	2.25 and 2.75
Black Mercerized Petticoats, some accordion, some knife pleated—many styles	98c. to 2.95

Moreen Petticoats, 1.98 · Silk Moreen Petticoats, 2.89

Misses' Petticoats, silk moreen, all colors, 10 to 16 years	1.50

Golf Petticoats:—This game's world-wide spread has made a special class of dress necessary and universal,

In Mercerized fabric, 1.49; in Brilliantine, 1.98; in Silk Moreen, 3.50; in knife-pleated Taffeta, 4.98.

"JUDIC" CORSETS—Latest Fall Importations Offered for Selection.

Now, and always, the world's best fitting Corset, because, fast as any new feature appears, it is instantly adopted and adapted to perfecting our famous specialty. In the line of models that cover every possible variation of figure, and meet every whim of fashion, an accurate, matchless fit is assured to all, and comfort unexperienced hitherto.

A September Corset Sale.

"Pacra" Corsets, in silk broche; genuine whalebones	2.75
"Ailsa" Corsets, low bust and long hip	1.50
"Ailsa" Corsets, for every figure—a trade wonder, at	1.00

Dollar Corsets have been slighted by their makers until now. We have raised the standard, used every means to put into a Cheap Corset the fit, material, workmanship and style associated with goods that bring much more. The "Ailsa" in long, short, low bust, medium, straight front and Empire styles, is a revelation of value—nothing less.

Silks—a rare show of novelties.

The Lyonnais are silk makers by inheritance and tradition—their volatile southern French minds abhor monotony of designs. Oriental influences from Madagascar, Algeria, Egypt and colonial may have added their influence to this season's outburst of brilliant color-blends and unique patterns. To be brief—exclusive art creations are here, as never before.

EMPHATICALLY—These Specials Are Matchless.

Lace Roman Stripes, all the leading autumnal tints	75c
Corded Persian Silks, a choice and varied collection of shades	89c
Figured Moire Soleil, street and evening shades, a popular silk	1.00
36-inch Black Taffeta, a silk with body, lustre and fineness	82c
Black Peau de Soie, unusually choice quality, rich, fashionable	79c
Black Louisine, an excellent, highly finished fall fabric	78c
Black Imported Taffetas, fast edge and high lustre	50c
Choice collection of Crepe de Chines is given added stress. All the latest street and evening shades, with black and white. Is and should be, a 1.00 quality—here	78c

DRESS GOODS.—This space, usually devoted to enumerating new arrivals, given up, for once, to

Two Remarkable Values.

When all the world of fashion is calling for this class of goods.

50-inch all-wool Zibeline Homespuns and Venetian Suitings, not surpassed in favor and dress merit by any known.	3,000 yards of the sure 79c. quality,	58c

Only equalled in effectiveness and general demand by this—

All-wool Camel's Hair Suiting, shown in one form or another in half the tailor Suits of the day—good line of colors. Winter weight.	2,500 yards of the sure 75c. quality,	50c

Stocks of Imported and Domestic Novelties and Staple Cloths have reached their zenith.

Laces.

Many novelties have come here from the great creative European Lace centers. A few only are named, to give some idea of the extent of our collection:

Point Venise Galloons, with shaded mesh grounds.
Net Venise Borders, with Brussels Point centers.
Point Gaze Lace, in Pompadour effects.
Lyons Net and Mousseline corded outline Laces.
Alencon Galloons, Crochet Insertings, Lierre demi-flouncings.
Margot Bandings, Chantilly Incrustations, Escurial Serpentines.
Arab Irregulars, Brabant Insertings, Cluny Galloons.
Batiste Irregulars, Mechlin Edgings and Insertings.
Silk Cluny Borders, Painted and Tinted Laces.
Chantilly Velvet Applique, Filet Laces in bandings and allovers.

Batiste and Venise Laces.

Several hundred pieces of Batiste and Venise Galloons, 2 to 3 inches wide, latest Paris Ecru shade, per yard	55c

Lace Dress Nets.

All-silk La Tosca Dress Nets, bright black, 45 inches wide, Lyons manufacture, per yard	55c

The Latest in Lace Boas.

All the various forms of ruffle, pleat, tuck, gather, crimp and fold; of Net, Chiffon, Mousseline and Liberty; full neck effects and long trimmed ends. In silk net, numerous effects in white and black dots and figures, many trimmed with silk rosettes, some with lace butterfly medallions, others of Liberty chiffon, with eiderdown. A vast assortment; one to satisfy every taste and worthily meet every demand of evening and street wear.

Millinery Novelties.

Latest Importations. Latest Paris Fashions.

Smart, Charming, Trimmed

Bonnets, Toques, Turbans, Hats.

Accessory Display of **Untrimmed Hats.**

Fancy Feathers, Wings, Birds, Feather Breasts and Hats, Millinery Braids, Chenille Nets, Steel, Jet and Rhinestone Ornaments, Forming in its entirety America's Premier Collection of Exclusive and Popular Millinery—the Best from Two Continents.

Feather Boas.

A display of Fall Novelties in Feather Boas and Neck Pieces in Ostrich, Marabout and Coque Novelties.

Special To-Morrow.

1,000 White Coque and Marabout Boas. Exceptionally desirable for early Fall wear. Just what all Paris and London are now wearing. Prices unheard of—

75c., 98c., $1.25 and $1.98.

COSTUMES and WRAPS—all lines present special, separate attractions.

Gowns for the evening or afternoon. Wraps for the theatre or carriage. Tailor Coats and Suits, smart and novel.

Tailor Suits, of good quality cheviot, black or blue, blouse, Eton and jacket effects; coats lined with silk; skirt on mercerized lining	18.00
Tailor Suits, of Hop Sacking or Cheviot, beautifully tailored, black and colors, lined throughout with best taffeta silk, made with drop skirt	28.50
Broadcloth Suits, in black, mode and blue; finest grade of cloth and silk linings; handsomely trimmed; high-class tailor finish; for	45.00

Skirts.

Of Black Cheviot, plain tailor finish; also with taffeta trimming, flounce effect; perfect hanging skirt	7.75
Taffeta Silk Dress Skirt, lined with percaline, stitched seams; also in fine cheviot (black only) on taffeta silk drop; choice at	12.75
Walking Skirts, of fine melton cloth, Oxford shades; also of corduroy, in colors, with stitched flounce, for	7.50
Walking Skirt, of best black Venetian, tailoring and finish of a high order; particular value for	12.50

Furs.

Advance display of fine Sables, Fox, Lynx and Bear—Boas and Muffs—novelties in fur coats. Special—Alaska sable scarf and muff	12.50

Jackets.

Of first-rate Black Kersey, short and jaunty, lined throughout with silk	10.00
Tailor Made Jacket of excellent quality cheviot, double breasted effect, lined throughout with silk, for	12.00
Black Kersey Coat, 27 inches long, lined with satin, stitched Peau de Soie facing, double-breasted effect, velvet collar	14.75

Long Garments, Loose or Semi-Fitting, of fine quality coverts and kerseys,

18.00 to 75.00

Imported Rain Cloaks, in tan, Oxford, blue and black, loose and semi-fitting effects, new styles, 11.50, 14.75.	16.50

Upholstery Fabrics—Costliest in character, priced on a par with commonplace coverings.

Richest textures offered, as surely no such gems of textile art have been offered in the memory of buyers. We do not make these claims lightly. There are goods at 75c. per yard whose fac similes are in this city priced $2.00. $8.00 fabrics are bringing $4.75, and thus it goes, as may be seen below in fuller detail:

All silk Damask, new art designs, in the leading colorings, actual value $3.00, at, per yard	$1.65
Organzine Silk Tapestry, lustrous, beautiful quality, in a full line of choice colorings, actual value $5.50, at, per yard	2.45
Silk Armure Tapestries, in pretty empire and floral effects, actual value $2.25, at, per yard	1.25
Gobelin Tapestries, in soft, beautiful colorings, very choice designs, actual value $2.50, at, per yard	1.25
Linen Velour, heavy quality, suitable for drapery purposes or portieres, in line of choice colorings, actual value $1.75 per yard, very special at, per yard	95c

Portieres.

Tapestry Bordered Portieres, plain centres and figured Armure centres; value $5.00, at, pair	3.95
Mercerized Armure Portieres, in full lines of colors, figured all over in self-toned effects; value $9.00, at, pair	6.45
Couch Covers, in Oriental effects, 3 yards long, fringed all round; at, each	1.45
60-inch Couch Covers, in rich Kis Kilim effects; value $4.00	2.45

Lace Curtains.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, in a variety of pleasing designs; very dainty needlework effects, at, pair,
4.95 and 6.45
Value 6.50 Value 8.00

Real Point Arabe Lace Curtains; beautiful creations in hand-made lace; actual value $12.00 pair; special for this sale, pair	8.95
Dentelle Arabe Curtains, with border and insertion; value $10.00, at, pair	7.45

Nottingham Lace Curtains, correct reproductions of expensive real laces, at, pair,
1.95 and 2.95
Value 2.75 Value 4.00

BEST WILTON RUGS—none better made—superb floor coverings, much reduced.

8 ft. 3 by 10 ft. 6	16.95
6 feet by 12 feet,	21.95
A few designs, admirably fitted for dining room and library use, soft, subdued colorings, 9 feet by 12 feet only. Marked (although worth $30.00) for this occasion to	18.50

Important Offerings of Chiffons.

For a few days a line of splendid quality Lyons weave Silk Chiffons, 45 inches wide, black, white, cream and colors, at a price that must come as a sharp surprise. Dressmakers, manufacturers, and the public generally, should seize this offer and buy 79c. goods for, yard	55c
Paris Novelty Satin Liberty Plaitings, 19 inches wide, black, white, cream, and colors, at, yard	75c

THE 35c. FLANNELS—that were 50c. and 65c. before a few combinations ran out.

Foule and French Printed Flannels. Good as gold to buy—as a look downstairs at the numberless flannel waists will prove. In plain, there are eleven shades—the best of the season. In printings, ten blends of black, white, and red dots with solid colors. The whole offering stands alone—the sale must, of necessity, be short. *Fourth Floor.*

"OPENING" BLANKETS—the old-time phrase best expresses the cause of Monday's sale.

Sharp reminders of Winter's approach make this sale timely. Summer fades away—it is blanket time in earnest. Much of our new stock is at special figures. Beginning to-morrow, at lowest 25 per cent, and, often, a third of regular cost, comes off splendid standard blankets of every size, weight, and quality.

10-4 Blankets	1.50	11-4 Blankets	2.50	12-4 Blankets	3.75
10-4 Blankets	1.98	11-4 Blankets	3.25	12-4 Blankets	4.50
10-4 all wool	2.98	11-4 all wool	3.98	12-4 Blankets	5.98

Semi-Annual Sale (On Broadest Lines) of Dressmakers' Supplies and Notions.

Always the spur of past successes urges more and greater stocks, and more economy for the thousands of housewives and dressmakers, who will not buy a paper of pins or a piece of whalebone until this half-yearly event comes along. Be your needs great or small, for a single waist, or the full supply for a busy season's dressmaking, the price-saving is wonderful, unmistakable. No sale, hurriedly planned for, could permit such assortments and such values.

Whalebones. Whalebones.

36-inch All Shell Whalebone, full weight, 89c. a doz.; per gross	10.62
36-in. All Shell Whalebone, extra weight, 12c. each; per doz.	1.35
36-in. Our Special S. C. & S. Whalebone, superior quality, 22c each; per doz.	2.25

Beltings and Seam Bindings.

Quality has all to do in these.
Only the best found in our stock.

Cotton Glace Belting, 10-yd. piece a piece	11c
S. C. & S. Favorite Double Serge Belting, 9-yd. pieces, worth 65c. piece; sale price	49c
S. C. & S. Superior Double Serge Belting, 12-yd. pieces, worth 95c.; sale price	79c
S. C. & S. Favorite Prussian Binding, 9-yd. pieces, worth 17c.; sale price 12½c.; per doz	1.38
S. C. & S. Favorite Taffeta Binding, 8 yds., worth 10c. piece; sale price 7c.; per doz	79c
S. C. & S. Perfection Taffeta Binding, 10 yds., all silk, 5¼ ligne, worth 17c., sale price 12c.; per doz.	1.38

Dress Shields.

A department in themselves. All the leading brands carried in stock. Our PERFECT DRESS SHIELD, a new feature in shields, which displays a marked improvement over other shields.

SPECIAL PRICES TO INTRODUCE:

		Size A.	B.	C.
Light weight,	per pair	16	19	23
	per doz.	1.85	2.15	2.60
Rubber lined,	per pair	16	19	23
	per doz.	1.85	2.15	2.60
Double cover,	per pair	19	23	28
	per doz.	2.15	2.60	3.10

S. C. & S. Favorite Dress Shields. Every pair warranted and made of finest stock and materials:

		3	4	5
Single cover, Rubber lined.	per pair	10	12	14
	per doz.	1.1[illegible]	1.25	1.55
Double cover, Rubber lined.	per pair	12½	15	18
	per doz	1.38	1.60	1.95

Special lightweight and rubber lined shields:

	3	4	5
Per pair	8c.	9c.	11c.
Per doz	85c.	95c.	1.20

Miscellaneous.

Best American Pins, full count, per doz. papers, F3½, 35c., SC, 38c., MC, 42c.	
S. C. & S. Basting Cotton, all number warranted, 500 yds., worth 55c. doz.; sale price	39c
Snap Dress Fasteners, worth 7c. doz.; sale price 4c; per gross	45c
S. C. & S. Hercules Hooks and Eyes, spring back, all brass, will not rust, silver or black; sale price, per gross	13c
Super Lisle Elastic. 12 yard pieces, ½ in., per piece 39c.; ⅝ in.	45c
S. C. & S. PERFECTION SEWING SILK, black or white, PURE DYE, worth 55c. spool; sale price, 39c.; per doz.	4.60

Nineteenth St. Sixth Avenue. Twentieth St.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Dress Goods Week

To make this a memorable week in Dress Goods, we offer to-morrow and following days about two thousand pieces new, desirable fabrics at prices that make them the greatest values we have ever quoted at beginning of a season.

ALL WOOL TRICOTS

Everybody knows their desirability for Ladies' Waists and Children's Dresses. We have 200 pieces and they'll go in a twinkling at	.29

Fifty shades to select from: Wine, Cardinal, Garnet, Blue, Green, Brown and Tan, (11 shades;) Rose, Heliotrope, Reseda, Dahlia, Violet and other bright and fancy tints—Black also.

50-INCH COVERTS

Fine Cloth finish—latest Autumn shades of Brown, Tan, Blue, Gray, and Green—firm texture—will wear splendidly	.49

54-INCH ZIBELINES

Heavy camel's hair finish—the season's most fashionable fabrics—strictly all wool—value .98	.59

ALL WOOL CASHMERES

Full line of colors—for evening and day—also Cream and Black—38 inch—good as wheat	.34

NEW PLAIDS

Always in demand for Children's Dresses and Ladies' Waists.......Colorings and Combinations are very handsome—we offer excellent values at.......29...49...69

50-INCH SERGES

Smooth and cheviot finish—all wool—always in demand because they give such excellent service—would go rapidly at 60 cents, so they're sure to doubly speed at	.49

ALL WOOL TAILOR MIXTURES

Neutral tints with color interwoven—ten combinations—nothing cheap about their quality or appearance—inferior have been sold at .39	.19

HEAVY SATIN SOLEILS

Tan, Gray, Castor, Brown, Garnet, Old Rose, Royal, Reseda, Navy and Black—single and double cordings—high satin finish—actual value 50 cents	.29

38-INCH HOMESPUNS

Commercially "all wool"—actually have a slight cotton mixture—excellent for Fall wear—all the leading street shades—value .39	.26

BROADCLOTHS AND VENETIANS

Will be very fashionable—complete line of the latest colors—50 inch	.69 to 1.49

In connection with Dress Goods Sale

We Offer in Linings

Fine Sateens—high silk finish—all leading shades to match or contrast with new Dress Goods—regular price 21 cents	.15
Black Mercerized Sateens—high satin finish—value .27	.19
Mercerized Skirtings; novelty shaded stripe effects—handsome for drop skirts and petticoats	.25
Fancy Black-and-White Mercerized Sateens—polka dots and stripes	.25
Black Moire Percalines—full silk finish both sides—value .17	.12
Silk finished Linings—beautiful quality—high gloss—silk shades to match Autumn Dress Goods	.25
Colored Moire Percalines—all shades and black—elsewhere .15	.12
Glosse Linings—newest shades	.15
Black Silk Silesias—extra firm and strong—value .15	.12
Black Back Sateens—smooth satin finish—value .25	.17
Soft finish Canvas—18 cent quality	.14

New Dress Trimmings

Discerning buyers will be quick to appreciate our prices for the newest of trimmings......

Everything up to date, but everything at small profit prices.

Silk and Chiffon Appliques, Velvet Appliques, Band and Leaf patterns, Silk Passementeries with Torpedo Braids, Taffeta Bands and Applique effects in Black and a great variety of Black-and-White	.35 to 5.79
Black Spangle Trimmings on Net in various up-to-date patterns.	8 to 5.98
Black and White Trimming Braids—all widths; Black Silk Gimps—all widths; Satin Pipings and Bands—all widths; Taffeta Bands—all widths for trimmings and beltings	.10 to 1.49
Black Velvet Band Trimmings—Satin ruche edge—1½ to 4½ inch	.49 to .79
Eton Jackets—Spangle on Net, Silk Applique, and Torpedo Braids on Net	1.98 to 5.98
Persian Bands and Persian Appliques on Panne Velvet	.29 to 3.98

Unequalled Values in Ladies' Suits, Skirts and Waists

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

Navy and Black Venetian and Black Camel's hair Cheviot; fancy stitched and silk trimmed; Eton and Coat styles; also Heavy Cloth Walking Suits, tight coat or Norfolk effect—Newest Skirts—thoroughly tailored—nothing newer—value $15.00	9.98

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

Pebble Cheviot, Cheviot Serge and Venetians and Homspuns—flare skirts with silk stitchings or all over tucked Skirt and Jackets—Coats of various styles—Half fitting double breast or blouse effects—value $20.00 and $22.00	14.98

Walking Skirts

Heavy Cloth, plain and stripe—graduating or flare flounce—30 rows stitching—value $5.50	3.98
Heavy Cloth—different shades—triple flounce effect or flare with full stitching	4.98

Ladies' Dress Skirts

Black Pebble Cheviot and Venetian; stitched silk bands, satin folds or flare flounce, with three rows catstitching—worth $8 and $9	6.98
Black Peau de Soie Skirts—four graduating Liberty Silk ruffles—ruche finish—value $16.50	11.98

New Corduroy Waists

the real velvet finish—beautiful colorings—fancy buttons—fancy silk trim'd stock—buckle finish—latest tailor finish; value $5.00	2.98

Tucked Taffeta Silk Waists

Clusters of pin tucks, front and back—yoke and bodice effects, with stitched silk straps in contrasting effects—Gray, French Blue, Rose, Reseda, Black and White—value $8.98	4.98

French Flannel Waists

Yoke effect, with cluster pin tucks and French tucked and button back, or button front with stitched straps and pearl buttons—value 2.98	1.98

Heavy Curtains

The handsomest designs, most effective colorings and most tempting prices we have yet placed before our customers.

Corduroy and Heavy Rep Tapestry—designs copied from expensive hand made Orientals—all colors and combinations; real value 5.98	3.98
Turkish Stripe Portieres—Also Bagdad effects—very effective for dens and cozy corners	4.98
Tapestry Portieres—in a large variety of Persian and fancy figured designs—also Turkish stripes—all reversible—full fringed—unequaled value	2.98
Rep and Armure Figured Curtains—Tapestry border across and up sides—heavy rope edge	5.98
Satin Moires and other handsome Curtains with border effects—7.98 to 11.98.	
Mercerized Brocade Portieres—Heavy rep, with raised satin figured designs—heavy tassel fringe or rope edge—alike both sides—solid tints and two tones	7.98
Mercerized Moire Curtains—a novelty in solid colors—Crimson, Nile, Old Rose, Capote, Gobelin, and other high art tints—heavy fringe	9.98
Imported French Velour Portieres—superb double face effects—one side figured, the other plain—in contrasting high art colorings; value $40.00	24.98

Best quality—Latest designs.

French Velour Table Covers About Half Price

That statement may require a little explanation so early in season....It is result of a purchase made just before stock taking, and buying in Summer we bought at Summer Concessions....They cannot be duplicated at these prices, so don't delay if you want rich Table coverings for Library, Parlor or Dining Room.

1½ yards	usually 6.98	3.98
2 yards	usually 8.98	4.98

Imported—best quality—Terra Cotta, Olive, Dark Blue, Red, Old Gold, Bronze, and Camel—all over figured, with borders.

Time to Think of Warmer Underwear

It is just as well to be prepared—the season will show no better values than these.

Ladies' Rib Yarn Vests—Fall weight—long or short sleeve Vests; also Pants	.29
Ladies' Heavy Fleeced Rib Vests and Pants, all sizes, also extra large	.49
Boys' Fleece lined Shirts and Drawers—silk bound—trim'd seams	.29
Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers—silk bound—value $1.00	.69
Men's Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers	.98
Men's Domet Flannel Night Shirts	.49

Flannels

When you think of "Flannels" it is sure to be accompanied by thought of "Hearn," for to go to Hearn's for Flannels is as natural as to go to a well for water....That we start the season aright is evidenced by these quotations:—

Cantons—bleached and unbleached—ten and twelve cents elsewhere—here	7⅞
White Domets—elsewhere 8 cents—here	5⅞
Domet Skirt Patterns—variety of fancy stripes	.24
Skirt Patterns—strictly all wool and shrunken—full size—elsewhere 1.25	.98
White Silk-Emb'd Flannels—50 designs in hemstitch and scallop—elsewhere 59 cents	.39
Fine French Waist Flannels—best quality—leading shades	.49
Plain Prunella and Fancy Striped Waist Cloths—best colors	.59
Cheviot Suitings—tan, gray, brown, blue and green mixtures; also gray and brown striped—value .29	.19

Good Cutlery At Very Low Prices

Reliable grades from leading makers, at prices that will convince of our desire to give extra good values.

DINNER KNIVES AND FORKS—Best steel—15 styles—bone and ebony handles—set of six each—value 1.50	1.14
Best steel—rubber handles—half dozen pieces—value 1.69	1.38
TEA KNIVES—Rubber and Celluloid handles—best quality—usual price 1.38—½ doz.	.94
DINNER KNIVES—Fine steel—bone handles—full size—value 1.29—½ doz	.98
CARVER AND FORK—Stag handle—cimeter blade—pair	.98
French Cook's Knives—best make	.24
Kitchen Knives—several styles	5
BREAD KNIVES—best quality—all styles	.29 and .39
Dressmakers' Shears—steel blade—full nickel—7 to 8 inch—value .49	.29

Flannelette Wrappers

Fall Styles——Fall Colors.

Two great specials:
59 cents—value $1.00.
79 cents—value $1.50.

On Sale in Wrapper Dept.—Third Floor.

AFTERNOON TEA
Served in Restaurant Annex
3 to 5:45 o'Clock
Fragrant Tea, with Cake and Jelly, or Ice Cream with Cake, 5 cts
Tea Fresh Made for Each Patron.
Daintily Served in Individual Tea Sets of Decorated China.

TRAVIS STILL CHAMPION

He Wins National Golf Honors for the Second Year.

EGAN MAKES A STIFF FIGHT

Beaten at Last by Five Up and Four to Play After Being Even at the End of the First Half.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 21.—Walter J. Travis, representing the Garden City Golf Club of the metropolitan district of New York, will retain the amateur golf championship of the United States for the coming year. He defeated the young Chicagoan, Walter E. Egan, to-day after a well-played match by the comfortable score of 5 up and 4 to play, the game coming to a close on the thirty-second green.

In point of attendance and general snap such as usually characterize the final of a National championship, the game was decidedly lacking. This was chiefly due to the postponement of the event immediately upon receipt of the news of President McKinley's death on Saturday morning, Sept. 14. It was then agreed between the committee and the contestants to play the match one week later. The Atlantic City delegation was present in fair numbers, but there were few visitors from distant clubs. The early morning was foggy, damp, and cold, but soon after the game was started the sun came out warmly and dried up the moisture on the course, putting it in better playing condition.

Travis had the honor at the start and outdrove his young opponent about twenty yards. Both ran over the green on the approach, but halved in four. Travis again got the better drive at the second hole, but he overran the green. Each tried to win in four, but missed, and a half in five resulted. Egan made a miserable drive at the third, getting into high grass, and he got out poorly. Travis was on the green in three, and won from a twenty-foot put, Egan needing six. The latter did the better work on the next, and won in four, Travis missing a put to halve. The next was halved in six, but on the sixth green Travis, by deadly approaching, won in four, again led by a hole. Playing through the fair green was about even to the seventh, but the champion missed an easy put to halve, and Egan won in six. Travis drove the eighth green, but Egan approached perfectly and halved in three. Travis got into the bunker on his second shot to the ninth green, while perfect play by the Chicago lad gave him the hole in five, and he was one up at the turn.

The following two holes were halved in par golf, three for each, and then Egan gave another surprise by winning the next, and that, too, after getting into a bunker. Travis did the same thing, but did not get out so well, and Egan was 2 up on the twelfth green. Travis began to cut this down, and succeeded in winning the next two holes, doing some wonderful approach work in both cases, winning them in four to five and six by Egan. A poor put by the champion lost him the next hole, but he recovered himself by a grand three on the sixteenth green, and again honors were even. He won the next in five, but Egan took the home hole, Travis going into the bunker, and that brought the first half of the match to an end in a tie. The strong game put up by the Chicago lad was most favorably commented upon, and he displayed scarcely a trace of nervousness. Travis's golf, however, was not of a particularly brilliant order, and he made more mistakes than is usual in his machine-like accuracy.

Starting out in the afternoon, a larger gallery followed the players, and the unlooked for good play of Egan added a keener touch of excitement than had been apparent in the early morning. Steady play marked the two opening holes, each being halved. Then Travis forged slowly ahead by two excellent fours on the third and fourth holes, giving him a lead of 2. Egan's approaching was poor. The next was halved in an ordinary six, but Egan showed that he was by no means a goner by winning the next two in succession, considerably to the astonishment of the Travis element. The seventh hole proved his stumbling block, and a miserable drive into the sand pit cost him his advantage, Travis winning easily in 6, while Egan needed 8. He lost the next also, and as the ninth was halved the junior golfer found himself two down at the turn of the afternoon round.

The champion at this stage of the game began to show more of his dashingly accurate form in the short game than had characterized his play previously, and as Egan did not improve his winning chances were rapidly snuffed out. Two par threes for the tenth and eleventh holes for Travis gave him four up, Egan doing four. On the eleventh the champion drove into the bunker from the tee, but got out from a masterful approach, placing his ball dead to the hole. He was now four up. Egan held on with grit, although his hopes were gone. He managed to halve two more holes, but met his defeat on the fourteenth green by taking 6 to 5 for his opponent, and the game ceased on the thirty-second hole played on the thirty-six hole match. The full cards are:

Walter J. Travis, Garden City—

Out	4	5	4	5	6	4	7	3	6	—44	
In	3	3	7	4	4	5	3	5	6	—40	—84
Out	4	5	4	4	6	5	6	4	5	—43	
In	3	3	6	4	5					—21	—64
Total											148

Walter E. Egan, Chicago—

Out	4	5	6	4	6	5	6	3	5	—44	
In	3	3	6	5	6	4	4	6	5	—42	—86
Out	4	5	5	5	5	4	8	5	5	—46	
In	4	4	6	4	6					—24	—70
Total											156

Travis has now equaled Whigham's record as a championship holder of the United States for two successive years. Whigham, who is an English-bred golfer, won the honors of this country in 1896 and 1897. Douglas won in 1898 and Harriman in 1899. Travis has a record of having won more club tournaments in his career as a golfer than any other player, and he is usually seen in all of the metropolitan competitions. He has been beaten twice by Douglas this season, however, and once by Charles H. Seeley. Egan is the youngest golfer who ever had the honor of being the runner-up in a National tournament in this country for men, Miss Beatrix Hoyt having been younger when she first won the women's championship, at Morris County in 1896. Egan is about eighteen years old, and has just finished his examinations for admittance to Harvard. He has been known in the West as a grand golfer, but was not heralded with so much applause as young Holabird. His game stamps him as a coming player, and with more practice he will be a dangerous rival for any man to meet on even terms.

Crescent Athletic Club Golfers.

C. M. Bull won the handicap golf competition yesterday on the links of the Crescent Athletic Club, near Bay Ridge. He made the lowest score of the day, 81 strokes, and his net score of 69 gave him first honors. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
C. M. Bull	81	12	69
W. J. McConvill	84	13	71
M. H. Goodwin	83	12	71
Frank Dunderdale	98	25	73
W. L. Johnson	99	26	73
Thomas Napier	90	14	76
C. B. Van Brunt	87	10	77
C. C. Mason	87	10	77
E. B. Knowlton	91	12	79
D. V. B. Hegeman	96	16	80
C. A. Sykes	93	13	80
W. R. Simons	98	15	83
Sidney Maddock	92	9	83
G. W. Bedell	102	14	88

Four-Ball Handicap at Ardsley.

An interesting four-ball handicap drew out a large force of golfers yesterday to the links of the Ardsley Club, near Dobbs Ferry. The contest was won by H. B. Gayley and J. W. Meadowbrook, in a net score of 81 strokes. The results are:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
H. B. Gayley and J. W. Meadowbrook	86	5	81
Harry Holbrook and A. E. Barron	82	0	82
Thomas Barron and Porter Syms	90	7	83
F. L. Eldridge and L. M. Greer	85	2	83
O. P. Conant and J. A. Plimpton	97	11	86
E. A. McCullough and A. H. Van Brunt	102	16	86
H. D. Edgar and W. J. Worcester	95	8	87
E. M. Johnson and C. H. Hilliard	99	10	89
G. F. McAlpin and H. L. Webb	111	16	95

Miss A. Hewitt won the women's putting match in a score of 45.

Match Play at South Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 21.—The semi-final golf round for the September cup, offered by the South Orange Field Club, was played on the links of that club this afternoon. Hutchinson beat Rollinson, 6 up and 5 to go. Palen beat Shepard 1 up. Next Saturday afternoon Messrs. Hutchinson and Palen will play the final for the trophy.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

Nineteen Philadelphia Cricketers Hold English Team to Low Score.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—The second day's play in the international cricket match between the eighteen Philadelphia Colts and Bosanquet's team of English cricketers ended here to-day with honors strongly in favor of the Quakers. Against an over-night score of 173 the Englishmen could only respond with 131, of which F. Mitchell scored 23 and E. R. Wilson 33. Starting their second venture the youngsters ran up the big score of 130 for the loss of seven wickets, thus securing a lead of 172 runs and eleven wickets in hand against the visitors' single innings. The score:

PHILADELPHIA COLTS.

First Innings.

J. S. Patterson, c. Parkin, b. Dowson	9
C. C. Morris, c. Bosanquet, b. Dowson	30
W. D. Banes, b. Dowson	0
A. A. Haines, c. Bosanquet, b. More	4
G. R. White, b. Wilson	8
W. M. Morice, b. Dowson	3
P. H. Leroy, c. Mitchell, b. Wilson	17
F. C. Sharpless, b. Wilson	9
F. G. Pearson, c. Priestly, b. Dowson	11
F. S. White, not out	19
A. G. Scattergood, b. Wilson	0
A. C. Wood, b. More	6
W. P. Newhall, b. More	4
R. H. Patton, b. Bosanquet	17
R. D. Sheridan, c. Wilson, b. Bosanquet	0
C. B. Wallace, b. More	16
D. A. Roberts, run out	2
W. Graham, b. Bosanquet	0
J. H. Mason, b. More	0
Byes, 7; leg byes, 4; wides, 1	12
Total	173

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
C. M. Dowson	120	4	40	5
B. J. T. Bosanquet	72	1	40	3
R. E. More	125	4	59	5
E. R. Wilson	102	6	21	4
A. M. Hollins	6	0	0	1

Runs at fall of each wicket—Colts, 36, 37, 44, 44, 61, 83, 84, 90, 107, 109, 116, 120, 141, 141, 168, 172, 172, 173.

ENGLISHMEN.

E. R. Wilson, b. Leroy	33
B. J. T. Bosanquet, c. Haines, b. Patton	11
A. Priestly, b. Patton	4
F. Mitchell, c. Patterson, b. Haines	23
W. E. Harrison, c. Roberts, b. Graham	3
F. S. Crawford, c. Leroy, b. Graham	13
E. M. Dowson, c. Mason, b. Graham	19
R. E. More, c. Banes, b. Leroy	0
A. M. Hollins, c. Mason, b. Graham	1
P. R. Johnson, not out	2
R. C. Schwartz, c. Mason, b. Graham	8
I. V. Parkin, b. Graham	2
Extras	12
Total	131

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Graham	189	13	37	6
Patton	108	4	35	2
Wallace	48	2	10	0
Banes	6	0	4	1
Morice	30	0	10	0
Leroy	66	3	23	2

Runs at the fall of each wicket—6, 17, 50, 69, 89, 91, 96, 103, 114, 127, 131.

PHILADELPHIA COLTS.

Second Innings.

J. S. Patterson, st. Parkin, b. More	24
C. C. Morris, c. and b. Dowson	44
H. A. Haines, b. More	1
P. N. Leroy, st. Parkin, b. Dowson	35
F. G. Pearson, c. Mitchell, b. Dowson	6
T. S. Sharpless, b. More	1
R. H. Patton, c. and b. More	2
F. S. White, not out	1
A. C. Wood, not out	1
Extras	15
Total for seven wickets	130

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Dowson	96	3	39	3
Bosanquet	36	1	21	0
More	84	3	43	4
Wilson	30	0	12	0

Runs at the fall of each wicket—63, 71, 93, 107, 120, 124, 126.

HANDLEY'S MEDLEY RACE.

Labor Day Victor Again Won from King in Yesterday's Event.

The medley race, which caused so much amusement at the games of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at the Knickerbocker Oval, on Labor Day, was re-run yesterday on account of a protest made by one of the contestants, G. W. King of the Friendship Boat Club, who claimed that he had been discriminated against in not being furnished a gig for the rowing part of the event. L. De B. Handley of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, who was the winner on Labor Day, and who holds the world's record for that style of race, repeated his victory yesterday.

The race is for a mile and a half, the first quarter mile being a walk, the second a run, the third a bicycle race, the fourth a horseback race, the fifth a rowing race, and the last quarter a swimming race. Handley and King were the only starters, and the latter led by fifty yards when the water was reached. Here a gig was provided for King and a shell for Handley. King had got but about 100 yards when he capsized, and Handley, who was only about two lengths behind, stopped and waited for his opponent to get ashore, empty his boat, and start again, and then beat him to the point where the swim was to begin. At this point Handley again waited for King to catch up with him, and then beat him to the finish by 25 yards. His time was 20:43 2-5, and King's time was 21:29 1-5. The record is 15:42, made by Handley.

WALL STREET AND TROTTERS.

Four Two-Year-Olds to Contest at Empire City Track.

Wall Street is deeply interested in the outcome of a trotting race that will take place at the Empire City track next Saturday under the auspices of the Road Drivers' Association. Four millionaires will each drive a speedy two-year-old trotter that was presented to him by F. P. Olcott, the banker, who also delights in raising horses.

About two years ago Mr. Olcott presented a colt to each of the following men: Hugh J. Grant, C. K. G. Billings, Anthony N. Brady, and A. C. Hall. Speculation as to speed resulted in each of these gentlemen placing $250 in the hands of W. H. Bailey, the entire $1,000 to be taken by the owner of the horse that would score a victory in a race to be held this Fall.

When the Road Drivers' Association decided to hold a matinée and to place the race on its programme, F. P. Olcott announced his willingness to give a $1,000 cup to the winner. The contest will be mile heats, best two in three, and each of the gentlemen is confident that his horse can furnish the most speed on the day of the race. There is much friendly rivalry among the bankers and brokers of the Street as to the outcome.

A New Amateur Harness Record.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 21.—At the matinée of the Gentlemen's Driving Club this afternoon the bay stallion John A. McKerron, driven by his owner, H. K. Devereaux, trotted a mile to wagon in 2:06¾, establishing a new world's record for amateur drivers. The fact that the air was chilly and a strong wind was blowing made this great performance all the more remarkable. The first half of the mile was trotted in 1:04, the last half being trotted in 1:02¾, last quarter in 30¾ seconds, a 2:03 gait. A large number of watches caught the mile in 2:06½ and 2:06¾.

La Grande Duchesse at the Yacht Races.

The twin-screw steamship La Grande Duchesse that follows the yachts over the course beginning next Thursday, is the largest coastwise steamship afloat, is constructed of steel, and, with a double hull, is practically indestructible by either fire or water. The vessel was built six years ago at a cost of nearly $1,000,000. She has immense deck room and spacious saloons for the shelter of her patrons should the weather be inclement. La Grande Duchesse was sold to the Ocean Steamship Company (Savannah Line) last Thursday, and as soon as the races are over will enter that service permanently.

Fairfield Golfers Play for a Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 21.—At the Fairfield County Golf Club to-day an 18-hole medal play handicap for the W. T. Bouchelle Cup began. In the morning the following qualified: J. H. Williams, Jr., 100-18-82; Frank Lockwood, 102-18-84; W. M. Copp, 110-24-86; W. H. Temple, 116-30-86; D. Parell, 120-30-90; E. M. Froment, 118-28-90; Charles Willets, 112-20-92; J. N. Kyle, 115-20-95. This afternoon J. N. Kyle was 1 up on J. H. Williams, Frank Lockwood beat Charles Willets 7 up and 5 to go, W. M. Copp beat E. N. Froment 3 up and 2 to go, and W. H. Temple was 1 up on D. Parell.

Phillips-Exeter Won at Football.

EXETER, N. H., Sept. 21.—Phillips-Exeter Academy opened its football season to-day, defeating New Hampshire College, 6 to 0. The Exeter players were called out only yesterday by Coach Hale.

BLUES FIRST IN A ROMP

Colt Broke Track Record in Winning the Second Special.

HOLLY HANDICAP FOR FILLY

Endurance by Right Added to Her Brilliant Record in the East—Holiday Crowd at Gravesend.

A holiday racing crowd was out yesterday for the first time in two weeks, and again the Gravesend track wore the mask of festivity, under which the business of betting is carried on to the delectation of the public at large and the profit of the professional element. The track had not yet dried out thoroughly, and the going contributed an unusual source of uncertainty. Three favorites were winners against the same number of first choices who were losers. The backers of the favorites had a trifle the better of the layers, however, as all the favorites started at good prices.

Two important stake events were on the card, in the Holly Handicap for two-year-olds and the Second Special for three-year-olds and upward, and as both brought out fields above the average in class there was no cause for complaint on the score of sport. The Second Special, over a mile and a half course, was the feature of the day, and the race it produced justified the expectation it aroused, though it resulted in the defeat of the public favorite, and in addition to that reversed the result of the First Special run on Thursday and won by the long-distance champion from the West, Advance Guard. As in the First Special, Watercolor, again ridden by Spencer, was the favorite over the three horses that opposed him, Gold Heels being the only one of the field originally announced who was withdrawn. Blues, ridden by Shaw, was always the second choice, while the layers held Advance Guard at a safe price and made First Whip the outsider. The race, the fourth on the programme, produced the heaviest betting of the day, Watercolor being backed from 7 to 5 down to even money at post time, while Blues was well supported by the following of the Farrell Stable, which included all the politicians on the track. The Western contingent almost to a man went to Advance Guard.

At the fall of the flag First Whip showed in front, but that was the only time during the race that he was conspicuous, Watercolor, second at the start, racing past him at once and going on in front to the stand, with Blues second at that point and First Whip third, the pace being so fast that Advance Guard was outrun in the early stages of the race and did not begin to close on the pacemakers until the race was decided practically. Watercolor, in front, made a terrific effort, but was never able to shake off Blues, who clung on his heels for the first half mile, and then, having settled into running in his best style, went on after the flying black leader, and on the paddock turn ranged alongside Watercolor. From that point Blues seemed to have the more speed and held Watercolor safe, Blues drawing away steadily, and at the turnout of the back stretch leading by two lengths. On the last turn, and beginning the run home through the stretch, Watercolor made a last effort to get up again, but Blues promptly drew out even further in front when called on, and with Watercolor struggling on in plain distress in the last furlong Blues won easily by four lengths, with Watercolor second, eight lengths before Advance Guard, third. The time was 2:33, a full second better than the track record, made by J. R. Keene's Petrucio in the Spring of 1900, when he won the Brooklyn Derby, carrying 108 pounds. Blues's performance being much the better, as the winner of the Second Special carried 110 and beat old horses.

The Holly Handicap was another brisk betting event and its result furnished one more argument for the superiority of the fillies of 1901, as the splendid Western two-year-old Endurance by Right added more glory to her record in the East by going out in front at the fall of the flag and romping along in front to the end. She won easily by a length from Whiskey King, who was second throughout, and who beat Chilton, the third horse, by four lengths. There were thirteen starters for the Holly Handicap, and as they included some of the smartest of the colts of the second class the victory of Endurance by Right, considering that she carried 130 pounds and conceded weight to all her field, was a remarkable one. The time of her race was within a fifth of a second of the track record. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap, for all ages; about six furlongs. George B. Waters's Cervera, ch. g., 3 years, by Odd Fellow-Henniirae, 121 pounds, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and even, won ridden out by a half length; J. W. Schorr's Flora Pomona, b. f., 2, 112, (J. Woods,) 8 to 1 and 3 ot 1, second by two lengths from James Galway's Belvino, b. c., 3, 117, (N. Turner,) 13 to 5 and 9 to 10, third. Time—1:11 1-5. Connie, Musette, May W., Candle, Ben Howard, and Nanine also ran. Value to the winner, $885. Belvino the post favorite. Winner trained by T. King.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for three-year-olds and upward: about two miles and a half. William C. Daly's Dr. Eichberg, b. h., 5 years, by Candlemas-Nell Swift, 156 pounds, (Barry,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won ridden out by a length; Harry W. Smith's Jessie B., b. m., 6, 132, (Carson,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, second by four lengths from Charles Pfizer's Bacchanal, ch. g., 4, 140, (Dayton,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—5:05. Bullingdon, Jim McGibben, Cheesemite, and Charawind also ran. Value to the winner, $600. Dr. Eichberg the post favorite. Winner trained by W. McCann.

THIRD RACE.—The Holly Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. J. W. Schorr's Endurance by Right, b. f., by Inspector B.-Early Morn, 130 pounds, (J. Woods,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, won easily by a length; The Pepper Stable's Whiskey King, ch. c., by Kantaka-Genevieve, 110, (Odom,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second, by four lengths from G. E. Smith's Chilton, b. c., by Meddler-Castalia, 115, (Shaw,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:07. Smart Set, Pentecost, Masterman, Highlander, King Hanover, The Rival, Tribes Hill, Setauket, Grain, and Lord Quex also ran. Value of stakes to the winner, $2,030. Endurance by Right always favorite. Winner trained by J. F. Schorr.

FOURTH RACE.—The Second Special Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; special weights, winner of the First Special (Advance Guard) to carry full weight; one mile and a half. Frank Farrell's Blues, b. c., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 110 pounds, (Shaw,) 13 to 5 and 7 to 10, won easily by four lengths; J. B. Haggin's Watercolor, 3, blk. c., by Watercress-Sabrina, 112, (Spencer,) even and 1 to 2, second by eight lengths from Carruthers & Shield's Advance Guard, ch. c., 4, by Great Tom-Nellie Van, 126, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and even, third. Time—2:33. First Whip also ran. Value of stakes to the winner, $2,825. Watercolor always the favorite. Winner trained by T. Welsh.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; about six furlongs. Jacob Worth's Mary Worth, b. f., by Florist-Czarina II., 104 pounds, (O'Connor,) 5 to 2 and even, won cleverly by a length; O. L. Richards's Man-o'-War, b. c., 106, (T. Burns,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by a head from W. C. Daly's Lady Sterling, ch. f., 99, (Creamer,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:11 2-5. Playlike, Schwalbe, Lacrimae, Hans Wagner, O'Hagen, Chief Lally, Fonsoluca, and City Bank also ran. Value to the winner, $650. Mary Worth and Schwalbe equal favorites. Winner trained by W. Heuston.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. William C. Whitney's Black Dick, blk. c., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Merdin, 104 pounds, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, won cleverly by a length; F. Bruhns & Co.'s Alfred Vargrave, b. c., 4, 109, (Mounce,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a head from Charles F. Dwyer's Ethics, b. c., 3, 102, (H. Cochran,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:48 1-5. Hammock, Speedmas, Wait Not, Knight of the Garter, Little Daisy, Anna Darling, and Lone Fisherman also ran. Value to the winner, $750. Ethics always the favorite. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers.

TROTTING AT READVILLE.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 21.—The interest in the match race between Cresceus and The Abbot to-day was so great little attention was paid to the other events. The summaries of the races follow:

2:07 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,000.

Mazette, b. m., Tennessee Wilkes-Marcotta, by McEwen, (McDonald)	1	1	1
The Admiral, b. h., (Payne)	2	4	2
Raymond M., blk. h., (Johnson)	3	2	3
Artalco, b. g., (Dore)	4	3	4

Time—2:09½; 2:09; 2:08¾.

2:12 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Altro L., blk. g., Alcantarus-Itask-Idol, (Golden)	1	1	1
Miss Whitney, b. m., (McDonald)	2	4	2
Volo, b. g., (McClary)	6	2	5
Confessor, ch. g., (Geers)	3	3	4
Phoeben Ward, b. m., (Marsh)	4	5	5
Paddy D., b. g., (Houghton)	5	dis.	

Time—2:14; 2:12¾; 2:12½.

2:25 Class.—Sweepstakes, trotting; purse $875.

Hylie Bird, b. g., by Early Bird, (Knapp)	1
Masconomom, b. h., (Titer)	Dis.

Time—2:16.

2:25 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Hamward, b. h., Hambrino-Louisa, by Onward (McDonald)	1	1	2	1
Marion Wilkes, b. m., (Titer)	6	2	1	3
Mary D., ch. m., (Damon)	3	3	4	2
Belle Curry, ch. m., (Marsh)	2	7	3	5
Alvander, b. h., (Bass)	10	4	8	4
Byron Wilkes, b. g., (Durland)	4	6	6	7
Enoch, b. g., (Smith)	5	8	5	6
Tattler, b. g., (Maxfield)	8	5	9	9
Dave Hughes, br. g., (Coville)	7	9	7	8
Quarterstaff, b. h., (Yereance)	9	dr.		

Time—2:14¼; 2:12¾; 2:14¼; 2:14¾.

Wrenn Brothers Won Tennis Match.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 21.—The second exhibition match played on the grounds of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club here this afternoon between the Wrenn brothers and Holcomb Ward and W. A. Larned, resulted in a victory for the Wrenns, who captured three out of the five sets played.

Ward and Larned won the first match played about two weeks ago, and it is likely a third will be played to decide the rubber. Ward and Larned, who easily defeated their opponents in the first match, played with apparent carelessness to-day, and at times appeared to actually throw points away. A large number of people witnessed the match to-day. The score: Wrenn brothers beat Ward and Larned 6—3, 6—4, 5—7, 11—13, 6—4.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Won—Mathewson in Fine Form Holds Cincinnati Down to Three Hits.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—Mathewson was at his best and the Cincinnatis secured but three hits in to-day's baseball game with New York. For six innings not the semblance of a hit was made by the Cincinnati batsmen, but in the seventh inning Crawford made a safe drive to centre and scored on an out and Steinfeldt's high fly, which fell safe in short left. Phillips was hit often by the New Yorks, but scattered the hits enough to keep the score down to a respectable total. Jones and Van Haltren were easily the batting stars. Murphy played left field because Selbach split a finger in the preliminary practice.

Jones singled in the first inning, with one out, and went to third on Strang's single. Corcoran and Bergen tried the quick-return play as Strang stole second, but Jones beat the throw home. Davis's single, a sacrifice, and Beckley's fumble scored a run in the second inning. In the fifth inning Jones doubled and Van Haltren singled. A base on balls to Strang filled the bases. Ganzel hit to Corcoran, who assisted O'Brien to retire Strang at second, but O'Brien threw wild in attempting to complete a double play, and Jones and Van Haltren scored. A double play on Davis's fly to Crawford ended the inning. Bay dropped Mathewson's liner in the ninth, and hits by Jones and Van Haltren helped him around. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, cf.	0	0	2	0	1
Harley, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	12	1	1
Crawf'd, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	1	2	4	0
Steinf't, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0
O'Brien, 2b.	0	0	3	3	1
Bergen, c.	0	0	4	2	0
Phillips, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total	1	3	27	17	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Murphy, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Jones, rf.	2	3	0	0	0
Van H'n, cf.	1	3	2	0	0
Strang, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	4	4	0
Miller, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0
Warner, c.	0	2	8	0	1
Mat'son, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Total	5	12	27	9	1

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
New York	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—5

Earned runs—New York, 3; Cincinnati, 1. Two-base hits—Jones Crawford. Stolen bases—Harley, Strang. Double plays—Davis and Ganzel; Crawford and Corcoran. Struck out—By Phillips, 4; Mathewson, 7. Time—1 hour 30 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

A REMARKABLE BASEBALL GAME.

Boston and Chicago Play One of the Greatest Games in History of League.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—One of the greatest, if not the greatest, baseball game in the history of the National League was played to-day between the Boston and Chicago teams. It was not until the seventeenth inning that the contest was decided, and in that time but one run was scored. For thirteen innings not the semblance of an error was made. Some of the chances accepted were of the most difficult description, brilliant plays being frequent occurrences.

Pitching of the cleverest kind was of course the main feature of the game, and it is hard to say which man did the better work. Hughes, who has been pitching great ball for Chicago of late, pitched by far and away his best game of the year. In the seventeen innings but eight hits were made off his delivery, and in that time thirteen men failed to connect with the ball. Dineen, the Boston pitcher, held Chicago down to a similar number of hits. While his work was not as brilliant as his rival's, he was much the steadier of the two. But three men were able to cope with his delivery. Childs was most successful, and made four hits. Kahoe secured three, while the odd one went to Hughes.

To Dexter belongs the honor of scoring the only run. He reached first on a fumble by Long, who up to this time had made some really wonderful stops and throws. Dineen hit Hickey, whom Hartsel forced at second. This placed Dexter on third and gave him the opportunity to score when Childs made his fourth single. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Green, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Dexter, 3b. & 1b.	1	0	20	0	0
Doyle 1b.	0	0	6	0	0
Gannon, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
M'Corm'k, ss	0	0	0	4	0
Childs, 2b.	0	4	3	6	0
Kahoe, c.	0	3	13	4	0
Hughes, p.	0	1	0	4	0
Hickey, 3b.	0	0	1	7	1
Total	1	8	51	25	1

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Rickert, lf.	0	0	4	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	1	19	1	0
Demont, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0
Cooley, cf.	0	3	3	0	1
Carney, rf.	0	1	3	0	0
Lowe, 3b.	0	1	3	3	0
Long, ss.	0	1	5	9	1
Moran, c.	0	0	8	0	1
Dineen, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Total	0	8	*49	16	3

*One out when winning run was scored.

Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Boston ...... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 11; Boston, 7. Sacrifice hits—Hughes, (2,) Kahoe, Moran. Stolen bases—Hughes, Gannon, Lowe. Struck out—By Hughes, 13; by Dineen, 7. Base on balls—Off Hughes, 5; off Dineen, 1. Hit with ball—Hickey. Time of game—3 hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

BROOKLYN, 3; ST. LOUIS, 1.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—The St. Louis baseball players were unable to hit Donovan consistently to-day, and Brooklyn won by scoring runs in the first three innings, after which Harper allowed but one man to get as far as second base. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Keeler, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Sh'kard, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Dolan, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Kelley, 1b.	0	0	13	1	0
Daly, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	1	1	3	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0
Farrell, c.	0	1	6	1	0
W. Don'n, p.	1	1	1	3	0
Total	3	8	27	12	0

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	2	2	0	0
H'drick, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Padden, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0
Wallace, ss.	0	2	2	4	0
P. Don'n, rf.	0	1	2	1	0
R'h'dson, 1b.	0	1	12	1	0
Kruger, 3b.	1	0	0	3	1
Heydon, c.	0	0	7	3	0
Harper, p.	0	1	0	3	0
*Schriver	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	8	27	19	1

*Batted for Harper in ninth inning.

Brooklyn	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Richardson and Dahlen. Double plays—P. Donovan and Heyden; Richardson and Wallace; Daly and Kelley. Sacrifice hit—Heydon. Hit by pitched ball—Dahlen. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 2; off Donovan, 5. Stolen bases—Burkett, 1; Heldrick, 1; Sheckard, 1. Struck out—By Harper, 4; by Donovan, 6. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Brooklyn, 1. Time of game—1:46. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Davis, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Clarke, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Beaum't, cf.	0	2	1	0	0
Wagner, ss.	0	0	3	2	0
Bransf'd, 1b.	0	0	14	0	1
Richey, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0
Burke, 3b.	0	0	2	6	0
O'Connor, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Zimmer, c.	0	0	3	2	0
Chesbro, p.	0	0	1	8	0
Total	2	4	30	19	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Barry, 2b.	1	1	1	4	1
Flick, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Deleh'ty, lf.	0	3	5	0	0
McF'land, c.	0	0	7	3	1
Jennings, 1b.	1	1	11	1	0
Hallman, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0
Cross, ss.	0	2	3	2	0
Townsend, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	4	11	30	12	2

Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hit—Delehanty. Three-base hit—Flick. Sacrifice hits—Zimmer, Barry, (2,) Hallman. Stolen bases—Flick, Jennings. Double plays—Burke, Ritchey and Bransfield; Zimmer and Burke; Chesbro, Wagner and Bransfield. First base on balls—Off Chesbro, 4; off Townsend, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Thomas. Struck out—By Chesbro, 4; by Townsend, 8. Time of game—Two hours and 5 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Pittsburg	81	45	.643
Philadelphia	73	54	.575
Brooklyn	73	54	.575
St. Louis	66	61	.520
Boston	65	63	.508
New York	50	74	.403
Chicago	51	79	.392
Cincinnati	46	75	.380

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Cincinnati.
Brooklyn in St. Louis.
Pittsburg in Chicago.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Chicago	82	49	.626
Boston	73	55	.570
Detroit	70	58	.547
Philadelphia	68	61	.527
Baltimore	62	64	.492
Washington	59	68	.465
Cleveland	52	76	.406
Milwaukee	47	82	.364

American League Games.

At Baltimore.—Baltimore, 5; Milwaukee, 2. Baltimore, 7; Milwaukee, 2, (second game.)
At Boston.—Detroit, 3; Boston, 1.
At Philadelphia.—Philadelphia, 10; Chicago, 4.
At Washington.—Washington, 18; Cleveland, 7. Washington, 11; Cleveland, 3, (second game.)

Eastern League Games.

At Rochester.—Rochester, 11; Buffalo, 5. Buffalo, 12; Rochester, 5, (second game.)
At Worcester.—Worcester, 5; Providence, 4, (10 innings.)
At Montreal.—Toronto, 5; Montreal, 4, (11 innings.) Montreal, 2; Toronto, 1.

N. Y. A. C. WINS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Defeats Englewood Field Club in Deciding Game of Amateur Baseball League.

The New York Athletic Club's baseball team won this year's championship in the Amateur Baseball League by defeating the Englewood Field Club yesterday at Travers Island. Darkness interfered, and but eight innings of the contest were played, the New York Athletic Club winning in the last half of the eight inning.

Doubles by Tierney and A. Vorhis, and a single by R. Vorhis netted Englewood two runs in the second inning. The following inning the New York Athletic Club scored a run on a double by Kean and singles by Powell and Richardson. In the fourth inning a base on balls, singles by Malley and Phillips, and a pretty two-base drive by Powell gave the New York Athletic Club two runs and the lead. This lead was increased by scoring three more runs in the fifth inning.

With two runs in the sixth inning and three in the seventh inning, the Englewoods had an advantage of one run when the New Yorks went to bat in the last half of the eighth inning. Powell, Hayes, and Richardson made hits, and two runs were scored. With one out, the umpire declared it was too dark to play, and as the New Yorks were one run to the good at this point, they secured the championship. The score:

NEW YORK A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Phillips, 2b.	0	1	3	1	0
Powell, ss.	1	2	2	2	0
Hayes, c.	1	2	5	2	0
Rich'dson, 1b	1	3	11	0	0
Keane, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
Cowan, cf.	0	0	0	0	1
Lambert, 3b.	2	1	1	2	0
Malley, rf.	2	2	0	0	0
Campbell, p.	1	0	2	2	0
Total	8	13	24	9	1

ENGLEWOOD F. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Tan'hill, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
B. Vorhis, c.	2	1	5	3	0
Duryee, 2b.	1	2	0	2	1
Tierney, lf.	1	2	1	0	1
Cuming, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
G. V'his, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Coe, 3b.	0	0	5	0	0
R. Vorhis, p.	1	2	1	0	0
Hu'ph'y, ss.	0	0	1	2	2
Total	7	9	*22	7	4

*One out when winning run was scored.

New York A. C.	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	2	—8
Englewood F. C.	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	0	—7

Two-base hits—Powell, Keane, (2,) Tierney, (2,) and Bert Vorhis. Double plays—Lambert and Richardson; Coe and Humphrey. Bases on balls—By Campbell, 1; by Vorhis, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Campbell, 1. Wild pitch—By Campbell, 2. Struck out—Campbell, 3; Vorhis, 5. Time of game—2:00. Umpire—Mr. Bell.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York A. C.	8	2	.800
Englewood F. C.	6	4	.600
Crescent A. C.	6	4	.600
Knickerb'r A. C.	5	5	.500
Montclair A. C.	5	5	.500
Morristown F. C.	0	10	.000

Brooklyn Advertisements.

PIANO
BARGAINS.
WISSNER
WAREROOMS.

Those wanting "real" bargains will take advantage of this special sale of little used pianos:

1 Bradbury Piano, Cabinet Upright,	$150
1 Hardman Piano, Cabinet Upright,	175
1 Lurch Piano, Cabinet Upright,	140
1 Johnson Piano, Cabinet Upright,	100
1 Phelps Piano, Cabinet Upright,	125
1 Arlington Piano, Cabinet Upright,	150
1 Sterling Piano, Cabinet Upright,	90
1 Sterling Piano, Cabinet Upright,	100
1 Sterling Piano, Cabinet Upright,	115
1 Sterling Piano, Cabinet Upright,	110
1 Huntington Piano, Cabinet Upright,	75
1 Gabler Piano, Cabinet Upright,	100

Fifty more bargains on hand distributed among our different warerooms just as good as these. Come early and get a good choice. Several

WISSNER PIANOS

that have been out during the last summer season as renters will be sold at a big reduction. Easy payment. No interest.

Open Evenings.

WISSNER HALL,
Fulton St. and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.
NEW YORK WAREROOMS:
25 East 14th St.
NEWARK: 603 Broad St. | JERSEY CITY, 29 Newark Ave.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

The Sterling Piano

is a reliable piano, a safe investment, and trustworthy to a degree of certainty that inspires confidence. Manufactured and sold by a house of 41 years of the highest financial and commercial standing. Our guarantee means absolute protection and satisfaction.

Art in Piano Manufacture.

The perfect piano of to-day is the result of many years of labor, experience and experiment. Good pianos are not accidents, they are planned by mechanical artists of ability, and every detail is worked out and executed by skilled mechanics of long experience.

Sterling Reputation.

Sterling reputation is best illustrated by the generous and constantly increasing demand of the musical public. In 1860 we manufactured about 50 instruments, last year we made and sold more than 8,000. This we consider strong evidence of Sterling quality and popularity.

Place your faith and put your dollars in a piano of known reliability and tested worth.

Our Methods of Selling.

All prices are marked in plain figures and as low as the quality of our Pianos will permit. Our three year payment plan enables those who so desire to purchase on monthly payments at the marked price. No advance even though you have a piano to exchange.

Huntington and Mendelssohn Pianos.

We make them and know their true worth. They are artistic in design, faultless in construction, and possess a pure tone of great volume, in fact, they are built for long years of constant use and retain their sweet singing tone as long as any piano made; are superior in many ways to most "so called" high grade pianos. Prices are moderate.

Pianos for Rent.

We rent only new high class instruments. Our rental prices are exceedingly low. There are other advantages about renting here which you ought to know.

Some Desirable Bargains,

too varied to enter in lengthy detail. There are a few new Pianos of last season's design, beautiful instruments in every way. Some concert used Uprights of rich tone, a few returned rentals and about 15 Uprights, which came to us in exchange for our own make. We reconstructed and refinished them and guarantee them for five years. All marked at quick selling prices.

The Sterling Piano Co.,
MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale and Retail Warerooms
(Entire Building, four floors),
536 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings. Look for the name STERLING.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

H Batterman

Fall Magnificence
In Our Great Offerings To-morrow.

New Millinery Elegance.
Formal Fall Opening To-morrow.

Extraordinary care and work of the highest attainment has been employed by our designers this season to perfect the most effective and Stylish Hats. These are shown to-morrow in addition to many imported models of exquisiteness.

Fall Silks and Dress Goods

Prunellas, Poplins, Armures, Satin Panne, Whipcords, Venetians, Granites, Serges, Broadcloths..........From 50c to $1.25 per yard
Fancy Stripe Silk, in lace and Persian effects, White, Black and Black and White..........79c, 89c and 98c

Black Peau de Soie.
21 inch all-silk, soft finish, per yard..........69c
23 inch all-silk, rich quality, per yard..........98c

Unparalleled Shoe Sale.
$2.85 for Ladies' $5 Patent Leather Shoes.
Hand-sewed welts, new fall shapes, mat kid tops, military heels, slipper foxed, B, C, D, button or lace, sizes 3 to 7.

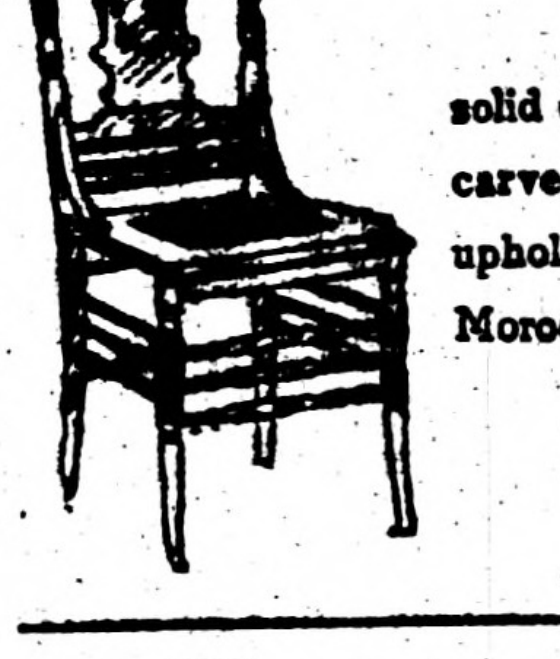
Sale of Ladies' Undergarments.
Ladies' Outing Flannel Gowns, with yoke..........48c and 68c
High-neck Corset Covers, trimmed V shape back and front with wide embroidery. 28c
Flannelette Dressing Sacques, fitted back, red, light blue and pink..........98c
Flannelette Kimonas, new Parisian effects and stripes..........98c

Fall Gloves in Readiness.
Ladies' Glace Gloves, white and colors, embroidered backs, fall styles, with 2 new style clasps, perfect fitting..........97c
Ladies' Pure Silk Gloves, tan, modes and gray, double tipped, for early fall..........48c
Ladies' Lisle Gloves, two clasp and three button, tan only..........14c

Our Popular China Prices.
AMERICAN PORCELAIN DINNER SETS, 112 pieces, including soup tureen and large platters; new and pretty shapes and decorations; value $9.98..........6.73
AMERICAN PORCELAIN TEA SETS, 56 pieces, handsome floral and spray decorations; every piece gold lined: value $4.98..........3.74
WHITE PORCELAIN TOILET SETS, 6 large pieces, fancy shapes; value $1.75..........98c

Carpets & Drapery.
Irish Point LACE CURTAINS, new fall designs..........4.98
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, special..........1.39 & 1.75
TAPESTRY PORTIERES, 50 inches wide, full length, 5 colors..........2.98
AXMINSTER CARPETS, in new designs and beautiful colorings..........98c
BRUSSELS CARPETS, new patterns and colorings..........39c
JAPANESE RUGS, Oriental designs and colors, 6x9..........6.49
AXMINSTER RUGS, 9x12, beautiful colorings..........19.98

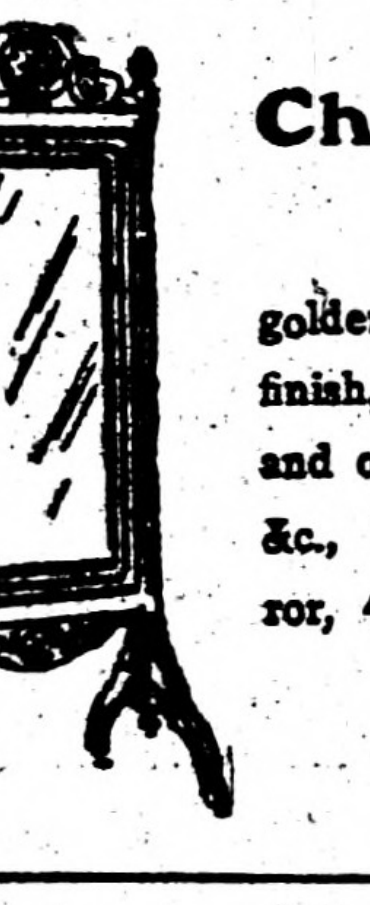
FURNITURE SUPERIORITY.



Dining Chair, solid oak, finely carved, seat and back upholstered in Moroccoline, $1.75.

Gold Chair, strong and durable, well finished, artistic design, $2.50.

BOX WARDROBE COUCHES AND SHOE BOXES made to order any size without extra charge.



Cheval Mirror, golden oak, mahogany finish, heavy, strong and ornamental frame, &c., bevel plate Mirror, 40x18, $9.75.

Office Desk, $14.00. Large, deep Drawers and Compartments, well made and finished.

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Aves., Brooklyn.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Sept. 23.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Vogelstein vs. Jacobson.
2—Walcot vs. Bendel.
3—Colabel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4—Dowe vs. Cobre Grande Copper Co.
5—Eichele vs. Eichele.
5½—In re Pfarr.
6—Still vs. Walter.
7—In re Tonnele.
8—Fusco vs. Fusco.
9—Carmon vs. Cornell.
10—Mackey vs. Security Trust, &c., Co.
11—Charlton vs. Charlton.
12—Ballin vs. Goldsmid.
13—Jones vs. Kelly.
14—In re Bernhard.
15—Spiegel vs. Wandel.
16—Sparrow vs. Sparrow.
17—Irving Sav. Inst. vs. Ferris.
18—West Side Bank vs. Klinge.
19—Patterson Brewing Co. vs. Connelly.
20—Neumark vs. Wallace, Muller & Co.
21—Kunzemann vs. Kunzemann.
22—North River Savings Bank vs. Anderson.
23—Daly vs. Bloomingdale.
24—Fabbo vs. Rohe.
25—Eckhard vs. Nat. Silk Label Co.
26—O'Brien vs. Denton.
27—Schuyler vs. Booth.
28—White vs. Moses.
29—People, &c., vs. Wilson.
30—Sheridan vs. Redmond.
31—Melchers vs. Wyatt Chromatic Printing Co.
32—In re Clifford.
33—In re Otterson.
34—Anastasio vs. Bowery Sav. Bank.
35—Wickard vs. Sellers.
36—Gibb vs. Mertz.
37—Peyser vs. Moses.
38—People, &c., vs. Regan.
39—Same vs. Adams.
40—Same vs. Angerama.
41—Same vs. Bushnell.
42—Same vs. Hackett.
43—Same vs. Donnelly.
44—Mangan vs. Jung.
45—Lynch vs. Tice.
46—Snedeker vs. Kitson.
47—In re Hotchkiss.
48—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank vs. De Lima.
49—Wallis vs. Berrien.
50—Herrick vs. Rodman
51—Marcus vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
52—Bazerque vs. same.
53—Townsend vs. same.
54—Van Dyke vs. Stevens.
55—Musgrave vs. Ghormley.
56—Schirmer vs. Schirmer.
57—Hansen vs. Hatzfeldt.
58—In re East Side Dispensary.
59—In re Capuano.
60—Bauchle vs. Abrahams.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Ann Murphy,
John N. Oehninger,
Jane Murphy,
Frances A. Spaulding,
Bernard Rourke,
Brady E. Backus,
Mary E. Osborne,
Peter Dalton,
Mary Lewis,
Augusta Willner,
Mary E. Parkhill.
At 2 P. M.:
Eva Weydig.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Shortridge for the People. Opens at 10 A. M. Pleadings, motions, and all ex parte motions must be brought to a hearing before 10:30 A. M.

1—Jeremiah Sullivan.
2—John Kelly.
3—Charles White.
4—Louisa Wood, George Barnes.
5—John Sullivan, William Winsmore.
6—William Kleber, Kate Campbell, Thomas Campbell.
7—Morris Cohen.
8—Frank Yasco.
9—John Henry.
10—Augustus Hilliman.
11—Robert Hawkins.
12—James Malloy.
13—Jacob Schneider, Joseph Flechter, alias Joseph Fletcher.
14—Vita Bella.
15—Frederick Jacoby.
16—Pheebe Stephens.
17—Robert Adams.

Pleadings.
1—Thomas Brennan.
2—Cornelius Buckley, Michael Kotch.
3—Walter Murray, Henry Murphy.
4—George Schneider.
5—George Edwards.
6—William Williams.
7—Edward O'Brien.
8—Louis Wallach.
9—Harry Goldfish.
10—May Jackson.
11—Emil Mayer.
12—Louis Julien, George Antola.
13—Edward Murray, Thomas Schatchell.
14—Patrick Farley.
15—Patrick Carey.
16—John Gaydos.
17—Frank Bedell.
18—Daniel Gannon.
19—Henry Day.
20—Ray Perez.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—Robert Fair, otherwise called Robert Randall.
2—Michael Lucca.
3—Michael McCarthy.
4—John Richard.
5—James Martin.
6—Alfred Sheridan.
7—Jennie Anderson.
8—Peter Johnson.
9—James McCarthy.
10—Anthony O'Donnell, Edward O'Neill.
11—Patrick Quinn.
12—John Young.
13—Albert Brown.
14—August Miller.
15—Timothy Moran.
16—Harry Wilson, Charles Kelsey, Robert James.
To fix a day for trial.
1—John Dwyer.
2—John Shields.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess. Term begins Monday, Sept. 30.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term.—Adjourned. Term begins Monday, Oct. 7.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials.—Adjourned. Term begins Monday, Oct. 7.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions—Betts, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part I.—Hurd, J. Criminal calendar.

The People vs. Robert N. Hill.
The People vs. Herbert Le Clare.
The People vs. Joseph De Barry.
The People vs. Nellie Williams.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Part II.—Civil calendar. Term begins Monday, Oct. 7. Call of calendar Friday, Oct. 4, at 2 P. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—Court opens at 10 o'clock.

The wills of Charles Wilson, James L. Benedict, Harriet B. Smith, Robert S. Emory, Neil Cassidy, Joseph M. Shea, Ellen E. Lake, Ferdinand Scherer, John Gregory, Jane O'Brien, Annie Kieling, Francis Schwarzbach, Marty Mills, and Henry J. Johnson.

The accounting in the estates of Catherine F. Griffing, James Neilas, Thomas Vernon, (motion;) Daniel and Mary A. M. Chauncey, (adjourned to Nov. 14;) Anna C. Redmond, John W. Moran, Isabella Andrews, Thomas Dwyer, Margaretha F. Mayer, (two proceedings;) Herman H. Cordes, Theresa Silva, Marie Celsing, Frederick Gretsch, Divine Burtis, Mary A. Lampe, John G. West, Edward J. Burns, Johann G. Roosbush, Margaret McCue, John J. Ladley, Lucy Cully, Margaret H. Christensen, and John Fincken.

The estates of Daniel G. Regan, Thomas N. Dwyer, Anna C. Redmond, Fritz Steingraeber, Anna A. Travers, and Julia A. Riley.

The administration of Bridget Kelly, (formerly Burke,) Anton Schwarz, and Oliver B. Leach.

The guardianship of Ethel A. Frankmann and Edna McCoy.

Richmond County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Maddox, J.—Calendar for Monday, Sept. 23, 1901.

52—Marion Del Carrere vs. S. I. Rapid Tr. R. R. Co. et al.
65—Thomas W. Tuite, as administrator; vs. Martha Hart et al.
68—William Crockett vs. H. W. Putnam et al.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Catharina Stricker vs. Charles A. Thomas—Robert L. Turk.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—In re Lewis—Martin K. Vogel. Longley vs. Longley—E. Fixman.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE WESTERN SPRINGS COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Prendergast has received an attachment for $10,785 against the Western Springs Company of 944 Broadway in favor of Mr. L. Walker on an assigned claim of Noble McConnell for money loaned to the company from June 3 to Sept. 13. Mr. McConnell was the President of the company. The attachment was served on John Q. A. Walker, the Vice President, at 944 Broadway. It is reported that there will be a reorganization of the company. It was incorporated under New Jersey laws in May last with a capital stock of $100,000, and has a lease of a spring at Waukesha, Wis.

THE AUTOMATIC BEER CASK COMPANY.—Judge McAdam of the Supreme Court has appointed Eugene M. Engelman temporary receiver of the Automatic Beer Cask Company of 12 Stone Street on the application of the following Directors: Emanuel Maynz, President; Ludwig Stettheimer, Treasurer, and George W. Newgass, in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The company was incorporated on Aug. 1, 1898, with a capital stock of $50,000, which was reduced to $1,000 on Feb. 10, 1900. It had the right to sell an automatic beer cask in New York City from the American Beer Cask Company. The company has been losing money for some time past and is unable to meet its obligations. The liabilities are $10,873, of which $6,814 is to the American Beer Cask Company, and nominal assets $2,487 in outstanding accounts.

THE AMERICAN BEER CASK COMPANY.—The American Beer Cask Company of 12 Stone Street has been unable to make the business pay, and Eugene M. Engelman has been appointed temporary receiver by Judge McAdam of the Supreme Court on the application of the following Directors: Leo Schlesinger, Emanuel Maynz, and Ludwig Stettheimer for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The company was organized to introduce automatic beer casks, a foreign invention, in the United States. It was incorporated on Nov. 11, 1899, with a capital stock of $200,000, of which $123,000 is still in the treasury, but it had no rating in Bradstreet's. For some time past the company has been losing money, suits were threatened against it, and it was unable to obtain extensions of time. The liabilities are $14,714, of which $6,947 is to Lauenburg, Thalman & Co., secured by 590 beer casks, and $5,101 to the Mechanics and Traders' Bank. The nominal assets are $6,814 in uncollectible accounts and 1,550 casks, the value of which is problematical. Emanuel Maynz is President, Leo Schlesinger, Vice President, and Ludwig Stettheimer, Treasurer.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MAX KLEIN.—Max Klein, salesman of 299 East Third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $924 and no assets.

LOUIS RAPPAPORT.—Louis Rappaport of 79 Monroe Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person, with liabilities of $1,019 and nominal assets of $692 in accounts.

HERMAN SCHMERL.—Herman Schmerl, a clerk residing at 36 Horatio Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person, with liabilities of $4,104 and nominal assets consisting of accounts, $497, and one case of fur skins, nominally valued at $302, pledged for a loan of $238 and storage charges, leaving no equity. There are fifty creditors. He was formerly in the fur business.

FANNIE BRODSKY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Fannie Brodsky, dealer in tailors' and dressmakers' trimmings at 316 East Houston Street by the following creditors: Gudebrod Brothers Company, $340; Oneida Community, $171, and the Eureka Silk Company $124. It was alleged that she is insolvent, had transferred all her property and paid out money to various creditors for antecedent indebtedness. Alexander A. Tausky, attorney for the petitioning creditors, said that she had sold out all her stock to an auctioneer. She had carried on the business since January, 1899.

Against the Dona Maria Mining Co.

The Sheriff has received two executions against the Dona Maria Mining Company of Mompos, Republic of Colombia, for $5,236, in favor of William James for money loaned by him to the company down to 1899, and on an assigned claim for services of Arthur G. Wood as Superintendent. The summons were served on Theodore M. Banta, the President, at 346 Broadway. The company is a New York corporation, capitalized at $350,000, and the annual report filed on April 19 last showed assets, $150,000, and liabilities, $50,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABELMAN, Abram, and Paul Zigler—Kirk & Graham	$314
ARNOW, Richard N.—Baker, Voorhis & Co	117
CONDIT-SMITH, Emma—A. Gross and others	122
DONA MARIA MINING COMPANY OF Mompos—W. James	2,221
DONA MARIA MINING COMPANY OF Mompos—W. James	3,015
DUY, George G.—N. Wolfinger	97
DAVIS, Allen B.—Erie Railroad Company	104
FATER, Anthony and Helen—D. F. Christie and others	96
GLASS, Minnie—A. Steinhardt & Brother	38
HALPOUR, Charlotte—B. Leichtman	133
HAMAN, John J.—J. E. Marks and others	16
HEINY, John, and Charles Wenz—H. Frank, Jr	75
LOENING, Albert—J. A. Low	412
McGOWAN, Owen J.—Clonbrock Steam Boiler Company	230
McLAUGHLIN, Thomas—S. Mitchell	259
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Crow	1,747
NINESLING, Charles—J. Frank	633
O'DONNELL, Joseph P.—American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company	235
O'LEARY, Cornelius—H. B. Claflin Company	46
PETERSON, James H.—C. F. Zentgraf and others	40
SMITH, Mrs. Benjamin F.—H. O'Neill	51
SHEIL, Frank J.—M. Lippman	247
SULLIVAN, George F.—Chatham National Bank of New York	1,591
STERN, Joseph—E. Rausohoff and others	43
STERN, Meyer—S. L. Stover	139
SIRE, Leander and Henry B.—P. Straus	519
WIENER, David—Central Stamping Company	332
WARD, William—T. Altschul	105

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.76⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.64⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.39
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, middling	.08⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¾
Sugar, granulated	5.25
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	20.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.05¾
Pork, mess	16.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.09⅛
Lard, prime	10.57½
Butter, Western creamery	.21½

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; wheat, No. 3, 67@68½c; No. 2 red, 71¼@71½c; No. 2 oats, 36½@37c; No. 2 white, 38¼@39¼c; No. 3 white, 38@39½c; No. 2 rye, 55½@56½c; fair to choice malting barley, 54@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.60; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.62; prime timothy seed, $5.40; mess pork, per bbl, $14.90@$14.95; lard, per 100 lb, $10.15@$10.20; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.85@$9.05; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7⅝@7⅞c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.45@$9.55; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30.

COTTON.—There was not much speculative stir in cotton yesterday, but the market displayed considerable inherent strength in the face of unfavorable news from abroad. On the call the tone was easy, with prices 9 to 11 points lower, this being quite in keeping with weak Liverpool cables. The English market was said to have been affected by selling by jobbers against purchases of spot cotton in this country. The lack of progress in the settlement of the South African trouble and selling orders from prominent American bears, also tended to depress Liverpool, which, at the close was net 2 to 3 points lower, as against an expected advance to 2½ to 3 points. The bears were aided to some extent by a less favorable review of the week in the belt by The Chronicle. While that authority stated the crop had suffered from excessive rains, cool nights, shedding, blight, and rust, it stated that some sections had been benefited by the precipitation of the past week. Statistically, the situation was more bullish, for receipts failed to come up to predictions, the New York stock further decreased under withdrawals for shipment to Northern mills, and private advices declared cotton was not being stocked up on plantations. Mills here and abroad were known to be carrying small reserve supplies, hoping for an increase in receipts to depress speculative markets to an extent which would allow of advantageous hedges being made against this shortage in actual supplies at milling centres. The weather chart indicated fair weather over pretty much the entire belt, and the forecast failed to show any area of depression anywhere in the cotton country. Nevertheless, nights were too cool for the best interests of late cotton. In Southern spot markets there was more demand for prompt shipment of the staple at firm prices. Sellers were less disposed to press sales, believing higher speculative markets were in store for the immediate future. Conservative local operators predicted an increase in public business in the local pit, declaring that investors were now satisfied that the crop was not making suitable progress, and that the good outlook justified higher prices. The opening of the China markets was regarded as a doorway for immense amounts of American cotton goods, as United States cloths were by far the most popular with merchants in that country. The local market for futures closed steady in tone with prices net 6 to 8 points lower. The market for spot cotton was steady in tone and 1-16c lower, to 8 1-15c for middling upland and 8 9-16 for middling Gulf. Total sales were 1,150 bales to spinners. The present stock of certificated cotton in New York is now less than 60,000 bales, with the average decrease per week some 11,000 bales, thus showing a supply of less than six weeks ahead.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.76@7.78
October	7.70	7.75	7.70	7.73@7.74
November	7.75	7.76	7.75	7.75@7.76
December	7.74	7.79	7.73	7.77@7.78
January	7.75	7.79	7.74	7.78@7.79
February	..	..	..	7.78@7.79
March	7.77	7.81	7.77	7.80@7.81
April	..	..	..	7.80@7.81
May	7.78	7.83	7.78	7.81@7.82
June	7.78	7.78	7.77	..@ ..

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21.—Spot cotton—Moderate business; prices unchanged to 1-16d lower; American middling, fair, 5 3-16d; good middling, 4 31-32d; middling, 4 11-16d; low middling, 4 15-32d; good ordinary, 4 5-32d; ordinary, 3 29-32d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 5,200 bales American. Receipts, 26,000 bales, including 24,300 American. Futures opened quiet and closed barely steady; American middling, low middling clause, September, 4 32-64@4 33-64d buyers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 24-64@4 25-64d sellers; October and November, 4 20-64@4 21-64d sellers; November and December, 4 18-64d buyers; December and January, 4 17-64@4 18-64d sellers; January and February, 4 17-64@4 18-64d sellers; February and March, 4 17-64@4 18-64d sellers; March and April, 4 16-64d sellers; April and May, 4 16-64d value.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market on Saturday was a very narrow and uneventful one. While the general undertone had a fairly steady look, there was no decided strength at any time, even at the opening, when prices were at their best, and the close showed a partial ¼c net decline all around. About 31 loads were taken for export, mostly at out ports, representing an unusually large business for Saturday. An advance of ⅛@¼d in the Liverpool market was chiefly responsible for whatever early strength the local market exhibited, the firmness in corn also having some effect in the same direction. Primary receipts of Spring wheat were large, but the Winter wheat movement continued rather light, St. Louis, especially, falling away behind last year, causing a premium on cash wheat. One reason for the unusual demand now existing for cash grain at that point is the fact that Southern mills have commenced to buy earlier than usual, owing to the recent export demand for wheat in Tennessee and Kentucky. Northwest houses were sellers of wheat at Chicago throughout the day, and all markets of the country moved together in the slow drift toward a slightly lower level. On the late curb prices were practically unchanged, December closing 76½c at 1 o'clock; No. 2 red closed 76⅜c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, 76⅝c, elevator; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 76⅝c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 81⅜c, free on board, afloat.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents were quoted $3.65@$3.90; Winter straights, $3.30@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $18.50@$19, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Quiet. Fair to good, $2.85@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. Cornmeal—Dull. Kiln dried, $3.30@$3.60, as to brand. Bag Meal—Steady. Fine white and yellow, $1.30@$1.50; coarse, $1.20@$1.25. Feed—Firm. Spring bran, spot, $17.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.60@$18; Spring bran, bulk, $17; coarse Winter bran, $18.50@$20; city bran, $18; cornmeal, $29; linseed oil cake, $29; corn oil cake, $22.50; hominy chop, $21; oilmeal, $30.50.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 70¼c; September, 69⅝c; December, 71⅜c; May, 75¼c; No. 2 hard, 69@69½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 58¼c; September, 58⅝c; December, 59⅜@59½c; May, 61⅜c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 37c; September, 37¼c; December, 38¼c; May, 40c; No. 2 white, 39¼@39½c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 21.—Wheat steady; close, No. 1 Northern, 70½@71c; No. 2 Northern, 69@69½c; December, 71c. Rye firm; No. 1, 55@55¼c. Barley steady; No. 2, 60c; sample, 45@59c. Corn—December, 58⅜c.

DULUTH, Sept. 21.—Close: Wheat—Cash No. 1 hard, 71⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 66⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 68⅜c; September, 68⅜c; October, 68⅜c; December, 68⅞c; May, 72⅝c. Oats, 36¾@36½c. Corn, 57c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	..	..	..	74¾
October	74⅜	74⅜	74⅛	74⅛
December	76¾	76 13-16	76½	76½
May	80	80⅛	79¾	79¾
Corn—				
September	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
December	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
May	64⅝	64¾	64½	64⅝
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$10.65

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	69	69	68¾	68¾
December	71¼	71¼	70⅞	71
May	74¾	74¾	74¼	74⅜
Corn—				
September	56⅞	57 1-16	56 11-16	57⅛
December	58⅞	59	58⅝	58⅞
May	61	61⅛	60½	60¾
Oats—				
September	35	35	34¾	34⅞
December	36⅝	36⅝	36½	36½
May	38¾	38¾	38½	38½
Lard—				
October	$10.25	$10.25	$10.02½	$10.02½
January	9.65	9.72½	9.52½	9.52½
Ribs—				
October	8.95	9.10	8.85	8.85
January	8.57½	8.57½	8.42½	8.42½
Pork—				
October	14.90	15.00	14.82½	14.85
January	16.40	16.40	16.25	16.25

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm; mess, $16@$17; family, $17@$17.50; short clear, $17.50@$19. BEEF—Firm; mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—Quiet, $20@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Firmer; bacons, 9@9½c; 180 lb, 9@9¼c; 160 lb, 9¼@9⅜c; 140 lb, 9⅜@9½c; pigs, 9⅝@9¾c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking, 11¼c; 10 lb, 10¼c; 12 lb, 9¾c@10c; 14 lb, 9½c; pickled shoulders quiet, 7¼c; pickled ham steady, 10½@10¾c. TALLOW—Firm; city, 5¾c; country, 5¾@6c. LARD—Steady, $10.55@$10.60; city lard steady, $9.75@$9.90; refined lard steady; South America, $11.50; Continent, $10.75; Brazil, kegs, $12.60; compound strong, 7½@7¾c. STEARINE—Steady; oleo, 11c; city lard stearine, 11¼c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90@4.95
October	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.90@4.95
November	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00@5.05
December	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.10@5.15
January	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.20@5.25
February	..	..	..	5.30@5.35
March	5.45	5.45	5.40	5.40@5.45
April	..	..	..	5.45@5.55
May	5.60	5.60	5.55	5.55@5.60
June	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
July	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70@5.75
August	..	..	..	5.75@5.80

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market steady; good average Santos, 4$400; receipts, 49,000 bags; stock, 1,188,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ¼ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M. was net unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 11,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened irregular, unchanged; at 12 M. declined ¼f; sales, 22,000 bags; January, 36.75; February, 37; March, 37.25; April, 37.50; May, 37.75; June, 37.75; July, 38; August, 38.25; September, 36.25; October, 36.25; November, 36.50; December, 36.50. Rio—Coffee market quiet; No. 7 Rio, 4$500; exchange, 11 7-16d; receipts, 25,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 9,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 20,000 bags; stock, 554,000 bags.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.50, and in bulk, $4.95; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.45, and in bulk, $4.90; refined, cases, New York, $8.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer, yellow, 40@41c; off Summer yellow, 38½c; prime white, 44c; prime Winter yellow, 44c. Linseed Oil—American, raw, 65c; American, boiled, 67; Calcutta, raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted at 2c under city brands. Lard oil, 75c.

SUGAR.—Business was of the usual Saturday half-holiday character, and prices remain at Friday's basis, that is, 3⅝c for centrifugal, 3¼c for muscovado, and 2 31-32c for molasses sugar.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.95; tar oil, barrels, $4.10; spirits of turpentine, 36¼@36¾c; resin, common to good strained, $1.40; D, $1.50; E, $1.50; F, $1.55; G, $1.60; H, $1.65; I, $1.75; K, $2.10; M, $2.60; N, $3.05; W G, $3.45; W W, $3.85.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—No reported sales of beeves; dressed beef native sides, 5½@9½c per lb; Texas do. 5@7c. CALVES—No trade of any importance in calves; city-dressed veals, 9@12c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Dull; lambs selling lower; sheep, $2@$3.50; culls, $1.50; lambs, $3.87½@$4.90; culls, $3; no prime or choice lambs sold; dressed mutton, 5@6½c; dressed lambs, 6@10c. HOGS—No sales of hogs; prime State nominally quoted at $7 per 100 lb.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 21.—Spirits of turpentine—Firm, 33⅜@32¾c; receipts, 758 casks; sales, 1,438 casks; exports, 340 casks. Resin—Firm; receipts, 2,907 barrels; sales, 2,442 barrels; exports, 457 barrels. Quote: A, B, C, D, $1; E, $1.05; F, $1.10; G, $1.20; H, $1.25; I, $1.35; K, $1.80; M, $2.20; N, $2.70; W G, $3.10; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 21.—Spirits of turpentine—Nothing doing; receipts, 42 casks. Resin—Nothing doing; receipts, 334 barrels. Tar—Firm, $1.35 barrels; receipts, 40 barrels. Crude turpentine—Quiet and steady, $1@$1.90; receipts, 83 casks.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 21.—Turpentine—Market dull; nothing doing; quotations omitted. Resin—Firm, unchanged.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

SMOKY FIREPLACES
MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.
Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.
JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert,"
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.
This advertisement appears Sundays only.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

A. D. Matthews Sons

MORE OF MILLINERY.

The display of the charming Hats and Bonnets which attracts you irresistibly to the Millinery Salon is proof positive of the gorgeousness and scope of this presentation. The Hats will tell more at a glance than description could portray and our patrons are sometimes in doubt as to which is the Parisian Hat, our own models being such perfect productions of the Millinery Art. WELCOME ALL.

MILLINERY SALON, SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.

OUR AUTUMN SILKS ARRIVING.

Each day new and special values arrive to add to this great Silk Stock---Silks for waists, for costumes, for trimming.

A Remarkable List of Offers in Our Silk Department for Monday's Selling.

Colored Louisine Silks.
Fully a Third Under Price.
20 in. colored Louisine dress and waist Silks, in every desirable shade, guaranteed pure silk, value 69c., at, a yd..49c

Colored All Silk Satin Liberty.
20 in. all silk satin Liberty, in full line of desirable colors, considered good value at 59c., at, a yd.....45c

White Taffeta and Louisine Silk.
20 in. all silk white and cream Taffeta and Louisine Silk, value 59c. and 69c., at, a yd.....44c. and 49c

Black Peau de Soie.
Wear Guaranteed. 2 Matchless Values
21 in. black Peau de Soie, double face velvet finish, actual value 90c., at, a yd.....69c
22 in. rich quality black Peau de Soie, glove finish, good value at $1.45, at, a yd.....$1.00

Black Taffeta Silks.
GUARANTEED TAFFETA.
20 in. fine quality, actual value 75c., at, a yard.....59c
23 in. extra fine quality satin edge, especially recommended for the long coats so much in style, regular price $1.00, at, a yd.....79c

Black All Silk Satins.
19 in. all silk black Duchesse, value 50c., at, a yd.....39c
24 in. all silk black Duchesse, value 70c., at, a yd.....49c
27 in. (wide) all silk black Duchesse, value 79c., at, a yd.....55c

Fancy Silks.
3,000 yds. stripe Glace Taffeta Silks, a beautiful quality of silk, suitable for waists and underskirts, actual value 79c., at, a yd.....49c
Solid colored corded and open work Taffeta Silks, in choice colorings, value 75c., 85c. and $1.00, at, a yd.. 59c., 69c. and 89c
Satin stripe Taffeta, lace effects, in dainty shades for waists and evening dresses, value $1.00, at, a yd.....89c
Extra fine quality printed warp Louisine Silk, in Persian and stripe effects, good value at $1.25, at, a yd.....98c

Velvets.
OUR OWN IMPORTATIONS.
20 in. rich quality Lyons Miroir and Panne Velvets, in the latest French colors, a yard.....$1.98
19 in. plain and Persian Velvets, a yard, 98c. and.....$1.39
Our $1.00 quality colored and black cerise Velvets command your attention. We carry a large range of colors as well as the scarce shades.

AN EVENT IN SHOES.

1,600 Pairs of Women's $2.50 Shoes at, a Pair - - - - - $1.35

This splendid lot of Shoes has come to us direct from the factory of two of the best makers of Women's Shoes in Boston. They were closed out to us at a great concession in price, to clear up their stock rooms for the season. They are made of vici and glazed kidskin, in button and lace, with McKay stitched soles; there is a choice of heavy double, medium or light weight flexible soles, with extension of close edges; they were all made up for this season's wear, and, of course, have the newest and best toe shapes, including the opera, bulldog, round and mannish, with patent leather or kid tips; Shoes that you would pay $2.50 and more a pair for and consider them good value at that price. This busy Shoe Store offers them to you at most one-half their actual retail value, and does not expect them to last over the day. The sizes are as follows: B and C widths, broken sizes; D, E and EE, all sizes, 2½ to 8, at, pair.....$1.35

(WE CANNOT SEND THESE SHOES ON APPROVAL.)

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN.

$175 Fur Jackets to Measure, $110.

Extraordinary at the season's beginning. This is how it happens:

The manufacturer who makes some of the finest fur garments we sell made an unusually good purchase of Persian Lamb skins—which are to be more favored than ever this season for fashionable wear. We have arranged with him not only to provide his most finely made garments of these furs at a great saving in price, but *to make each Jacket to measure.*

Choose your own skins here and the Jacket will be made to fit your figure in the latest style. It will come well down over the hips, be trimmed with large revers extending to the bottom of the Jacket and with large flare collar of chinchilla or mink and lined with fine guaranteed plain or fancy silk. Full $175.00 value for $110.00.

Plain Persian Lamb Jacket, same shape, worth $135.00, will be made to order for $90.00.

New Fur Neckwear for Early Fall.
Neckpieces of natural Alaska Sable, trimmed with eight long tails, at.....$5.95
Neckpieces of natural mink, trimmed with cluster of eight fluffy fox tails, at..$8.45
Neckpieces of natural stone marten, with six 24 inch streamers instead of tails, at.....$15.50
Second floor, front, Central Building.

New Tailored Wear---Economies.

New things.

They arrive faster than we can tell about them—Brooklyn women are enjoying to the full these days of fresh style showing in tailored Suits and Skirts and Wraps. To-day's special news is of sharp underpricing on some of these newer garments. Thus:

Tailored Suits.
Tailored Suits, of black and navy blue cheviot, with white pencil stripe; new double breasted semi-fitting reefer, coat with inlaid velvet collar and turn back cuffs of the material, lined with taffeta; skirt graduated flounce, lined with percaline, new, stylish and low priced at.....$16.50
Tailored Suits, of black cheviot serge, new style jacket with military collar, cuffs and vestee of velvet, trimmed with two rows of narrow soutache braid, edge of garment finished with one wide and one narrow band of stitched taffeta, lined with taffeta; skirt is graduated flounce, panel front; front seams and flounce outlined with band of stitched taffeta, made over percaline, a very effective Suit at.....$19.75

Pedestrian Skirts.
Black cheviot, five gore, flare bottom, finished with band and successive rows of stitching.....$1.95
Black Oxford and navy blue frieze, narrow flounce trimmed with stitching, body of skirt trimmed with cording.....$5.50
Black and navy frieze, with white pencil stripe, made with graduated flounce, with rows of stitching.....$6.25
Second floor, front, Central Building.

Women's All-Ready Hats--Underprice.

End of the season prices with wear time mostly ahead. There is good reason for each reduction here, though. The Hats that are most popular, the very best of the season's styles, are soonest broken in complete lines and it is impossible or undesirable to repeat them. So bargains in the best Hats of the year to-morrow.

$1.75 Outing Hats at $1.35.
Women's gray Outing Hats made with soft crown; brim strengthened with five rows of stitching; trimmed with silk ribbon band. Ready to wear if you wish, or to be improved by the addition of feather pompon or breast.

$4.50 to $5.45 Ready-to-Wear Hats, $3.45.
For women and misses. Many of these Hats were designed especially for us. They are made of the best felts and cloths. Some are fur felt with soft crown and stiff roll brim, trimmed with drapery of silk, wings and pompons. Some are hairy cloths trimmed with fancy silks and feather wings. Others are French fur felt walking shapes trimmed with band of felt to match, fancy silk and large feather breast. These and many others that we cannot duplicate, because the makers cannot get more materials, are reduced from $4.50 and $5.45, and marked.....$3.45

Outing Hat Trimmings--Little Priced.
Paris-made Feather Breasts, in black or white extra fine, padded feather back, value 75c., at.....55c
Paris-made Feather Breasts, each feather wired; as durable as any can be made, in black or white, value 89c., at.....65c
Paris-made Feather Breasts, extra long, wired throughout, natural white and best dyed black, value 98c., at.....75c
Velvet and silk Rose Sprays, 3 in bunch; all the wanted colors...25c., 39c., and 59c
Velvet Foliage in two shades of green, value 55c. spray, at.....45c
Green and black Parrots, Paris made, with extra long tails, used to trim slashed brim Outing Hats, value 59c., at.....45c
Black Feather Pompons, wired and well made, two in bunch, most suitable for outing hat trimming, value 55c. bunch, at.....39c
Main floor, center, East Building.

Women's Shoes. . A Bargain Sale.

Rough way to express it—"bargain" is a good word that gets much misusing—but it is exactly that.

Women's Sample Boots, Oxfords and Slippers, worth $3.50 to $5.00.
Women's Boots—all sizes—worth $3.00 and $3.50.
$1.95 a Pair for Choice.

The Samples are a very fine grade of footwear, made of selected leathers and all hand worked. A thousand pairs in sizes 3, 3½ and 4, A width, and only two to four pairs of a style. The Boots and Oxfords are made of box calf, patent calf and vici kid, with heavy and light soles. Some have cloth tops. Lace and button styles, with Cuban, military and Louis XV. heels. Oxfords in styles to match the Shoes. The Slippers have light turn soles, with French heels; one strap and plain opera styles are included. Of patent leather and kid.

The Boots in regular sizes have been added to make the line complete—a bargain whichever you buy, though not quite so good a bargain as the samples. They should go in a jiffy to-morrow at.....$1.95

Girls' $2.00 to $3.00 Sample Shoes—$1.48.
Sizes for misses and children. Sample Shoes from the same lot, very finely made in the new styles with cloth and kid tops, lace and button spring heels, welted soles.
Second floor, rear, West Building.

The Richest Broadcloths Under Price
Mark This Store's Attitude in Dress Fabrics.

Two things have led Brooklyn women to depend on this Store for Dress Fabrics. *First,* the certainty of finding the wanted cloth in the right shades. *Second,* the surety that prices are the lowest anywhere. These facts are so assured here as to be called generally a policy of the Store. This season we are prepared to announce another forward step—*the finest and most wanted Dress Fabrics for less than these standard sorts have ever cost.*

Broadcloth is a standard—its value is well understood and the prices vary little. But there are assembled here now practically unlimited quantities of the staple Broadcloths in the best shades of the season.

For Less Than Such Broadcloths Ever Cost.

You must see them to appreciate the values—you will recognize their worth at once by their lustre and richness. For instance, the splendid French Broadcloth which is and will be $2.25 a yard here is $3.50 a yard universally and known as the $3.50 quality. The Store has made another stride in bringing to Brooklyn women the best the world affords for less than the cost outside the Store. Here are evidences:

Colored Broadcloths.
A 52 inch French Broadcloth, the highest grade, with superb satin finish, a cloth used only by the makers of most expensive gowns. Nineteen of the most fashionable shades for Fall. It exceeds the value of any Broadcloth offering of recent years, at.....$2.25 a yard
Highly finished French Broadcloth of splendid quality and unmatched value, at $1.95 a yard
50 inch Broadcloth, in 25 new shades, at $1.48 a yard
50 inch Broadcloth, in 25 new shades, at 95c. a yard
50 inch Broadcloth, in 25 new shades, at 74c. a yard
Main floor, West Building.

Black Broadcloths.
52 inch French Broadcloth....$2.25 a yard
52 inch French Broadcloth....$1.95 a yard
50 inch Broadcloth.....$1.48 a yard
50 inch Broadcloth.....95c. a yard
50 inch Broadcloth.....74c. a yard
These cloths are woven and dyed by the most expert French and American methods and represent the highest perfection attained in the production of black dress cloths. They are thoroughly sponged and shrunk before we deliver them without additional charge.
Main floor, rear, Central Building.

18,370 Yards of New Ribbons
A Quarter to a Third Under Mill Prices.

Regatta Mills Loom Ends—The finest Ribbons made, the best bargains in Ribbons anywhere.

You buy thousands of yards of these Regatta Mills Ribbons here at full prices because they are the finest and freshest and most wanted sorts for every Ribbon use. And because we distribute so much of them

All the Regatta Mills Loom Ends Come Here.

Loom ends are the short pieces—3 to 8 yards—that come at the end of each weaving. They are sold at a fraction of their worth and they go by favor to the mills' biggest customers. So it is because Brooklyn likes Regatta Mills Ribbons so well that Brooklyn gets the best bargains.

At 3c. Yard.
1 inch wide brilliant taffeta Ribbon.
5-8 inch wide satin liberty Ribbon.
At 5c. Yard.
1¼ inch wide double satin liberty Ribbon.
1½ and 2 inch wide brilliant taffeta Ribbon.
1 inch wide black gros grain Ribbon.
At 8c. Yard.
1½ inch wide double satin liberty Ribbon.
1½ inch wide black gros grain Ribbon.
1⅞ and 2¼ inch wide black satin and gros grain Ribbon.
2½ and 3 inch wide brilliant taffeta Ribbon.
At 12c. Yard.
3½ and 4 inch wide brilliant taffeta Ribbon.
2¼ and 2½ inch wide double satin taffeta Ribbon.
2 and 2½ inch wide satin taffeta Ribbon.
At 15c. Yard.
5 inch wide brilliant taffeta Ribbon.
4½ inch wide double satin liberty Ribbon, black and colors.
At 19c. Yard.
4½ and 5 inch wide satin taffeta Ribbon.
4 inch wide double satin liberty Ribbon.
5 inch wide black taffeta Ribbon.
At 23c. Yard.
5 inch wide extra high grade satin taffeta Ribbon.
5 inch wide double satin liberty Ribbon.
At 29c. Yard.
6 inch wide brilliant taffeta Ribbon, black and colors.
At 39c. Yard.
7 inch brilliant taffeta Ribbon.
7 inch double satin liberty Ribbon.
7 inch satin taffeta Ribbon.
Main floor, centre, East Building.

Warm Underwear at a Saving.

Interest for men, women and children—everybody who expects to wear warmer Underwear in a few weeks. It is the unusually early arrival of our ordered stocks for Fall that makes the special price saving to-morrow. More will be coming shortly and these garments must be out of the way. So we have cut prices close to hurry them. Better hurry a bit for them:

Men's Underwear.
Undershirts and Drawers, half wool, natural color, well made and finished..75c. each
Undershirts and Drawers, three-quarter wool, natural color.....98c. each
Undershirts and Drawers, all wool, camel's hair or natural color.....$1.25 each

Children's Underwear.
Undershirts, girls' Pantalets and boys' Drawers to match, half wool, natural color, well made and finished, size 18.....30c
An advance of 5c. on each larger size.
Undershirts, boys' Drawers and girls' Pantalets to match; all wool, natural color, size 18.....45c
A sight advance on each larger size.

Women's Underwear.
Undervests, fleece lined, shaped, ribbed; finished with silk tapes and pearl buttons; French band ankle length Drawers to match.....19c
Undervests, white, medium weight, Swiss ribbed, long sleeves, silk tapes, pearl buttons, silk edging around neck and down opening; ankle length Drawers to match with French band.....48c each
Main floor, front, Central Building.

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building. 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Letters of Credit
FOR USE OF
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS
AVAILABLE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ISSUED BY
KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., New York.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf | 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. | 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
87 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
TWENTY BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS.
TELEPHONE 1904 CORTL.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK,
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
41 New Street, New York.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Investment or on Margin
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

JACOB BERRY & CO.,
MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBER NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
44 AND 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Established 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Marginal and investment orders in all quantities. Information on financial matters gladly furnished. Issue upon request: "A Glimpse at Wall Street and Its Markets." Monthly fluctuation sheets. Daily and weekly reports.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
5th Floor, Manhattan Life Building.
All curb and unlisted stocks and bonds bought and sold. Quotations furnished.
ESTABLISHED 1868. TEL. 2385 CORT.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3078 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch office, N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

INFLUENCE PEOPLE WITH MONEY.

How quickly you will influence a person with money to invest it as you would wish depends largely upon the manner of presenting your case and the medium used to reach him. Your statements are enhanced in value if they are made where he cannot help but be attracted by them. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL reaches people with money. Its type is large and therefore easily read, while its information is invaluable to people seeking investments and market news. It is a paper read in the home as well as in the office. The character of its information leads readers to file THE WALL STREET JOURNAL for reference. This paper therefore keeps your statements alive. If you use THE WALL STREET JOURNAL rightly it will help you in your business.

DOW, JONES & CO., publishers, 44 Broad St.—the oldest news agency in Wall Street.

MASSILLON & CLEVELAND COAL CO.
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.

Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot under the terms of the mortgage: 11, 14, 32, 34, 62, 80, 101, 106, 108, 110, 113, 114, 173, 210, 211, 217, 244, 245, 284, 285.

These bonds are payable at 105 on October 1st, 1901, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. Interest on said bonds will cease from and after the above date.

United States Mortgage & Trust Company,
59 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY
To Join a DIAMOND SYNDICATE
Now Forming.
Thirty shares are offered in a syndicate to be formed for taking up new DIAMOND FIELDS. Agent now near the ground. TERMS MODERATE, as expenses will not be large. Address, for particulars, RICHARD ROBERTS, Room 1,013, No. 85 Liberty St., New York.

CAPITAL SUPPLIED
For building and equipping railways, water-works, electric-light plants, developing mines, meritorious inventions and good business enterprises.
HENRY VOORCE BRANDENBURG & CO.
BANKERS, 6 WALL ST., N. Y.

GOLD PROPERTY.
Placer and quartz formation, within a few hours of this city; immediate income assured on placing machinery; investigation solicited. Address "REALITY," Box 131 Times Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

5½ to 6% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
ROBT. E. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANTAGEOUS TRADING
can only be consummated where the brokerage service is good. If you are compelled to pay one-quarter over the market in making your purchase when the market is rising, and sell one-quarter below when declining, it militates against you, curtailing your profits. On active accounts these one-eighths and one-quarters run into money. We afford every facility, prompt and efficient service, and can save many of them for you. Allow us to send you our 400-page illustrated
"Guide to Investors,"
A complete encyclopedia of Wall St., its securities and methods of money making; conceded by Press, Exchanges, and Boards of Trade to be an authority. We issue same free upon request at any of our offices, also our
"Daily Market Letter,"
outlining the movements of the markets.
HAIGHT & FREESE CO.
Established 1890. Main Office, 53 B'way, N. Y.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
53 Broadway, N. Y.
"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your Broker, is as important as the selection of right stocks."

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members [Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. 35 Congress st., Boston.
1,116-19 Broad Ex. Bldg., 25 Broad St.
BRANCH OFFICES:
Broadway, Cor. Spring St.;
640 Madison Av.,
NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
We solicit the patronage of those wishing to buy or sell stocks, either for cash or on margin. Daily Advisory Letter sent upon application; also our Special Booklet, which is now ready.

JUST ISSUED.
Our new treatise in book form, entitled
"Wall Street's Great Opportunities."
This book should be in the hands of every investor or speculator. It is a guide to the road to success through the great opportunities continually offered in Wall Street.
Free upon application in person or by letter.
C. M. STRONG & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
EXCHANGE COURT BUILDING,
52 Broadway. New York.
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
Execute commission orders for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN.
Highest Banking References.
Telephone 4327 Broad. Correspondence invited.
SEND FOR OUR SPECIAL MARKET LETTER GIVING LIST OF STOCKS WHICH PRESENT SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES FOR SECURE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

MONDAY MORNING
we will be in a position to advise our friends free of charge on a stock which should yield handsome profits during the coming week. The advice will be sent by wire Monday, the only cost to applicant being telegraph charges. Communicate with us at once, or if in the city call at our office.
NORFOLK & WESTERN.
Special Letter on this stock Ready Monday.
Mailed free of charge upon application.
THE SECOND EDITION
of our Treatise on Speculation, "WALL STREET FACTS AND FIGURES," mailed to any address for 10 cents in coin or stamps.
DAILY MARKET LETTER MAILED FREE.
HUGH L. SMYTH & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
53 Broadway, New York.
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE 4130 BROAD.

AMALGAMATED.
The reason for its reduced dividend and the Copper situation generally, are presented only in the
BOSTON NEWS BUREAU.
Subscription, $12 per annum.
C. W. BARRON, Publisher,
1 to 7 Exchange Place, Boston.

INTELLIGENT HELP FOR THE BUSINESS MAN.
An American, 35, married, at present occupying an executive position of trust, is open to an offer. Liberal education, expert accountant and correspondent; energetic, broad-minded, good judge of human nature. In a private and confidential capacity or head of a department. Satisfactory references. Interview solicited. K. P. E., Box 261 Times Office.

Dividends.

The New York Air Brake Company.
66 Broadway, New York, Sept. 18, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable at the Company's office in New York on the 15th day of October, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of October.

Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. October 1st, and open at 10 A. M. October 16th.

JOHN C. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Sept. 20, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, the 30th inst.

GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Sept. 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on Sept. 20th, at 3 P. M., and open October 1st at 10 A. M.

T. E. HARDENBERGH, Secretary.

United Traction and Electric Company.
Jersey City, N. J., September 12, 1901.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and will be reopened October 2, 1901.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

September 21, 1901.

THE LONG ISLAND LOAN & TRUST CO. WILL pay Dividend No. 57 of 2½% on Oct. 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 21st, 1901. FREDERICK T. ALDRIDGE, Secretary.

First National Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 4 per cent., payable Oct. 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record September 30.

I. HAMBURGER, Asst. Cashier.

Lost and Found.

LOST.—Certificate of Deposit Number B 8,660 for sum of $9,500, issued by the United States Trust Company of New York in the name of Mary L. Ferris, upon which payment has been stopped and application made for new certificate.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Meetings and Elections.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway.
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of Wilhelmi & Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 116 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on 1st day of October, 1901, at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of said day.

Dated September 18th, 1901.
EDGAR A. WILHELMI, President.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH AND SALT MEATS—MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITALS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Fresh and Salt Meats for the Manhattan State Hospitals, for a period of six months, from October 1st, 1901, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to three P. M. Friday, September 27, 1901, to the undersigned, at the office of the Hospitals, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, (where full specifications may be obtained,) at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

No bids shall be considered except from parties who are actual dealers in the commodities for which they submit proposals. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for five per cent. of the full amount, as a guarantee that a contract will be entered into if awarded. A bond of some approved surety company for one-third of the gross amount will be required after award for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Board of Managers reserves the right to reject any and all bids as it may deem for the best interests of the State.

HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President Board of Managers.

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing and installing Laundry Machinery for the Manhattan State Hospital, Central Islip, N. Y., may be sent by mail, or delivered in person, up to three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 24th day of September, 1901, to Henry E. Howland, No. 1 Madison Av., New York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Av., New York City, or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidders, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the Board of Managers reserves the right to reject all bids.

HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President Board of Managers.
New York City, Sept. 12, 1901.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Companies Agree on Plan to Control Import Traffic Rates—General Agent to be Appointed.

Arrangements for the handling of the import traffic for the coming year have been practically completed by the various roads reaching the Atlantic seaboard at points between Portland, Me., and Newport News, Va. The plans are substantially the same as those mapped out at the first meeting some six weeks ago.

The import traffic has always been a sore on the west-bound rate situation in trunk line territory because the railroad agents in foreign countries who contracted for the traffic have received a sufficiently large percentage to permit of the manipulation of rates. This disturbance has generally extended to other branches of west-bound business, and has in the end resulted in a general disturbance of rates.

While the original intention of abolishing the office of import agents is not carried out by the plans as now adopted, a closer supervision over their work will be established. The scheme, as adopted, provides for a new import committee, on which all the roads are to be represented. A general import agent is to be appointed with large powers, who will have supervision over all import agents and all import traffic. His duties will include presiding at meetings and gathering such information regarding the rate situation as may be desirable. For this purpose each line will be compelled to pledge itself to furnish him with a complete statement of its import business on demand, including any arrangement it may have with other lines.

It is generally understood that Frank Harriot, Chairman of the New York Grain Committee, will be appointed to the newly created office, which he will be able to administer without interfering with the work of his present position, in which he will continue.

ELEVATED RAILROAD RUMORS.

Russell Sage Denies that the Road Is to be Sold or Leased.

The rise of nearly three points in Manhattan Railway stock yesterday was accompanied by renewed rumors of an affiliation of this property with the New York Central or the Metropolitan Street Railway. The only Director of the Manhattan who could be found was Russell Sage, who many months ago stated that negotiations for acquisition of the company by another sytem were under way.

"Any news to explain the rise in Manhattan?" asked the reporter. Mr. Sage smiled.

"No," he said, "just the result of other people's appreciation of the value of the property."

"Then it is not due to a maturing of plans involving a deal of some kind?"

"No. There is nothing of the kind now."

"And the Manhattan Railway Company is not to be sold or leased?"

"It is not," said Mr. Sage. "The rise is probably due to some little pool of somebody."

Two Trolley Roads Consolidated.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Papers announcing the consolidation of the Golden's Bridge Electric Railway Company of Westchester County and the Danbury and Golden's Bridge Street Railway Company of Danbury, Fairfield County, Conn., have been filed in the County Clerk's office. The name of the new corporation will be the Danbury and Harlem Traction Company, with fifteen Directors. The capital stock will be $300,000.

Russell Sage Buys a Railroad.

CALAIS, Me., Sept. 21.—After many postponements the Shore Line Railroad to-day was sold under the hammer at St. Stephen, N. B., to Russell Sage of New York. The price paid was $25,000.

Southern Pacific Officer Retires.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—A. D. Shepard, General Freight Agent of the Southern Pacific Company, has handed in his resignation. He will go to Victoria, B. C., as Resident Agent of the Pacific Improvement Company. G. W. Luce, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent of the company at Los Angeles, will probably succeed Shepard.

Southern Pacific May Buy a Road.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—The North Pacific Railroad, running from Sausalito to Cazadero, a distance of ninety-two miles, is likely to be merged by purchase into the system of the Southern Pacific Company. A trip over the road has just been made by President Hays of the Southern Pacific.

Pomeranian Bank's Capital Wiped Out.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—The report of the official receiver of the Pomeranian Mortgage Bank regards the share capital as wiped out. The bank lost about 16,000,000 marks in mortgages.

Bonds and Currency.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday purchased Government bonds to the face value of $720,600. The sum of $150,000 was transferred to New Orleans for crop moving purposes.

Application for Listing.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list $15,000,000 first refunding mortgage 4½ per cent. fifty year gold coupon bonds of 1951 of the Connecticut Railroad and Lighting Company.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

When business on the Stock Exchange ended yesterday a week was closed which had been entered upon under the strain of intense anxiety. The security market opened last Monday in the shadow of National tragedy—subjected to supreme test. How it stood that test, how it vindicated its claim to world primacy, has been recorded. None can now doubt the general, wholesome, reasonable strength which could rise superior to a shock so savage. Full credit is due to courageous, patriotic leadership; but Generals cannot conduct campaigns without armies; leadership would have been futile had the public not been ready to follow. Public buying here and abroad outclassed selling to an extent sufficient to make substantial advances the rule, and American securities now are held in higher esteem than ever before. The demonstration that their quoted values fairly reflect conditions is as nearly absolute as, in the nature of things, it can be; for it is certain that inflation could not have survived the ordeal, nor could a mere poolmade market have been so maintained.

The blow suffered by the Nation not only awakened profound and unifying sentiment, it strengthened the bonds of financial brotherhood until the forces summoned for common defense found that no defense was needed. History affords no precedent for this remarkable market—it stands unique.

In so far as the future is readable it would seem that National loss has but disclosed new National strength. The consciousness is borne home to every citizen that he is a unit of an impregnable whole not to be shaken by lawless attack. The effect of this on the business world is tonic. Prosperity has taken a new lease of indefinite tenure—an important addition has been made to that intangible part of the Nation's capital which consists of justified self-confidence and self-reliance. Clearly our new President realizes this; his words and his actions contribute largely to the equable poise of our security market.

Conditions rule. No backward step has been taken in the country's business. Exports continue figures that are amazing. So phenomenal is the total for the twelve months ended Aug. 31, 1901, that although that period is not a fiscal year the Bureau of Statistics has seen fit to issue a statement comparing it with the corresponding twelve months of the five preceding years. The growth from 1896 to 1901 is 54.5 per cent.:

1896	$906,403,525
1901	1,500,613,236

No previous twelve months ever reached the billion and a half mark. The export totals and the increase from year to year show in the following table, together with the total increase:

		Increase.
1896	$906,403,525	
1897	1,066,603,779	$160,200,254
1898	1,236,643,922	170,040,143
1899	1,239,504,882	32,860,960
1900	1,399,000,520	129,495,638
1901	1,500,613,236	101,612,716
Total increase for five years		$594,209,711

Figures for 1901 would show more increase were the exports to Hawaii and Porto Rico included as in previous years, they being treated now as domestic commerce.

Comparing imports for the same five-year period, the expansion is only 14.45 per cent.:

1896	$737,163,827
1901	843,681,360

Comparison of export and import increases for the five-year period shows the following result:

Increase in exports	$594,209,711
Increase in imports	106,517,583
Balance in favor of exports	$487,692,178

Now, in considering the effects upon railroad traffic the whole increase of exports and imports must be reckoned with, for while the latter comparatively decrease they actually increase. The total increase of both for the five-year period is $700,727,244, representing that much more (in value) of products and merchandise hauled by railroads in the 1901 period than in the 1896 period, except such portion as was transported by lake and canal, and such portion of imports as remained at the point of importation. What tonnage this $700,000,000 increase of products and merchandise represented cannot be stated—figures not being procurable; but it must be very heavy and affords partial explanation of the continuous growth of railroad earnings. And here is a source of railroad revenue which is not drying up, but is still swelling at the fountain head, for our foreign commerce is certain to expand, and will doubtless be helped by National legislation this Winter along the lines of President McKinley's last great speech—his outlined policy having been accepted as a legacy by his party associates.

But while our foreign commerce is of high importance, it is not our sole reliance—is, indeed, small in volume compared with the vast home trade which is at the floodtide of prosperity, as evidenced by railroad earnings, bank clearings, postal receipts, savings banks accounts, and the plethoric National Treasury. Again the singular spectacle is witnessed of a Government embarrassed by too much money, forced to extraordinary methods to get rid of a harassing surplus. However faulty the laws may be which permit Treasury congestion, the fact remains that such a condition is only possible to a prosperous people heaping up tax payments far in excess of preliminary estimates. When an individual takes in more than he pays out he is successful; and so is a nation; though, of course, prompt measures should be taken to bring National income and outgo to parity, the Treasury not being a money-making machine. Nevertheless, the very difficulties to be dealt with are the outcome of prosperity and commercial activity. Lean business means lean tax collections.

An unpleasant episode last week was furnished by the action of Amalgamated Copper stock, which fluctuated wildly—and downwardly—first on the rumor that its dividend would be reduced and then on the actual reduction, which took place Friday—a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. being declared without the recent customary one-half of 1 per cent. extra. This stock, like certain other industrials, should be shunned by all except those who deliberately choose to gamble. Buying "securities" veiled in mystery, of which no authentic information is obtainable, which are listed primarily for the profits to be made in stock jobbing by "insiders," is like buying lottery tickets, except that in the latter case there is one chance among thousands of drawing a prize—a chance which Wall Street blind pool "insiders" do not give to their victims. Sympathy is wasted on speculators who lose their money by dabbling in securities of which they can learn nothing except the alluring hints and rumors permitted to trickle out when "insiders" are ready to unload.

The general market proves healthily indifferent to the Amalgamated Copper incident—affording proof that previous similar experience has not been wholly wasted, and that most investors and speculators have come to the common sense conclusion to deal in properties openly and honestly administered, in which the rights of shareholders are protected by publicity.

In bright contrast, while Amalgamated Copper was sliding down, the Vanderbilt railroad securities were moving up. Here are properties of which the shareholder gets just and exact accounting—properties in which when favorable combinations are projected the shareholder receives full advice and explanation, with opportunity to share the profits. And this is, in the main, now true of all important American railroad systems; but to the Vanderbilt system the credit is due of having for many years followed this policy, of having led in honorable methods. The result is seen in the peculiar favor extended to Vanderbilt securities, which was notably exemplified last week when it became known that a reorganization of the "junior" roads of the system was in process of negotiation. Investors and speculators alike hastened to buy securities in advance of publication of details, knowing that authentic information would be duly available at the proper time and content to trust to Vanderbilt good faith. No manipulation of Amalgamated Copper could deter this kind of buying; and the two movements, side by side, vividly illustrate the two extremes of financiering—an object lesson seizable by the dullest understanding. Not so long ago a break like that in Amalgamated Copper would have unsettled all the market; now its performance is limited to itself, showing how sound and safe the general market has become—arousing even the hope that the tribe of dupes is diminishing.

A good rule to follow is to have nothing to do with securities whose books are kept in darkness. Sales of any other species of property than stocks could not be effected under such conditions, and a rule that holds good throughout the commercial world cannot be safely ignored in Wall Street. There is enough of the speculative element in good sound stocks to satisfy the most venturesome; it is rank folly to plunge into the mysteries of the unknown. Nor are there any reasons other than sinister ones why industrial properties should not be managed as railroads are, their bookkeeping clear, their reports full and candid. Concerns managed otherwise can be set down as dangerous gambling games played with stacked cards, in which the outsider engages at his own peril.

SATURDAY.

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 21	343,686
To date this year	212,271,165
Corresponding date last year	79,576,054

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 21	$1,246,500
To date this year	$754,328,520
Corresponding date last year	$347,695,860

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½ per cent.; at three months, 5¼@5½ per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

⁂

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	1¾	Lake E. & W. pf.	¾
Am. Locom. pf.	1	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. Woolen	½	Manhattan	2¼
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Met. Street Ry.	3
Balt. & Ohio	½	Mo., K. & T.	½
B'klyn R. T.	2⅜	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
C., M. & St. P.	⅝	North American	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	¾	North. Pac. pf.	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	Peoria & East.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	Rubber Goods	1½
Den. & R. G.	½	St. L. & S. F.	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1
Dist. of Am. pf.	1	Union Pacific	¾
Gt. North. pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber	½
Int. Pump	½	Wis. Cent. pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	6¾	Iowa Central	½
Am. Bicycle	⅝	Keokuk & Des M.	¼
Am. Smelt. pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	¾
Am. Sugar	1⅛	N. Y. Central	½
Anaconda Copper	1¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.	¾
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Canada South.	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Twin City R. T.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	¼	Wheel. & L. E.	1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½		
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Col. Mid. 3-4s	1

Bond Declined.

B'klyn Ferry 5s	1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

By far the most noteworthy and significant development in yesterday's stock market was the strength and the very firm undertone of the general market in the face of a break in Amalgamated Copper of over 7 points. Time was, and not so long since, that such a decline would have had depressing, if not demoralizing, effect on the entire list and would so have intimidated that holders of other stocks would have hastened to sell, while few new buyers would have wished to venture in. Yesterday, instead of this being the case, there was the same display of strength, almost aggressive, that was shown in the general trading on Friday, when the Amalgamated dividend uncertainty hung over the market. The result was that final figures showed many substantial net gains under the leadership of Union Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, the Chicago Terminal stocks, Wisconsin Central, and the local railway shares. In most of these cases closing prices were the best for the day, and showed advances as follows: Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 2⅜; Manhattan, 2⅜; Metropolitan, 3; Union Pacific, ¾; Chicago Terminal, ¾; Chicago Terminal preferred, ¾; Wisconsin Central preferred, 1, and Louisville and Nashville, 1.

The only weak stocks were the copper shares and American Sugar, the latter on profit taking. As for Amalgamated Copper, the dealings in it were on an enormous scale, totaling 102,000 shares, or nearly one-third of the entire market transactions. The opening sales were recorded by the tape at "8,500 shares from 103 to 101," as compared with the close on Friday of 107½. Later the stock broke to par and closed at 100⅝, a net loss of 6¾ points—all due to the reduction on the dividend. The decline of about 2 points in Anaconda was sympathetic.

The movement in the local railway shares was accompanied by a revival of the reports of a consolidation of the several companies. So far as can be learned there is not the least foundation for this.

The buying in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, though not aggressive, was declared to be of the best character. In some quarters of the Street there is a belief that in a few days after the Southern Pacific meeting—to be held on Tuesday—some hints of the projected Union Pacific plans will be disclosed. It cannot be too often insisted upon, so authority runs, that these plans have nothing whatever to do with St. Paul.

Banking interests were reported to be the leading buyers of Chicago Terminal shares and Wisconsin Central, while there was further steady accumulation of the Vanderbilt and Gould stocks.

London did little in the market one way or the other, though at the opening it sent over lower prices, which were promptly ignored by this market.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business was even more favorable than had been expected, in that it showed a material reduction in loans, the decrease being $6,316,900. At the same time surplus reserves increased $6,543,675, specie increased $7,446,100, legal tenders decreased $1,170,200, and deposits decreased $1,071,000.

The gain in cash was not as large as the known movements of money had led to expect, but the fact that the statement covered only five days may account for this. Late bond sales and gold imports of course do not figure in the statement, but will appear next week.

⁂

Preceding the publication of the statement the stock market had been strong, in spite of the marked weakness in Amalgamated Copper. That strength was continued after the figures appeared and up to the close of the market.

⁂

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$865,949,200	$823,141,000	$721,925,400
Deposits	930,361,900	897,471,500	798,590,400
Circulation	31,098,300	29,662,400	14,911,600
Specie	175,401,800	173,798,800	154,754,200
Legal tenders	70,842,900	67,121,400	47,857,100
Total res.	$246,244,700	$240,920,200	$202,611,300
Res. required	232,580,475	224,367,875	199,647,600
Surplus res.	$13,664,225	$16,552,325	$2,963,700

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Sept. 14.	Sept. 21.	Decrease.
Loans	$872,266,100	$865,949,200	$6,316,900
Deposits	931,433,000	930,361,900	1,071,100
Circulation	30,796,100	31,098,300	*302,200
Legal tenders	72,013,100	70,842,900	1,170,200
Specie	167,955,700	175,401,800	*7,446,100
Reserve	$239,968,800	$246,244,700	*$6,275,900
Res. required	232,858,250	232,590,475	267,775
Surplus	$7,110,550	$13,654,225	*$6,543,675

*Increase.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,580,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,185,075	34,693,675
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,546,675	19,678,550	30,384,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,641,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,676,375	23,203,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,686,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,836,150	15,494,850
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,800	15,018,825
April 13	7,938,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,175,000
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,851,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,382,725	27,137,625
May 18	18,299,925	16,555,225	34,681,525
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,325	43,933,725
June 1	21,253,050	20,123,275	42,710,600
June 8	13,341,500	18,374,250	39,823,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,498,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,611,350	15,026,850	25,697,900
June 29	8,484,200	16,859,375	14,274,550
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,550	62,043,550
July 13	12,809,375	19,960,125	10,698,750
July 20	21,029,875	24,081,900	12,305,600
July 27	28,128,575	27,585,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	29,144,875	8,110,600
Aug. 10	20,952,950	28,125,950	14,395,375
Aug. 17	18,421,900	20,557,050	15,082,350
Aug. 24	18,148,100	23,888,925	12,378,525
Aug. 31	11,919,925	27,078,475	9,191,250
Sept. 7	6,915,875	26,056,250	2,453,025
Sept. 14	7,110,550	20,836,175	275,450
Sept. 21	13,654,225	16,552,325	2,963,700

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$13,654,225	1895	$22,443,500
1900	16,552,325	1894	59,974,675
1899	2,963,700	1893	17,609,950
1898	8,252,875	1892	5,051,075
1897	19,895,175	1891	7,756,750
1896	10,454,375	1890	1,905,290

REASONS FOR CONFIDENCE.

Henry Clews contributes to THE NEW YORK TIMES the following signed article dealing with the market and its remarkable strength, under the leadership of the Vanderbilt securities, in the face of the National calamity which has come upon the country:

The Nation has passed through the shock of President McKinley's assassination with a wonderful degree of composure. In both political and business circles the blow has been met with an exhibition of fortitude that reflects the highest credit on the American people. Perhaps nothing has contributed more toward the preservation of confidence than President Roosevelt's frank and positive statement that he would faithfully continue the policy of his predecessor. This was rare good sense.

Our new President has been before the public gaze for the last two years almost as prominently as Mr. McKinley himself. His strong and weak points were well known to every one. No one doubted his great courage and integrity, and no one can now doubt that he will fully realize his grave responsibilities. There is every reason to believe that President Roosevelt will satisfactorily fill his great office and that the Administration will work with him on the same high plane as under his illustrious predecessor. There will be no change in our foreign policy, which is one of peace, and there will be no changes in home affairs excepting those indicated in President McKinley's memorable last speech at Buffalo, and which are strictly in line with the country's demands and progress. So far, then, as the change of the Executive is concerned, there is absolutely no occasion for uneasiness.

Talk of panic was sheer folly, because there never was material for a panic either in political, financial, or business circles. The shock of assassination was strictly a moral shock and never had at any time any real connection with our material welfare. As a factor in the stock market, it should now be eliminated.

It has been a matter of wide remark that in the shock to the market the Vanderbilt group of stocks displayed great inherent strength, which has since been augmented by a well-defined rumor of plans to establish a controlling company to take over the administration of the various allied properties in the system, similar to the Pennsylvania management. A company controlling by joint ownership these vast enterprises would undoubtedly afford unlimited harmony of action and consequently a greatly increased efficiency. Such a policy would be directly in line with the conservatism, in its broadest sense, that has now through three generations characterized Vanderbilt management, which is always constructive and not destructive.

Monetary conditions will require continued watchfulness. Secretary Gage is wisely doing his utmost to offset the adverse operations of the Treasury upon the money market, but it is questionable if his efforts will be sufficient to fully avert stringency later on. Thus far by purchase of bonds and anticipation of interest, as well as by increasing Government holdings in public depositories, the Secretary has been able to increase the available funds by about $25,000,000. This relief is insufficient, and recourses must be had to gold imports in view of the present low condition of bank reserves. For some days foreign exchange has been hovering at the gold importing point and shipments of the precious metal this way are shortly to be expected. None of the European markets, however, is willing to aid such a movement. They do not enjoy sparing gold that may be locked up in the United States Treasury instead of being free to meet the legitimate fluctuations of international finance and commerce.

The steel strike is now settled, partly through collapse and lack of funds, and partly through the honorable resolution of the employes of several mills not to support a strike which is in flat violation of contracts. This firm adhesion to honor and sound principles of contract is the more praiseworthy because the action is taken in defiance of the reckless attitude of the strike leaders and without regard to the probability of its resulting in a broad disruption of the union organizations. When workmen thus declare in favor of honor and good faith first of all and above all, there is hope of organized labor gaining the respect and confidence of public opinion, and this revolt against the immoral action of reckless leaders is an important first step toward the unions raising themselves to a higher level of integrity in their relations with capital.

Although the tremor of the shock incident to the cruel assassination of a Chief Magistrate loved and trusted as few ever have been has now subsided, yet it leaves an aftermath which will have a certain sobering tendency. National opinion seems to have reached a very unanimous conclusion that Mr. Roosevelt will prove in all respects a wise, prudent, and trustworthy successor to President McKinley. He has promised to follow closely the policies of his predecessor, and retains the able and trained Secretaries who have contributed so much to the success of the last four and a half years of Administration, and he is endowed with personal qualities which justify the hope that he may prove one of the most vigorous and popular of our long list of Presidents. There is, therefore, nothing in this change of Chief Magistrates to warrant any public misgivings or to justify any arrest of the prevailing prosperous national activities.

HENRY CLEWS.

THE MARKET'S STRENGTH.

Herewith will be found the views of a number of representative Stock Exchange brokers in respect to the market—all expressive of the confidence everywhere felt in conservative quarters:

⁂

H. H. HOLLISTER—I am a believer in the market and look for higher prices. Consider the situation: We have had a partial failure of the corn crop, we have had apprehensions of tight money; we have had the steel strike; we have had the assassination of our President; we have had the reduced dividend in Amalgamated Copper—and yet the market is where it is, with prices holding well and with every evidence of wonderful inherent strength. Astounding as this is, it is, all things considered, not so remarkable as might appear at first thought. It is not to be forgotten that the public is not in the market to any extent and that stocks are held in very strong hands. Above and beyond this there is the assurance that President Roosevelt will continue the policy of his predecessor—a policy that made for the prosperity of the country; there is that wonderful prosperity itself, and there is, further, the plan of the great financial and railroad interests for the assurance of a stable railroad situation. Under the circumstances I feel that there is every reason for confidence.

⁂

S. V. WHITE—To me it looks as if the big men had gotten more and more stock and that they will sustain the market. While it is not well to minimize the damage to the corn crop, it is not well to exaggerate it nor to forget that we have a bountiful wheat crop and that general conditions are altogether healthy, with wonderful prosperity everywhere.

The market, in the face of many adverse developments, has stood up amazingly well, a sure sign of its great underlying strength. Confidence is in the air—and there is reason for it.

⁂

SIG. H. ROSENBLATT of Zimmerman & Forshay—This week's market is the ending of one of the most remarkable and important events in the financial history of our country. The Chief Magistrate of the Nation, appointed by the vote of the majority of citizens of the United States, has succumbed to the effects of the dastardly blow of a fanatic. The natural sequence would have been a great financial catastrophe. But it should be said to the credit of our banking interests that in the moment of peril they stood together and by simply avowing their intention to look after any interests which might become jeopardized by the sudden blow struck at the vitals of commerce, restored confidence. The financial community breathed freely and with more ease; confidence was upheld and finally restored. Our President has impressed our citizens by stating in a few but well-chosen words his future policy while in the chair, and the wheels of our industries have already taken on another energetic turn with the prospect of keeping up the wonderful record of industrial activity. In the second week of September the gross earnings of our railroads show an increase of 11 per cent. in the aggregate against the same week last year. The action of the Amalgamated Copper Company in curtailing the dividend to the extent of one-half per cent. appeals to the conservative investor. It leads to the belief that the Directory of that company, which contains the names of some of the highest officials in the banking and commercial circles of our community, are endeavoring to live up to the standard of integrity which is imposed upon them by the acceptance of such important positions of trust, as is represented by their being identified with this great corporation. The reports of American Linseed Oil, Republic Steel, and Rope and Twine are not encouraging, and it is apparent that the management of our industrial corporations is of the most vital importance to the investor. The reaching out of the Consolidated Tobacco Company in Liverpool, where it is acquiring large tobacco properties, is another instance of American energy and perseverance. As an evidence of our general prosperity may be cited the fact that the exports from the United States for the twelve months ending Aug. 31, 1901, exceed the enormous sum of $1,500,000,000, showing an increase since five years of nearly $600,000,000. Our imports have only increased about 15 per cent. during the above stated period. The balance in our favor represents the sum of about $657,000,000, a sign of unprecedented prosperity. Our copper, steel, and iron exports have fallen off somewhat, as some of our best customers in foreign lands have been obliged to curtail their purchases. A revival of business with them is to be expected in the near future.

⁂

WILLARD H. JONES—I am a bull on the country and therefore on the stock market, in that it is bound to reflect the wonderfully prosperous conditions of the country. Stocks are in strong hands, railroad and industrial corporations are making a great deal of money, our exports are expanding, the money market is growing easier, and the large financial interests have every confidence. President Roosevelt is acting in the best possible way, and the country believes that he will carry out his policy as he has said he will. This is a time for optimism not for pessimism.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

Discussing the foreign exchange situation C. Schumacher says:

The supply of cotton bills remains disappointingly small, while that of grain bills shows an increase over last week. Both combined, however, make but a poor show compared with the average supply of the corresponding period of former years. Meanwhile cotton is accumulating all through the South and held there by the merchants and the local banks, all of which are reported fully able to carry it until the European markets adjust themselves to our own or vice versa. This holding back cannot last forever, however discouraged English and German spinners, and however stiff-necked and independent our own holders of cotton may feel at present. Our advices are that cotton will probably move freely within a month or so. The demand for exchange is small and consists principally of covering the maturities of ninety days' bills drawn in June or of sixty days' bills drawn in July, but of these the amount is very small. The bulk of maturities will fall upon October and November. Of renewals or a disposition to renew there are no signs whatever.

STOCK EXCHANGE RULINGS.

The Stock Exchange Committee on Securities, referring to the circular letter to stockholders of the People's Gas Light & Coke Company, has ruled that all transactions made in the stock of the company shall be ex-rights and all transactions in rights on Sept. 25 and thereafter must be specifically for cash or regular way. Transactions should be for cash only on Sept. 30, upon which day, at 3 P. M., the right to subscribe expires.

The committee also rules that all transactions to-morrow and thereafter in the common and preferred stocks of the American Sugar Refining Company will be ex-rights. A due bill for the rights must accompany all certificates delivered on transactions made prior to Sept. 23. Sales of rights made on and after to-morrow, except transactions made specifically for cash, must be settled on Oct. 1, on which day all due bills must be redeemed. Transactions in rights made on and after Oct. 1 must be specifically for cash or regular way, except on Oct. 7, when they must be for cash only. The right to subscribe expires Oct. 7 at 3 o'clock.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½ per cent.

Time money, 5@5½ per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $257,026,257; balances, $13,481,022; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,472,562.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent.; rate of discount in open market, 2 3-16 per cent. for short bills and 2 3-16@2¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was unchanged. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82½; demand, $4.84⅞@$4.85; cables, $4.85⅝; commercial bills, $4.81½@$4.82⅜.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼@5.21⅛ less 1-16 and 5.20; reichsmarks, 94 9-16@94⅝ and 94 15-16@95; guilders, 39⅞@39 13-16 and 40.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—25@20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—In view of the plethora of money, growing out of the impression that Paris will largely supply New York's demand for gold, it was impossible to maintain discounts to-day.

Business on the Stock Exchange was irregular, prices were dull, and there was an absence of business. Consols were weak on the forthcoming local loan issue. Americans opened irregular and below parity. The changes were mostly fractional. Louisville was maintained by the increase in earnings. The feeling was for a more satisfactory New York bank statement. Kafirs weakened. Rio Tintos were easier. The close:

Consols for money, 93⅝; consols for account, 93¾; Anaconda, 8⅞; Atchison, 78⅞; Atchison preferred, 100¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 107⅜; Canadian Pacific, 114½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48½; Chicago Great Western, 25; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 167¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 50; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 97½; Erie, 44½; Erie first preferred, 73; Erie second preferred, 59; Illinois Central, 150; Louisville and Nashville, 107½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 30⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 58; New York Central, 162; Norfolk and Western, 57⅛; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Northern Pacific preferred, 99½; Ontario and Western, 36⅝; Pennsylvania, 75; Reading, 21⅝; Reading first preferred, 39½; Reading second preferred, 28; Southern Railway, 35⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 91¾; Southern Pacific, 60; Union Pacific, 102¾; Union Pacific preferred, 91¾; United States Steel, 45; United States Steel preferred, 97; Wabash, 22½; Wabash preferred, 41½.

Spanish fours, 70⅛.

Rand Mines, 41½.

Bar silver quiet at 27d per ounce.

Money, 1 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅛@2 3-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 3-16@2¼ per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £46,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130.80; Madrid, 43.15; Lisbon, 36; Rome, 3.32½.

American eagles are quoted in the open market at 76s 5½d.

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—On the Boerse to-day home funds were firmer. Internationals were quiet. Banks and industrials were stronger, closing below the best of the day on realizations. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were maintained. Transvaal rails recovered.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅜ per cent.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—To-day is a holiday here.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—There was a slight improvement in the local stock market to-day, though the tone was dull and the trading narrow. Philadelphia Electric and the Readings led in the activity at slightly varying prices. Consolidated Lake Superior imparted some snap to the early trading, making a further improvement to 28¾ and closing at 28, at which price it was in demand. This stock was selling at 24 a few days ago. Union Traction was slightly stronger, while Cambria Steel, which has of late ruled strong, was inclined to yield. Money is plentiful and a shading of rates is reported. Time loans are quoted firm at 5 per cent., while call money is less active than earlier in the week, and is loaned at from 4½ to 5 per cent. Commercial paper is fairly active at 5 per cent. and upward.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Railways	41	41	41
880	Cambria Steel	25⅞	25¾	25¾
750	Cons. L. Superior	28¾	26¾	28
562	Cons. L. Superior pf	70½	70	70
50	Electric Co. of Am	7	7	7
100	Erie	43¼	43¼	43¼
7	Farm. & Mech. Bank	120¾	120¾	120¾
20	Finance of Pa. 2d pf	90	90	90
179	Fourth St. Nat. Bk. rts.	15	15	15
9	Fairmount Park Trans.	22	22	22
100	Hunt. & B. Top. pf	52¼	52¼	52¼
30	Ins. Co. of N. A	23¼	23¼	23¼
300	Lehigh Valley	35½	35⅜	35⅜
100	Marsden Company	5¼	5¼	5
100	National Asphalt	6	5¾	6
100	Norfolk & Western	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
1,975	Philadelphia Electric	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
7	Pennsylvania	73½	72⅞	73½
137	Philadelphia Traction	96	96	96
125	Philadelphia Company	50½	50¼	50¼
2,465	Reading tr. ctfs	21½	21 5-16	21⅜
30	Read. 1st pf., t. c.	27¼	27 1-16	27 1-16
350	Southern Railway	35¼	34¾	34¾
75	United Gas Imp	116	116	116
350	Union Traction	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
1	United of N. J., ex div	277½	277½	277½
1,510	U. S. Steel common	43⅞	43¼	43¼
2	U. S. Steel pf	94	94	94

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—The market to-day was very quiet and dull. Out of a total of sixteen different securities dealt in six declined, none of them remained unchanged, and only one advanced. The easier tone was due to the feeling of doubt as to which course Wall Street would follow to-day. This uncertainty reduced the buying orders and threw the trading into an attitude of disquiet, with a disposition to await the future. The market developed no weakness. It was merely a waiting one, the slowness being more or less aggravated by the closeness of money locally. Atlantic transport lost 2½ points and International Trust lost 4. Seaboard common, Seaboard ten year 5s, and United Railway incomes declined fractionally. Georgia and Alabama consol 5s were the only issues that advanced. These gained ⅛. Money on call was at 5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,267 shares of stock and $46,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Atlantic Transport	237½	237½	237½
10	Bank of Baltimore	110	110	110
5	International Trust	120	120	120
200	Maryland Brew. com	6½	6½	6½
10	Seaboard com	28	28	28
700	Seaboard pf	51½	51½	51½
332	United Railways com	16¼	16¼	16¼
$1,000	Charleston Cons. El. 5s	92	92	92
2,000	Cotton Duck 5s	85	85	85
3,000	Ga. & Ala. cons. 5s	107	106⅞	107
2,000	Ga., Car. & North. 5s	107½	107½	107½
1,000	Nashville Ry. 5s, ctfs.	65	65	65
12,000	North Balt. Trac. 5s	120	120	120
10,000	Seaboard 4s	84	84	84
10,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5,000	United Railways inc	73	73	73

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—Money loaned at the Clearing House this morning at 4 per cent. and New York funds sold at 25c discount. Exchanges, $35,524,799; balances, $2,162,814. Money on call rules from 4 to 5 per cent., mostly 4½ to 5 per cent. Time money ranges from 5 to 5½ per cent. for four to six months. On the very choicest names and collateral 5 per cent. would probably be shaded. In business paper the market is 5 to 5½ per cent.

The stock market, after two hours of weakness, recovered, and closed with an upward tendency for coppers. The only feature of the general market was a further active demand for United Fruit, which carried its price up to 87½, with the closing strong at 87. American Telephone, after selling off during the first hour to 164, made a recovery to 165, and Dominion Coal lifted easily on Montreal buying to 45. The closing for all but these specialties was weak. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
	RAILROADS.			
50	Atchison	77	77	77
33	Atchison pf	97	96½	96½
5	Boston & Albany	257½	257	257
35	Boston Elevated	175	175	175
50	Fitchburg pf	143½	143½	143½
55	N. Y., N. H. & H.	213½	212	212
5	Pere Marquette pf	80	80	80
5	Rutland pf	104	104	104
210	Union Pacific	100	99½	100
26	West End	94¼	94¼	94¼
	TELEPHONES.			
86	Am. Tel. & Tel.	165	164	165
40	Erie	42	42	42
130	Massachusetts	36	35½	36
110	Massachusetts pf	92	92	92
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
100	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	87	87	87
210	Am. Sugar	133	132	132½
10	Am. Woolen pf	78	78	78
12	Pullman	212	211⅞	212
100	Reece Buttonhole	6¼	6¼	6¼
326	United Fruit	87½	84	87
307	Un. Shoe Mach	42¼	42	42
150	Un. Shoe Mach. pf	28¼	28	28¼
1,055	U. S. Steel	44	43	43⅜
817	U. S. Steel pf	94¼	93⅜	93¾
	MINING.			
805	Adventure	27	26	26½
510	Allouez	4	3½	3½
31,056	Amalgamated	101⅝	98	100⅞
145	Anaconda	43	43	43
10	Arcadian	12	12	12
100	Arnold	2	2	2
415	Atlantic	37	35	36½
600	Baltic	48	45½	46
275	Bingham	37	35	35
100	Bonanza	1½	1⅛	1⅛
8	Cal. & Hecla	720	720	720
875	Centennial	25	23½	23½
100	Cons. Mercur	2½	2½	2½
485	Copper Range	70	65	66
500	Daly West	33	33	33
1,052	Dom. Coal	45	44¼	45
300	Dom. Iron & Steel	23½	23½	23½
300	Elm River	4	4	4
410	Franklin	18	17	18
1,190	Isle Royale	30	29	29¼
3,918	Mass	30¾	27½	29
615	Mayflower	3¼	3⅛	3¼
1,413	Michigan	16	15	15
265	Mohawk	49⅜	46	46
150	National	3	3	3
675	Old Colony	5	4	4
2,005	Old Dominion	31	30¼	30¾
1,163	Osceola	109	104	104
2,450	Parrot	50	47	48
1,095	Phoenix	7	7	7
5	Quincy	170	170	170
625	Rhode Island	5½	5⅜	5⅜
590	Santa Fé	6	5½	6
10	Tamarack	340	340	340
100	Tecumseh	2	2	2
350	Trimountain	50	50	50
860	Trinity	33	31	32¾
2,675	United States	17½	16⅞	16¾
875	Utah	27	25	25
1,170	Victoria	9¼	9	9
520	Winona	2½	2½	2½
156	Wolverine	66	63¼	64
50	Wyandotte	1¾	1¾	1¾

British Columbia, 13 bid, 13½ asked.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Twenty cents discount was the rate for New York exchange to-day. Time and call loans were 4½@5 per cent. There was very little change in local stock market conditions to-day. Tin Can was a shade easier, but the actual decline in quotations was small. Biscuit common held its own around 44¼. A block of 40 shares of Union Traction preferred sold at 58. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
810	American Can Co	25⅛	24¾	24⅞
400	Chicago Union Trac. pf	58	58	58
10	Diamond Match	144¼	144¼	144¼
455	National Biscuit com	44½	44¼	44⅜
67	National Biscuit pf	102½	102	102
5	West Chicago	101	101	101

Imports of Specie, New York, Sept. 14 to Sept. 20, 1901.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Alps	Cape Haiti	$260
Alps	Kingston	800
Patria	Fayal	1,685
Belvernon	Port au Prince	40,000
Prins Fr. Hendrik	Port au Prince	7,100
Prins Fr. Hendrik	Curacao	140
Maracaibo	Curacao	6,662
Maracaibo	La Guayra	8,477
American Silver Coin—		
Yucatan	Vera Cruz	250
Prins Fr. Hendrik	Curacao	38
Maracaibo	Curacao	400
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Alps	Kingston	34,430
Prins Fr. Hendrik	Curacao	17
Maracaibo	Curacao	1,458
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Prins Fr. Hendrik	Curacao	10
Gold Bullion—		
Yucatan	Tampico	11,171
Havana	Vera Cruz	1,625
Alene	Greytown	1,300
Maracaibo	La Guayra	981
Athos	Porto Columbia	5,100
Athos	Savanilla	1,100
Orizaba	Punta Arenas	3,550
Silver Bullion—		
Yucatan	Tampico	29,661
Havana	Vera Cruz	12,188
Total		$168,403

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Sept. 16 to Sept. 21, Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.		Character.	Amount.
Sept. 16	Lahn	London,	S. B.	$317,305
Sept. 17	St. Paul	London,	S. B.	92,210
Sept. 18	Columbia	London,	S. B.	118,250
Sept. 20	Lucania	London,	S. B.	230,980
Sept. 18	Havana	Progreso,	G. C. (U. S.)	2,100
Total				$760,845

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Sept. 14	Zulia	Curacao,	G. C. (U. S.)	4,760
Total				$765,605

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 21.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
585	Amalgamated Copper	102	100⅝	100⅝
100	Con. Ice	18¼	18¼	18¼
120	Crucible Steel	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
150	Crucible Steel pf	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
300	Con. Trac.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
10	Doll. Sav. & T.	205	205	205
100	Monon Water	42	42	42
110	Manhattan	122¼	122¼	122¼
100	North Am.	98	98	98
100	Nat. Fire-Proof	43	43	43
20	Nat. Fire-Proof pf	32	32	32
30	Pressed Steel Car	41½	41½	41½
20	Pressed Steel Car pf.	82	82	82
50	River Coal	14¼	14¼	14¼
60	St. Paul	163¾	163¾	163¾
110	Sugar	132½	132½	132½
100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
150	U. S. Steel	43⅝	43½	43½
50	U. S. Steel pf.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
20	Wabash pf.	40¼	40¼	40¼
100	Window	63¾	63¾	63¾
552	West. Elec. 2d pf.	72⅝	71¾	72⅝

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

The Ohenheimer Brothers of New York, to make and sell corsets; capital, $300,000. Directors—Louis Stern, George Quackenbush, Harry Rindskopf, New York; Edwin S. Greeley, New Haven; Fried A. Russ, Greenwich, Conn.

The American Electrite Company of New York, to manufacture substances resembling maunite and chemicals, improvements in explosives, &c.; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Morris H. Alberger, Henry M. Whitehead, Irving H. Waggener, Edwin H. Potter, and Amasa Lyon, New York.

The Pondville Woolen Mills of New York, to make and sell cotton, woolen, silk, and other goods; capital, $50,000. Directors—Sidney Segal and Moses G. Rosenberg, Worcester, Mass.; William B. Segal, Cincinnati, and Joseph Rothschild and Leopold Newboy, New York.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Quaker Oats Company; capital stock, $12,000,000, divided into $8,000,000 preferred, paying 6 per cent. cumulative dividends, and $4,000,000 common. Incorporators: Fisher A. Baker, John F. Montgomery, and Thomas S. Williams.

Phoenix Gas and Electric Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators: William D. Lippincott, Walsh Banyard, and David Rambold.

American Development and Investment Company; capital, $800,000. Incorporators: Evan J. Douglass, Thornton Parker, and Lewis D. Daley.

A New George H. Phillips Company.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The George H. Phillips Company, with $500,000 capital, 20 per cent. paid up, was formed here to-day, with the former "corn king" as President. The plan to form a company of the creditors of the old company recently was abandoned. Mr. Phillips owns 25 per cent. of the stock of the new company. He will draw a salary as President and manager of the new concern, and stated to-day that whatever dividends his stock paid him would be applied on the debts of the defunct company.

Coffee Exchange Seat to be Sold.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Coffee Exchange seat of the late B. K. McMeeken will be sold at public auction on Oct. 1 from the rostrum of the Exchange.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was not marked by any notable change from the conditions prevailing earlier in the week. Business was not quite as broad as on Friday, but prices were well maintained, and few net losses showed in the final quotations. The general strength of the Stock Exchange market was a favorable condition, and helped to strengthen outside stocks. The copper stocks were watched with interest, because of the reduction in the Amalgamated Copper dividend, and the consequent decline in that stock, but none of the curb copper stocks was active, and they closed either at the previous day's prices or above them.

⁂

UNITED STATES REDUCTION, just at the close of the market, advanced in a way that attracted considerable attention. While the common stock remained stationary, the preferred stock was bid up by traders nearly 4 points on the purchase of only 300 shares. The market in this stock has been somewhat narrow, and it has moved very rapidly at times. The final bid for the stock yesterday was 66½, an advance of 3½ points for the day.

⁂

CONTINENTAL TOBACCO 4s were fairly active around 68. All the sales were made within an eighth of this price, and the closing bid of 67¾ showed no change from Friday's final price.

⁂

AMERICAN CAN was very dull, only 300 shares of the common stock changing hands during the morning. It closed an eighth down, at 24⅞.

⁂

HAVANA ELECTRIC first 5s were offered down to 93½. Fifty thousand dollars of the bonds were offered at this price.

⁂

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 21. Bid.	Sept. 21. Asked.	Sept. 20. Bid.	Sept. 20. Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	24⅞	25	25	25⅜
American Can pf	75¼	75½	75¼	75⅝
American Chicle	85	89	85	89
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	6½	7	6⅝	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf	34	35	33½	35
American Malt 6s	94½	95¼	94½	95¼
*American Thread pf	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Auto-Truck	2½	4	2½	4
Aberdeen Copper	29	32	29	32
*British Columbia Copper	13	14	13	14
British Exchequer 3s	98	98⅜	98	98⅜
*California Copper	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Camden Land	¾	1½	¾	1½
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	7½	6	7
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	33	36	33	36
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	16½	15	13½	15
Con. Refrigerating	5¼	6	5¼	6
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	..	26½	..	26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	67¾	68⅛	67¾	68
Continental Tobacco deb	104	106⅛	104	106⅛
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit South., w. i	15	15½	15	15½
Detroit South. pf., w. i	40½	41½	40½	42
Detroit Southern 4s	83	85	83	85
Dominion Securities	78	79	77¾	78¼
Electric Boat	..	20	..	20
Electric Boat pf	..	49	..	49
Elec. Lead Reduction	2	2¼	2	2¼
Electric Vehicle	4¼	5½	4¼	5½
Electric Vehicle pf	7½	8½	7½	8½
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1	1⅛	1	1¼
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	9	10	9	10
Havana Commercial pf	42	46	42	46
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	77	78	77	78
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	85⅝	86½	85¾	86½
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	2	2½	2	2½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7½	8	7½	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	25	28	25	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	84	87	84	87
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Transp., $20 paid	10½	11¼	10½	11¼
Otis Elevator	32	33	32	33
Otis Elevator pf	95½	98	95½	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	72	70	73
Retsof	48	..	48	..
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	99½	101	99½	101
Safety Car, Heat & Light	146	150	146	150
St. Louis Transit	26¾	27½	26¾	27½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100¼	101	100¼	101
Seaboard Air Line 4s	84	84½	83¾	84¼
Seaboard Air Line	27¾	28½	28	28¼
Seaboard Air Line pf	51½	52½	51	51½
Singer Manufacturing	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	760	765	755	760
Storage Power	4	7	4	7
Tennessee Copper	17½	18	17½	18½
Tidewater Coal	7	8	7	8
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4⅞	5	4⅞	5⅛
Union Typewriter	66	68	66	68
Union Typewriter 1st pf	122	125	122	125
Union Typewriter 2d pf	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89⅞	89⅞	89¼	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf	82	82½	82	82½
U. S. Cotton Duck	28	31½	28	31¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref	37¼	38½	37¼	38½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	66½	66¾	63	63½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds	85	92	85	92
Universal Tobacco, w. i	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i	..	58	..	58
Va. Coal, Iron & C	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	42	44	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16½	17½	16	17
Worthington Pump pf	114	116	115	116

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

	Sept. 21. Bid.	Sept. 21. Asked.	Sept. 20. Bid.	Sept. 20. Asked.
Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	242	244	242	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100⅜	103	100⅜	103
Central Park, N. & E. R	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108¼	109½	108¼	109½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	112½	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R	175	..	175	..
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116½	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

	Sept. 21. Bid.	Sept. 21. Asked.	Sept. 20. Bid.	Sept. 20. Asked.
American Light & Trac	19	22	19	22
American Light & Tr. pf	86	90	86	90
Bay State Gas	⅝	1	¾	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	72	70	72
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105⅜	105	105⅜
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	74	77½	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107½	108	107½	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	7	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	54½	55½	55½	56⅜
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	96	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88¼	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

	Sept. 21. Bid.	Sept. 21. Asked.	Sept. 20. Bid.	Sept. 20. Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	17	19	16	19
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	82	80	82
Union Ferry	39	41	39	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	97	98	97½	98

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The list of officers and Directors of the New York Air Brake Company was not correctly given in the Investors' Supplement, issued last Sunday. The names should have been thus given: President—C. A. Starbuck; Vice Presidents—D. Magone, Thomas C. Purdy, and George B. Massey; Secretary and Treasurer—J. C. Thompson; Directors—C. A. Starbuck, D. Magone, Thomas C. Purdy, George B. Massey, J. C. Thompson, F. S. Flower, A. N. Brady, H. A. Rogers, and J. C. Young.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Sept. 21, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100¾	100⅞	104,050	Amalgamated Copper	103	103	100	100¾	−6¾
2½	3	100	American Bicycle	3	3	3	3	−⅞
29½	30	410	Am. Car & Found. Co.	30⅛	30⅛	30	30	.....
85	86	50	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	.....
27⅞	28	2,350	American Ice Co	26⅛	27⅞	26	27⅞	+1¾
85	87	400	Am. Locomotive pf	85½	86	85½	86	+1
45¾	46	1,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	46	46⅜	45¾	46	.....
98½	99	200	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	98¼	98¼	98	98	−1
132¾	133	3,900	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	133¾	133¾	132½	132⅞	−1⅛
..	..	100	American Woolen	16½	16½	16½	16½	+½
42⅞	43	6,000	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	44¼	44¼	41¾	42⅞	−1⅞
76⅜	76½	5,900	At., T. & S. F	76¼	77	76¼	76½	+⅛
96¾	97	2,800	At., T. & S. F. pf	96¾	97¼	96¾	97	+¼
104¼	105	800	Baltimore & Ohio	103¾	104½	103¾	104½	+½
94	95	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf	94	94	94	94	−½
69	69¼	11,370	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	66¾	69½	66¾	69¼	+2⅜
215	217	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	216¾	216¾	216¾	216¾	+¼
80	81	400	Canada Southern	79⅜	80	79⅜	80	−1
110¾	111	400	Canadian Pacific	110½	111	110½	111	.....
46⅝	46⅞	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	46¾	47	46¾	46⅞	+⅛
39	39½	100	Chicago & Alton	39	39	39	39	.....
77½	78½	200	Chicago & Alton pf	78	78	78	78	.....
24¼	24¾	1,100	Chicago Great West	24¼	24½	23¾	24	−¼
86	86¾	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	86	86¼	86	86¼	+⅜
48	49	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	+½
42¾	43	2,200	Chi., Ind. & Louis	43	43½	42¼	42¾	−¼
163⅞	164	4,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	163¼	164⅛	163¼	163⅞	+⅝
143½	143¾	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac	143½	143½	143½	143½	−½
23⅜	24	6,400	Chi. Term. Trans	23¼	24⅜	23¼	23⅞	+¾
43⅝	44	6,300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	42¾	44⅛	42¾	43¾	+¾
97	97¼	200	C., C., C. & St. L	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	−½
99¾	99⅞	650	Colorado Fuel & Iron	99	99½	99	99½	−⅜
14½	14¾	1,100	Colorado Southern	14⅝	14¾	14½	14½	.....
18	20	200	Col. & Hock. C. & I	19½	19½	19	19	+1
223	223½	300	Consolidated Gas	222½	223⅜	222½	223⅜	+⅜
48½	48¾	200	Denver & Rio Grande	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	+½
94½	95	400	Denver & R. G. pf	94¼	94½	94¼	94½	+½
37½	38¾	25	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	37	37	37	37	.....
27½	28¾	200	Dist. of America pf	27	28	27	28	+1
..	..	110	Dul., S. S. & At	12	12	12	12	+¼
..	..	200	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	−½
43½	43⅝	14,700	Erie	43⅛	44	43⅛	43⅝	+⅛
71⅛	71⅜	950	Erie 1st pf	71	71½	71	71⅜	+¼
59	60	300	Evans. & T. H	60	60	60	60	−1
261	263⅞	100	General Electric	263⅞	263⅞	263⅞	263⅞	+⅜
55½	57	50	Glucose Sugar Ref	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	.....
103	105¼	20	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	.....
188	188½	900	Great Northern pf	188	188½	187⅞	188½	+½
54	55	10	Hocking Valley	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	.....
145¾	146	500	Illinois Central	146	146⅜	146	146	−⅛
24½	25	500	International Paper	24½	24¾	24¼	24¾	−¼
94	95	100	Internat. Power Co	95	95	95	95	+⅜
46½	46¾	200	International Pump	46	46½	46	46½	+½
39	40	100	Iowa Central	39½	39½	39½	39½	−½
7	8	100	Keokuk & D. M	7½	7½	7½	7½	−½
67	68	200	Lake Erie & West	67⅞	67⅞	67¾	67¾	+¼
131	133	130	Lake Erie & West. pf	131½	131½	131½	131½	+¾
105½	105⅝	7,650	Louisville & Nashville	105	105⅞	104⅞	105⅝	+1
122⅞	123	30,300	Manhattan Elevated	120	123¼	120	122¾	+2¼
167¾	168	7,700	Met. Street Railway	165¼	168¼	165¼	168	+3
24⅝	25	500	Mexican Central	24¼	24¾	24¼	24⅝	+⅛
14⅛	14¼	2,700	Mexican National ctfs	14⅜	14⅜	14	14¼	−¼
74½	75	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf	75	75	75	75	.....
29⅝	29⅞	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29½	+½
56¼	56⅞	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	56¼	56½	56¼	56½	+½
104½	104¾	1,800	Missouri Pacific	104¾	104⅞	104¼	104⅝	+⅛
146½	148	300	New York Air Brake	149	149	146¾	146¾	−¾
157¼	157½	4,400	New York Central	157½	157¾	157	157¼	−½
49¾	50	1,900	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	50¾	50¾	49¾	49⅞	−⅝
88½	89	300	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	90	90	88	89	−1
35¾	35⅞	2,600	N. Y., Ont. & West	35⅝	35⅞	35½	35¾	−⅜
55⅞	56	1,800	Norfolk & Western	55¾	55⅞	55¼	55⅞	+⅛
87	90	100	Norfolk & West. pf	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	−⅛
97½	98	600	North American	99	99	98	98	+½
97	97¼	200	Northern Pacific pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	+¾
41¾	42	200	Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	−⅛
146⅛	146¼	4,300	Pennsylvania R. R	146	146½	145⅞	146⅛	+⅛
108¾	109	100	People's Gas, Chicago	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	−⅛
..	..	1,374	People's Gas, rts	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	.....
38	38¾	300	Peoria & Eastern	37	38	37	38	+¾
210	212	50	Pullman Company	212	212	212	212	.....
42⅝	42¾	900	Reading	42½	43	42½	42¾	.....
76⅞	77	600	Reading 1st pf	76¾	77	76¾	76¾	.....
54	54¼	500	Reading 2d pf	54½	54½	54	54¼	−¼
15¼	15½	450	Republic Iron & Steel	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15¼	.....
67	67¼	900	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	67	67½	67	67	.....
27¾	28	1,000	Rubber Goods	25	27¾	25	27¾	+1¾
120¼	120½	200	St. L. & Adirondack	120¼	120⅜	120¼	120⅜	+⅛
46¼	46½	200	St. L. & San Fran	46½	46½	46½	46½	+⅝
31	31½	200	St. Louis Southw	31	31¼	31	31¼	−¼
63	63¼	600	St. Louis Southw. pf	63	63¼	63	63¼	.....
58⅜	58½	6,500	Southern Pacific	58⅛	58⅝	58	58½	+⅛
34¾	34⅞	22,970	Southern Railway	34⅝	35	34½	34⅞	+⅛
89½	89¾	2,600	Southern Railway pf	89⅝	89¾	89⅝	89½	.....
4½	4¾	400	Standard R. & T	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	−¼
63⅜	63¾	650	Tenn. Coal & Iron	64	64	63¼	63¼	−¾
43¼	43½	1,800	Texas Pacific	43¼	43½	43	43⅛	+⅜
22¼	22½	900	Tol., St. L. & West	21½	22⅜	21½	22⅜	+1
36	36½	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	36	36	36	36	.....
..	..	200	Twin City R. T	102¾	102¾	102	102	−½
100½	100¾	20,845	Union Pacific	99⅝	100¾	99½	100½	+¾
93	95	127	United States Express	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	−⅛
43½	43¾	12,710	United States Steel	43¾	43⅞	43⅛	43⅝	−⅜
93⅝	93¾	5,750	U. S. Steel pf	94	94⅛	93½	93⅞	−¼
12⅞	13	500	United States Leather	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	−⅛
81½	82	710	U. S. Leather pf	81½	81⅝	81½	81½	.....
18	19¼	200	United States Rubber	18⅛	18½	18⅛	18½	+½
22	22½	1,100	Wabash	22¼	22½	22¼	22¼	+⅛
40¼	40½	1,500	Wabash pf	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¼	.....
92½	92¾	300	Western Union Tel	92¾	92¾	92½	92½	.....
18¾	19⅛	300	Wheel. & Lake Erie	18¾	18¾	18½	18½	−1
22¾	22⅞	1,415	Wisconsin Central	22½	22⅞	22½	22¾	+⅜
43⅜	44¼	400	Wisconsin Central pf	43	44	43	44	+1
Sales		343,686						

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week in detail:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,084,000	Bank of New York	$18,879,000	$2,840,000	$1,712,000	$18,522,000	$996,000
2,050,000	2,093,000	Bank of Manhattan Co.	22,845,100	6,334,900	2,083,800	28,071,400	......
2,000,000	1,105,600	Merchants' National	12,950,700	2,901,700	1,737,000	16,069,600	......
2,000,000	2,274,900	Mechanics' National	13,639,000	3,127,000	1,055,000	14,846,000	......
1,500,000	3,097,000	Bank of America	19,621,400	2,953,300	2,521,000	21,819,500	......
1,000,000	243,800	Phenix National	4,376,000	1,215,000	235,000	4,519,000	47,800
10,000,000	6,170,700	National City	114,076,200	30,437,500	5,819,700	129,988,500	4,278,300
300,000	6,942,600	Chemical National	24,072,800	4,306,600	2,497,600	23,912,800	......
600,000	244,000	Merchants' Exch. Nat.	4,761,400	786,200	532,500	5,160,700	98,400
1,000,000	1,998,800	Gallatin National	8,910,000	810,800	933,300	6,892,800	992,000
300,000	72,400	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,130,500	343,700	52,700	1,303,500	49,200
400,000	183,000	Mechanics & Traders'	2,450,000	216,000	228,000	2,558,000	......
200,000	184,100	Greenwich	947,000	117,100	170,900	873,000	......
600,000	500,600	Leather Manufact. Nat.	4,192,500	915,400	151,500	4,031,500	491,800
1,200,000	554,100	Bank of State of N. Y.	3,948,800	711,700	357,600	4,096,700	......
5,000,000	3,233,000	American Exch. Nat.	28,545,000	4,472,000	1,775,000	22,639,000	4,759,000
10,000,000	6,758,700	Nat. Bank of Commerce.	71,390,700	8,976,500	6,536,400	62,157,800	7,499,800
1,000,000	1,569,100	National Broadway	6,177,900	935,500	322,000	5,356,800	199,400
1,000,000	1,297,700	Mercantile National	14,031,900	2,315,500	1,564,500	15,074,500	990,600
422,700	512,400	Pacific	2,707,200	372,500	364,500	3,364,200	......
450,000	990,600	Chatham National	6,133,300	947,700	865,400	6,335,200	50,000
200,000	350,800	People's	2,188,200	154,500	472,300	2,698,800	......
1,000,000	1,023,100	Nat. Bank of North Am.	11,589,300	1,875,300	1,266,400	12,059,600	729,100
3,000,000	5,434,900	Hanover National	47,780,900	7,791,200	5,985,000	52,549,200	2,985,900
500,000	449,200	Irving National	4,374,000	664,200	461,700	4,568,000	242,900
600,000	371,000	National Citizens'	3,277,700	768,900	205,500	3,688,600	397,300
500,000	289,800	Nassau	2,862,200	710,700	335,000	3,552,600	......
900,000	986,700	Market & Fulton Nat.	6,002,300	886,800	679,700	6,022,500	50,000
1,000,000	219,200	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,687,300	747,700	230,000	4,071,300	49,900
1,400,000	1,849,700	Corn Exchange	21,583,000	4,801,000	2,100,000	25,641,000	......
300,000	406,900	Oriental	2,021,400	153,000	238,100	1,841,500	......
1,500,000	6,046,800	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	23,712,600	3,819,000	1,171,000	21,365,000	43,800
2,000,000	3,853,600	National Park	50,511,700	11,621,600	2,795,700	60,418,100	49,900
250,000	153,100	East River National	1,220,300	191,900	175,400	1,365,800	50,000
3,000,000	2,477,500	Fourth National	22,835,400	3,301,400	3,072,100	24,161,200	50,000
1,000,000	526,600	Central National	10,600,000	1,964,000	1,435,000	13,325,000	560,000
300,000	973,600	Second National	9,329,000	1,534,000	968,000	10,124,000	265,000
750,000	77,300	Ninth National	2,278,700	341,200	208,000	2,411,900	49,900
10,000,000	11,096,800	First National	72,695,200	19,560,400	2,256,400	73,139,700	1,985,600
300,000	124,500	New York Nat. Exch.	3,626,300	613,800	384,100	3,896,900	297,800
250,000	743,700	Bowery	3,171,000	340,000	293,000	3,265,000	......
200,000	597,400	New York County Nat.	4,079,700	702,100	351,100	4,528,000	50,000
750,000	404,800	German-American	3,409,900	561,400	260,600	3,353,200	......
1,000,000	2,513,400	Chase National	41,456,100	11,649,900	1,975,700	50,743,900	800,000
100,000	1,407,900	Fifth Avenue	9,148,300	2,267,900	372,500	10,387,900	......
200,000	584,800	German Exchange	2,358,300	217,400	743,700	3,149,000	......
200,000	866,700	Germania	3,058,300	410,000	530,900	4,636,600	......
300,000	994,400	Lincoln National	13,126,200	2,029,400	1,689,900	15,387,200	244,900
1,000,000	1,158,200	Garfield National	6,852,100	1,528,200	305,200	6,896,100	50,000
200,000	367,800	Fifth National	2,142,600	473,300	174,000	2,307,600	194,700
300,000	1,110,700	Bank of the Metropolis.	6,939,300	1,254,200	471,200	7,581,500	......
200,000	436,600	West Side	2,617,000	379,000	415,000	3,051,000	......
500,000	944,800	Seaboard National	12,479,000	1,400,000	2,340,000	14,844,000	50,000
2,100,000	2,287,600	Western National	36,875,200	9,526,600	2,587,500	44,549,500	50,000
300,000	516,700	First Nat., Brooklyn	4,552,000	499,000	581,000	4,648,000	75,000
500,000	729,900	Liberty National	6,599,200	1,264,400	525,000	6,641,500	497,400
1,000,000	443,400	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,502,000	946,600	357,400	4,636,600	......
250,000	558,300	New Amsterdam Nat.	7,532,600	1,628,000	566,100	8,849,900	96,900
350,000	417,900	Astor National	4,277,500	788,300	258,700	4,271,300	350,000
500,000	355,300	Hide & Leather Nat.	2,811,600	498,900	89,600	2,140,900	380,000
70,550,000	80,742,100	Total, National banks.					
11,172,700	15,469,400	Total, State banks.					
81,722,700	96,211,500	Totals	865,949,200	175,401,800	70,842,900	930,361,900	31,098,300

*As per official reports: 42 National banks, July 15, 1901; 18 State banks, Sept. 12, 1901.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Sept. 21, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Cl'r'ing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Comp'nies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,677,600.00	$34,900.00	$156,300	$236,800.00	......	$1,880,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,571,000.00	117,000.00	100,000	179,000.00	$3,000.00	2,658,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,153,928.92	54,700.09	43,690	206,174.29	25,000.00	1,350,140.62
Fidelity	200,000	436,675.00	10,911.00	23,005	35,906.00	......	342,248.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,243,600.00	53,100.00	77,500	234,500.00	......	1,432,500.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,266,001.78	15,025.96	68,485	131,141.09	3,625.73	1,353,137.69
Hamilton	200,000	1,489,400.00	114,900.00	113,200	106,700.00	5,000.00	1,701,000.00
Jefferson	200,000	610,769.00	4,655.00	54,974	104,108.00	201.00	627,573.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,122,800.00	123,500.00	104,500	250,500.00	52,200.00	2,698,800.00
Mutual	200,000	1,403,808.35	28,936.74	106,694	195,249.34	132,768.93	1,563,842.54
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,463,873.00	23,697.00	166,291	298,814.00	150,487.00	1,848,861.00
Plaza	100,000	2,575,000.00	119,500.00	99,000	135,000.00	......	2,701,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,011,933.16	9,157.45	62,291	64,783.48	......	1,025,504.34
State	100,000	3,725,000.00	252,000.00	126,000	164,000.00	56,000.00	3,907,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,423,600.00	42,000.00	154,200	127,000.00	......	1,833,800.00
Union Square	200,000	2,452,514.95	38,440.32	181,103	162,556.91	......	2,700,351.57
Varick	100,000	857,800.00	12,200.00	42,300	94,200.00	400.00	861,800.00
Washington	100,000	695,508.00	9,126.00	42,900	53,913.00	6,560.00	681,122.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,508,500.00	56,100.00	127,300	116,600.00	10,000.00	1,458,500.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,215,618.00	13,075.00	80,428	110,132.00	100,547.00	1,306,331.00
Broadway	100,000	1,567,587.20	11,656.42	133,549	257,927.79	......	1,739,388.06
Eighth Ward	100,000	356,600.00	13,300.00	26,800	46,000.00	23,600.00	370,400.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	693,000.00	32,500.00	29,800	67,000.00	9,700.00	645,600.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,000	2,683,200.00	325,000.00	152,100	367,500.00	......	3,156,600.00
Mechanics'	500,000	3,713,700.00	165,600.00	190,000	316,400.00	10,000.00	4,112,300.00
Mechanics & Traders'	100,000	962,910.96	17,792.00	70,159	73,169.03	55,940.75	932,771.94
Merchants'	100,000	678,600.00	6,900.00	52,200	102,000.00	......	742,100.00
Nassau National	300,000	3,568,000.00	173,000.00	284,000	609,000.00	45,000.00	3,876,000.00
National City	300,000	2,850,000.00	117,000.00	190,000	304,000.00	46,000.00	2,992,000.00
North Side	100,000	896,513.78	10,358.39	58,697	28,209.63	61,927.10	813,421.88
People's	100,000	938,400.00	34,300.00	46,100	38,100.00	74,300.00	980,600.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	545,239.00	8,014.00	40,249	60,847.00	36,291.00	510,140.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,201,500.00	91,200.00	9,500	195,000.00	50,000.00	1,091,700.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	522,480.00	10,447.00	25,096	84,126.00	6,625.00	549,896.00
Union	100,000	650,700.00	26,300.00	52,700	60,100.00	56,000.00	728,900.00
Wallabout	100,000	781,600.00	37,500.00	30,800	69,000.00	34,200.00	801,300.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of Staten Island	25,000	632,390.00	16,990.00	24,490	81,950.00	19,000.00	699,900.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	742,200.00	37,100.00	22,000	144,900.00	......	762,500.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	5,083,600.00	242,600.00	219,200	962,400.00	407,200.00	5,783,100.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,214,898.00	57,536.00	58,162	130,897.00	38,204.00	1,763,648.00
Second National	250,000	1,232,200.00	61,400.00	11,100	158,506.00	......	986,700.00
Third National	200,000	916,330.07	46,942.73	66,653	488,884.05	60,189.71	1,258,966.63
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,112,300.00	93,200.00	20,600	111,660.00	8,500.00	1,742,100.00
Second National	125,000	925,740.00	23,894.00	28,903	57,475.00	4,863.00	760,207.00

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s		
	5,000	104
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		
	8,000	104½
	4,500	104½
	30,000	104½
Adjustment 4s		
	1,000	97½
	2,000	97½
Stamped		
	16,000	93¾
Balt & O conv deb 4s		
	20,000	107
Balt & O, S'w'n Div 3½s		
	3,000	89⅝
Brooklyn Ferry 5s		
	1,000	85
B'klyn Un El 1st		
	10,000	101
Canada South 1st		
	1,000	106½
Cent of Ga 1st inc		
	2,000	82
Cent of N J gen 5s		
	13,000	130
Ches & O gen 4½s		
	14,000	106
	2,000	105⅝
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds		
	40,000	96⅜
	21,000	96¼
	21,000	96⅜
	4,000	96¼
C, Mil & St Paul, C & P W 5s		
	2,000	117
Col Mid 1st 3-4s		
	20,000	80
	10,000	81
Col & South 1st 4s		
	7,000	88
	20,000	87½
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s		
	10,000	102⅜
Denver & S'w'n gen 5s		
	4,000	94
Det City Gas 5s		
	10,000	100
Eliz. L & Big S 5s		
	15,000	100⅛
Erie 1st con 4s		
	25,000	98
Kings Co El 4s		
	1,000	90
Mex Cent con 4s		
	2,000	85½
	17,000	85
Mex Cent 1st inc		
	27,000	33
Mo, K & T 2d 4s		
	4,000	83
Mo, K & T of T 5s		
	5,000	106
N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s		
	2,000	96
N Y Cent & Hud River, L S col 3½s		
	4,000	96
	7,000	95½
North Pac 4s		
	27,000	105
	2,000	104¾
Peoria & E inc 4s		
	15,000	75
Reading gen 4s		
	20,000	96
	17,000	95¾
Rio Gr West 1st		
	6,000	101
St L, I M & South unif & ref 4s		
	4,000	90⅞
	9,000	90¾
St L S'w'n 2d		
	1,000	79½
	9,000	79¾
	12,000	79½
San A & A P 4s		
	2,000	87
	10,000	86½
South Pac 4s		
	20,000	91⅞
	1,000	92
Stand R & T 6s		
	1,000	51¼
Texas & Pac 1st 5s		
	1,000	119
Tol, St L & W 4s		
	10,000	85
	9,000	84¾
Union Pac 1st 4s		
	26,000	105¾
	10,000	105½
Union Pac conv 4s		
	10,000	107
	29,000	107¼
	33,000	107⅛
	9,000	107⅛
	5,000	107¼
	2,000	107⅛
Va Mid gen 5s		
	3,000	116½
Wabash 1st 5s		
	4,000	119
Wabash deb B		
	11,000	63¼
	20,000	63⅜
	20,000	63½
	20,000	63⅜
	10,000	63½
	85,000	63⅜
	10,000	63⅜
	5,000	63¼
	95,000	63
	5,000	63¼
	10,000	63¼
	25,000	63¼
	20,000	63⅜
	92,000	63½
	25,000	63¼
	10,000	63⅜
	11,000	63½
	15,000	63⅜
	20,000	63½
West Shore 4s		
	5,000	113½
Wis Cent gen 4s		
	2,000	88⅝
Total sales	$1,246,500	

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	108¼	109
2s, c., 1930	109	109½
3s, r., 1918	108	109
3s, c., 1918	108	109
3s, 1918, sm	108	109½
4s, r., 1907	112	113
4s, c., 1907	113	114
4s, r., 1925	139	140½
4s, c., 1925	139	140½
5s, r., 1904	108	109
5s, c., 1904	108	109
D. C. 3-65s	125	..
Adams Exp	180	200
Alb. & Sus	215	..
[illegible] & W	120	..
Am. Ag. Ch	..	25
A. A. C. pf	..	90
Am. Bic. pf	..	15
Am. Coal	180	220
Am. Cot. O	31¾	32½
A. C. O. pf	90	91
Am. D. Tel	35	..
Am. Exp	190	198
A. I. Co. pf	66	67½
Am. Lin. Co	17	20
A. L. Co. pf	49	50
Am. M. Co	6½	7
A. M. Co. pf	26	28
Am. Locom	25	25½
Am. Snuff	..	43
Am. S. pf	83½	89
A. S. R. pf	121	127
A. T. & C	98	100
Am. T. & T	164	166½
Am. Tob. pf	145	..
Ann Arbor	20½	22½
Ann A. pf	52	55
B. A. L. pf	108	..
Bruns. City	10⅜	..
B., R. & P	92	92¾
B., R. & P. pf	122	125
B., C. R. & N	135	..
C. C. & C	40	..
C. R. R. of N. J	163	164
C. & E. Ill	126	130
C. & E. Ill. pf	130	..
C. G. W. d	90	93
C., I. & L. pf	75	76
C., M. & St. P. pf	188¼	189¼
C. & N. W	196¼	197
C., St. P., M. & Om	135	145
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf	175	200
Chi. Un. Tr	..	18⅛
C., C., C. & St. L	119	120
C., L. & W	30	..
C., L. & W. pf	67	76¾
Cleve. & P	190	..
C. F. & I. pf	123	132
C. S. 1st pf	55	55½
C. S. 2d pf	25¾	26¼
Com. Cable	175	185
Consol. Coal	63½	..
Cont. T. pf	115	117½
Cruc. Steel	20¼	..
D. & S. W	..	69
D. & S. W. pf	..	69
D., L. & W	225	226½
Del. & H	165	166
Dia. Match	141½	144½
Dist. of Am	7¾	8
Erie 2d pf	57	57¼
Ev. & T. H. pf	93½	94
Gas & Elec., Bergen Co	30	35
Hock. V. pf	75¼	76
Homestake	100	..
Ill Cent., l. l.	102	..
I. P. Co. pf	79	79½
Int. Silver	6½	7
Int. Sil. pf	33	38
I. S. P. pf	85½	86½
Iowa C. pf	72	73
Joliet & Chi	175	..
Kan. & M	34	34⅝
Kan. C. So	19½	21
K. C. S. pf	40½	41⅜
K. & D. M. pf	30	35
Lacl. Gas	90	92
Lacl. G. pf	101	103
Lake Shore	251¼	280
Long Island	73	76
Man. Beach	8	18
Md. Coal pf	65	75
M. W. S. L., Chi	38	40
M. W. S. El., Chi., pf	91	93⅛
Mich. Cent	105	..
M. & St. L	107¼	108⅛
M. & St. L. pf	117	118
M., St. P. & S. S. M	26	27
Mor. & Es	195	197
N., C. & St. L	75	100
Nat. Biscuit	43¼	44¼
Nat. Bis. pf	101½	102
Nat. Lead	19⅝	20⅜
Nat. L. pf	87	90
N. Cent. C	20	30
N. Y. & N. H	210	212
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	115	120
Ont. Mining	12½	..
Pac. Coast	64	67
P. C. 1st pf	90	98
P. C. 2d pf	69	74
P., C., C. & St. L	70	73
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	102	103
P., Ft. W. & C	189	..
P., Ft. W. & C. sp	184	..
Pr. Steel C	40½	41½
P. S. C. pf	81	82
Quicksilver	3	4
Quicksil'r pf	8½	10½
Rens. & Sar	204	215
R., W. & O	137	..
Rub. G. pf	73	79
St. J. & G. I	12	13
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	66½	68
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	25	27
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	79	82
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	68¾	69
S.-S. S. & I	29½	32
S.-S. S. & I. pf	..	82
T. P. L. Tr	33	38
Third Av	120	122
Tol., P. & W	8¼	..
U. B. & P	15½	16
U. B. & P. pf	70	74
Un. Pac. pf	88¼	89⅝
U. S. R. pf	53	56
Va.-C. Ch	60½	61⅛
Va.-C. C. pf	123	125
W.-F. Exp	160	175
W. & L. E. 1st pf	51	51⅛
W. & L. E. 2d pf	31½	33

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1890.
COL., SANDY & HOCKING—			
Mileage	273	273	273
2d week Sept	$26,610	$18,627	$20,206
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	4,042	4,042	3,707
2d week Sept	591,553	557,228	485,408
From July 1	6,240,856	5,801,191	......
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	1,766	1,766	1,789
2d week Sept	201,198	177,548	148,583
From July 1	2,018,275	1,780,874	......
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	227	215	215
2d week Sept	9,119	11,578	7,053
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
2d week Sept	66,416	62,052	58,903
From Jan. 1	2,183,708	1,957,224	1,700,604

AMERICAN RYS. CO. for year ended June 30—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	274,623	144,081	130,542
Op. expenses	48,517	41,509	7,008
Net earnings	226,106	102,572	123,534

The figures for 1900 are for thirteen months. In 1901 the company paid dividends amounting to $112,530, leaving a surplus of $113,576. The previous surplus less an adjustment item of $2,000 was $92,736, making the total surplus on June 30, 1901, $206,312.

DENVER CITY TRAMWAY for August—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	142,390	124,718	17,672
Op. expenses	78,173	62,769	15,404
Net earnings	64,217	61,949	2,268
Charges	32,628	31,819	809
Surplus	31,589	30,130	1,459
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	980,891	847,019	133,872
Op. expenses	538,407	480,221	58,186
Net earnings	442,484	366,798	75,686
Charges	253,163	247,485	5,678
Surplus	189,321	119,313	70,008

SOUTHERN OHIO TRACTION for August—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	39,914	30,201	27,002
Op. expenses	18,450	15,205	13,338
Net earnings	21,464	14,996	13,664
Gross, 8 months	218,736	188,056	151,467
Net earnings	96,256	89,168	58,998

MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.

GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY OF BERGEN COUNTY for August—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	24,177	19,260	4,917
Op. expenses	12,668	11,214	1,454
Net earnings	11,509	8,046	3,463
From July 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	66,381	52,230	14,151
Op. expenses	36,875	32,491	4,384
Net earnings	29,506	19,739	9,767

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Sept. 21, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1901.	1900.	P.C.
New York	$969,554,313	$662,137,840	+46.4
Boston	98,654,230	82,245,134	+19.9
Philadelphia	69,586,067	73,664,087	−5.5
Baltimore	15,318,836	15,592,652	−1.8
Chicago	107,433,933	110,025,477	−2.4
St. Louis	29,300,000	29,848,952	−2.8
New Orleans	7,624,255	9,711,970	−21.5
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,297,471,634	$983,226,082	+32.0
Other cities, 5 days	179,804,214	199,846,271	−10.0
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,447,275,848	$1,183,072,353	+24.9
All cities, 1 day	356,147,803	256,441,908	+38.9
Total, all cities, for week	$1,833,423,651	$1,439,514,261	+27.4

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $11,247,904. The imports of specie amounted to $168,403, and the exports of specie to $561.92[illegible]

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.			High.	Low.	Last.
29,450	Amal. Copper	100	103	100	100¾
60	Am. Car & Fdy.	30⅛	30¼	30	30⅛
1,290	Am. Sugar	134	134	132½	133
1,030	A., T. & S. F.	76⅛	76⅞	76¼	76⅝
200	A., T. & S. F. pf.	96⅝	97	96⅝	97
6,230	Brook. Rap. Tr.	67¼	69⅜	67¼	68⅝
20	Ches. & Ohio	47	47	47	47
5,240	C., M. & St. P.	163⅛	164	163	163⅞
2,630	Erie	43⅜	43⅝	43¼	43⅝
330	Louis. & Nash	105¼	105¾	104⅞	105⅝
8,460	Manhattan	120	123⅛	120	122⅞
50	Mexican Nat	14¼	14¼	14	14¼
50	Mo., K. & T.	29½	29½	29½	29½
100	Mo. Pacific	104½	104¾	104½	104¾
70	N. Y., O. & W.	35⅞	36	35⅝	35⅞
20	Pacific Mail	42	42	42	42
40	Pennsylvania	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾
10	People's Gas	109	109	109	109
30	People's Gas rts.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
480	Reading	42⅝	43⅛	42⅝	42⅞
20	Reading 1st pf.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
40	Reading 2d pf.	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
100	Rep. Iron & S.	15¼	15¼	15	15
30	St. Law. & Adir.	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼
2,730	Southern Pac.	58⅜	58⅝	58⅛	58½
2,290	Southern Ry.	34½	35	34½	34⅞
240	Tenn. C. & I.	64	64¼	63⅜	63⅜
10	Texas Pac.	43	43	43	43
6,070	Union Pac.	99⅝	100⅝	99½	100¼
170	U. S. Leather	13	13	12⅞	13
3,590	U. S. Steel	43⅝	44	43¼	43⅝
220	U. S. Steel pf.	94	94	93¾	93⅞
120	Wabash pf.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
71,420					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$8,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	83	83	83	83
2,000	St. L. S. W. 2d.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
10,000	Wabash deb. B.	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
$20,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks, silver, and exchange to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.02	.05
Alpha Con	.01	.01
Andes	.01	.01
Belcher	.09	.09
Best & Belcher	.16	.15
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.28	.28
Challenge Con	.13	.12
Chollar	.07	.07
Confidence	.52	.55
Con. Cal. & Va	1.75	1.75
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.03	.02
Gould & Curry	.05	.06
Hale & Norcross	.17	.17
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.19	.20
Occidental Con	.05	.05
Ophir	.76	.77
Overman	.04	.04
Potosi	.05	.05
Savage	.02	.02
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.21	.21
Standard	3.25	3.25
Syndicate	.08	.08
St. Louis	.06	.05
Union Con	.05	.05
Utah Con	.02	.03
Yellow Jacket	.06	.06
Silver bars	.58⅛	.58⅛
Mexican dollars	.47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 21.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Acacia	15¾	16	15½	16
Alamo	13½	..	13½	14
Argentum	10⅞	11¼	11⅛	11¼
Anaconda	32	33	32¼	33¼
Battle Mountain	17	17½	17	19
Blue Bell	15¾	16½	16	17
Butterfly	35	36	34	37
C. C. Cons.	8	8¼	8½	8¾
Coriolanus	9⅝	10	9½	10¼
C., C. & M.	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
Columbine Victor	7	8	7	9
Dante	5½	5¾	5¼	5¾
Doctor Jackpot	55¾	56	55½	55¾
Elkton	171	175	173	175
El Paso	59	59¼	58	58¼
Fanny Rawlings	15	18	15	18
Findlay	8½	9½	9	9½
Gold Dollar	19¾	19⅞	19¼	19⅞
Golden Cycle	66	69	65½	66¼
Golden Fleece	35	40	35	40
Gold King	85	95	85	100
Gold Knob	5½	6	5½	6
Gold Sovereign	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4¼
Gould	16⅜	17½	16¼	17
Hart	8	10½	8	10¼
Ingham	13¼	14	13¼	14
Isabella	58	58⅛	57½	58
Jackpot	37¼	38½	37	39
Keystone	8¼	9	8¼	10
Last Dollar	58½	60	52	52¼
Lexington	6¼	6½	6¼	6¾
Little Puck	7½	8	7	8¼
Mint	18	19	18	19
Mollie Gibson	28	34	32	35
Molly Dwyer	7	7¼	7	7¾
Mary Cashen	11	12¼	12	12¾
Moon Anchor	27⅝	28¼	27½	28
National	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Nugget	16½	17¾	17	17¾
New Haven	5	5⅛	5	5¼
Orphan	19	20	18½	19¾
Pharmacist	8¼	8½	8¼	8¾
Pinnacle	8⅝	9	8¾	9
Pointer	8⅝	9	7	7¼
Portland	295	300	298	300
Rose Maud	6	6¼	6	6¼
Rose Nicol	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
Republic	4¼	4¾	4⅝	4¾
Rocky Mountain	3¾	4	4	4¼
Sedan	6¾	7	6¾	6¾
Vindicator	114	119	114	116
Work	13¼	13½	13⅝	13¾
Zoe	2¾	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$185,8[illegible]0,89
Gold	106,365,55
Silver	22,285,89
United States notes	9,724,89
Treasury notes of 1890	148,08
National banknotes	9,426,59
Total receipts this day	1,448,41
Total receipts this month	30,233,74
Total receipts this year	127,948,21
Total expenditures this day	1,190,00
Total expenditures this month	22,380,00
Total expenditures this year	114,069,08
Deposits in National banks	118,423,17

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,00
TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION	
Gold coin	$304,644,68
Silver dollars	441,349,00
Silver dollars of 1890	1,054,20
Silver bullion of 1890	42,538,79
Total	$789,586,68
DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold certificates outstanding	$304,644,68
Silver certificates outstanding	441,349,00
Treasury notes outstanding	43,593,00
Total	$789,586,68
GENERAL FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$71,977,09
Gold certificates	34,388,47
Silver coin and bullion	14,887,06
Silver certificates	7,398,82
United States notes	9,724,89
Other assets	19,664,25
Total in Treasury	$158,040,60
Deposits in National banks	118,423,17
Total	$276,463,78
Current liabilities	90,642,89
Available cash balance	$185,820,89

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 58⅛c. Mexican silver dollars at 45⅛c.

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.80.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .14 seller 10, 1,000 Cable Consolidated at .04, 1,300 Comstock at .07, 100 Deadwood at .60, 500 Isabella at .60, 150 Ontario at 13.00@12.75, 1,000 Pharmacist at .09 seller 10, and 100 Standard at 3.50.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Henry A. Phillips of Louisville has organized an underwriters' inspection and survey bureau.

The Southeastern Tariff Association Fire Underwriters has granted the privilege to work all night in tanneries, without extra premium charge, when the necessities of the business so require.

The West Virginia Legislature has so amended the resident agency statute of that State that reinsurance policies on West Virginia property need not be signed by an agent resident in that State.

The New York Fire Insurance Exchange has promulgated the following new elevator insurance rates: New York Central, (allowance for sprinklers to be made in rate,) $2; Pennsylvania, (sprinkler allowance,) $2; West Shore, (sprinkler allowance,) $2; Erie, (not sprinklered,) $3.75

In regard to the increasing competition among life insurance companies for new business, the London correspondent of The Chronicle states that in Great Britain some of the companies are circularizing the members of various workingmen's organizations with offers of policies, on which the annual premiums may be paid in twelve monthly installments.

Gas Company Increases Its Capital.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The Secretary of State at Springfield has authorized the People's Gaslight and Coke Company to increase its capital stock from $30,000,000 to $35,000,000. The increase, declares one of the attorneys for the company, will be made for the purpose of meeting the expenses of new mains and other improvements

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Confidence and Interest Sustained by Several Large Deals.

Latest Sales by Brokers—Several High-Class Dwellings Find Buyers—List of Auction Offerings.

Coming at a time when little was expected from the real estate market, the five or six transactions of the first magnitude, which have come to light during the last week, have possessed perhaps an added importence. Of course, they cannot be regarded in any sense as representing the actual business of the week—some of them having been in negotiation for months—but their announcement at this time, when a slight tendency toward uneasiness and distrust in the future of the market may be found in some quarters, is particularly fortunate, and is calculated to have an effect upon realty interests similar to that experienced in financial circles when there is a union of strong influences against possible disturbances.

The purchase of a large plot in the Long Acre Square section by the Shanley Company has a double aspect. The Messrs. Shanley realize the strong probability that their lease on Broadway, just north of Forty-second Street, will not be renewed upon anything like its present terms, but that these terms may be affected in a large measure by the fact that they have a suitable site of their own near by. Aside from all this, the Shanleys have now one of the best plots in the Long Acre district, and it will not be surprising to learn that they have abandoned their hotel project and accepted a handsome profit upon their operation. The other deal of last week in the same neighborhood—Henry Dazian's purchase of the southeast corner of Broadway and Fortieth Street, is said to be a straightforward speculative transaction, although Mr. Dazian's close relations with the theatrical profession, and the fact that his recently acquired property adjoins the Empire Theatre, have been made the basis of various rumors.

With the name of the buyer of J. C. Lyons's Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street corner still a secret, any comment upon that purchase would probably be wide of the mark. So far as its location is concerned, the plot is one of the most valuable and attractive in the entire city, but with a clubhouse adjoining, a church upon one of the opposite corners, and an apartment hotel now building upon another, it possesses many unique features, which make the profitable handling of it a problem of no mean proportions.

The sale of the Hotel Earlington to the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society was of interest simply as it marks the passage into a probably permanent ownership of a property, which, through foreclosure suits and trades, has been pretty constantly in the records for the last three years.

The conveyances for the week contained several interesting disclosures, chief among which was William Ziegler's purchase of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company's property at Nassau and Liberty Streets. The Central Realty Company, (Irons & Todd,) took title to Justice Dugro's large plot at the northeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-second Street, while the real purchasers of the Gebhard block on Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets, appeared as the City Real Property Investment Company, the corporation which recently made large purchases on Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth Streets, just off Fifth Avenue, and which acquired last Spring the Lawrence Turnure property at 317 Fifth Avenue.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Frederick Zittel has sold for John C. Umberfield to H. C. Reid, for $63,000, the four-story dwelling, with extension, 33 West Eighty-sixth Street, 23 by 100.

It is reported that William E. Tefft has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 22 East Sixty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5.

W. D. Rusher has sold for Peter Wagner to a Mr. Gifford, for about $45,000, the five-story American-basement dwelling 314 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 22 by 100.11.

Ferdinand Forsch has sold to Thaddeus Moriarty the two five-story brick flats 107 and 109 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 50 by 100.11. The buyer gives in part payment the plot at the southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 80 by 95, and the plot on the east side of Audubon Avenue, 20 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 70 by 95.

John M. Reid has sold for Edward J. McGuire to D. Dorsogno and L. Gautore the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 321 East Forty-first Street, 20 by 100.

Barnett & Co. have sold for J. McGloin the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 51 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 18.9 by 100.11.

William Macy, Jr., executor of the estate of Albert B. Strange, has sold the two five-story tenements 558 and 560 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 50 by 99.11.

Marcus Nathan has sold to Joseph Poland the plot on the west side of Tinton Avenue, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 50 by 135 and irregular. The buyer will erect thereon three two-family dwellings.

Marcus Nathan has also sold the four-story brick flat 1,502 Brook Avenue, 25 by 100; also, the two-family frame dwelling 2,400 Creston Avenue, 25 by 95.

W. E. Gibbs and E. W. Kirby have sold for Daniel Farrell the seven-story apartment building, 50 by 100, 2,010 Seventh Avenue, near One Hundred and Twentieth Street, for $118,000.

F. R. Wood & Co. have sold for A. G. Love, 42 West Ninety-seventh Street, a four-story brownstone and brick house.

The Auction Room.

This week will witness the first voluntary offerings of the season, and, while the list includes no especially valuable or attractive parcels, the results will be watched with more or less interest.

The seven-story factory 103 and 105 Mott Street is among the properties to be sold on Wednesday by William M. Ryan, who also announces for the same day an executor's sale of twenty lots in Bronx Terrace, in the William's Bridge section. The assignee's sale of the northwest corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, by Auctioneer De Walltearss, is also down for Wednesday, and Bryan L. Kennelly will sell the Varian estate's tract of about twenty acres lying between Van Cortlandt Avenue and the William's Bridge Reservoir.

There were recorded last week 150 mortgages, for $4,606,732, of which 42, for $641,924, were at 5 per cent.; 66, for $725,458, were at more, and 42, for $3,239,350, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 207 mortgages for $2,815,017, of which 53, for $643,045, were at 5 per cent.; 96, for $481,472, were at more, and 58, for $1,190,500, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, SEPT. 23.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 231 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; 239 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; 241 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; 247 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, on 231, $18,929; on 239, $18,982; on 241, $15,982; on 247, $10,718.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 689 to 693 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, north side, 325 feet east of Willis Avenue, 75 by 100, two-story brick and frame double dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Benno Lewinson, referee, 172½ Canal Street, south side, 98.1 feet east of Mott Street, 15.11 by 50.2, three-story brick dwelling, with store. Due on judgment, $2,175; subject to another mortgage for $12,462.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Jacob H. Shaffer, referee, 859 and 861 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and 1,015 Trinity Avenue, being the northwest corner of those streets, 25, 24.3, and 24.3, respectively, by 100, three four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $13,710; subject to other mortgages for $46,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Campbell E. Locke, referee, 460 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 172 feet west of Convent Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,643.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William B. Donihee, Jr., referee, Whitlock Avenue, east side, 442.10 feet south of Leggett Avenue, 75 by 110, vacant; Longfellow Street, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100, vacant; Longfellow Street, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,834.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Henry Thompson, referee, Boulevard Lafayette, west side, 275.4 feet south of Fort Washington Park, 50 by 100, vacant; Private Street, east side, 276.1 feet south of Fort Washington Park, 50 by 108.11, vacant; Private Street, west side, 574.11 feet south of Fort Washington Park, 25 by 72.3 by 25 by 72.6, vacant; 514 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 407 feet east of Broadway, 16 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.—By William M. Ryan, trustee's sale, 19 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 235 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 103 and 105 Mott Street, west side, 175 feet south of Hester Street, 50 by 100, seven-story brick factory.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, Bronx Terrace, northeast corner of Tenth Street, William's Bridge, eight lots, each 28 by 105; Bronx Terrace, west side, 60 feet north of Tenth Street, six lots, each 25 by 170; Bronx Terrace, west side, 63 feet south of Tenth Street, six lots, each 25.8 by 100.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Felix H. Levy, referee, 108 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, 140 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; Tiebout Avenue, southwest corner of Clark Street, 200 by 235 and irregular, six two-story frame dwellings and vacant. Due on judgment, $13,291; subject to other mortgages, on the former parcel, $10,525; on the latter, $1,263.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 342 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 150 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.11, three-story frame flat, with store. Due on judgment, $7,743.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James B. Kilsheimer, referee, Barker Avenue, Fulton Street, Bleecker Street, and the easterly line of Bronx Park, the block, 188.7 by 414.6 by 185 by 425.6. Due on judgment, $2,235; subject to another mortgage for $9,500.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, M. Linn Bruce, referee, 1,488 Vyse Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,466.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, 338 Madison Street, south side, 75.5 feet east of Scammel Street, 20 by 38 by 19.11 by 37, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,319; subject to other mortgages for $7,188.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward J. Maxwell, referee, 18 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,407.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Seligman Manheimer, referee, 621 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 274.6 feet west of Broadway, 15.6 by 99.10 and irregular, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,773; subject to another mortgage for $7,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Moses J. Sneudaira, referee, 302 Morris Avenue, east side, 98.8 feet south of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 31.9 by 111.10, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $20,156.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry A. Gumbleton, referee, 2,056 Ryer Avenue, east side, 407.5 feet north of Burnside Avenue, 25 by 99.7 by 25 by 99.5, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,973.

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, Francis C. Cantine, referee, 334 East Fifty-ninth Street, south side, 216.8 feet west of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling.

By Solomon De Walltearss, assignee's sale, 934 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street, 25.5 by 60.1, four-story brick flat, with store; 167 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 17.4 by 25.5, two-story brick building; 165 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 22.6 by 25.5, four-story brick flat; 163 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 100.5 and irregular, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Solomon De Walltearss, public auction sale, 1,700 Topping Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 125 by [illegible] frame dwelling and stable.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, William's Bridge Heights, tract of about 20½ acres, known as the old Varian estate, lying north of Van Cortlandt Avenue, between Mosholu Parkway and the William's Bridge Reservoir.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 26.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 445 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, leasehold, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $6,691.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 114.1 feet west of the Boulevard Lafayette, and running through to the latter thoroughfare, 18 by 72.9 by 19.1 by 79.1, three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $10,656.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Walter H. Wood, referee, 456 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 142 feet west of Convent Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,820.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Joseph L. Hance, referee, 621 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 285 feet west of Broadway, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,879.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delehunty, referee, 735 and 737 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 20 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 17.11 and 18, respectively, by 88, two three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $10,059.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, 625 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 305 feet west of Broadway, 15 by 99.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,914; subject to another mortgage for $8,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Asa Bird Gardiner, referee, 539 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 500 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $15,301.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 433 West Fortieth Street, north side, 375 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,251.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel V. Speyer, referee, 758 West End Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-seventh Street, 60x100, six story brick flat. Due on judgment, $38,504.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 151 Gourverneur Street, Morrisania, north side, 125.3 feet east of Morris Avenue, 25 by 117.5, three-story frame flat, with two-story frame building at the rear. Due on judgment, $1,472; subject to another mortgage for $2,300.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 203 and 205 West Sixtieth Street, north side, 80 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 22.6 by 100.5, two four-story stone-front flats, with stores. Due on judgment, on each, $13,159.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles G. F. Wahle, referee, 2,051 Ryer Avenue, west side, 320.10 feet north of Burnside Avenue, 25 by 159.5 by 25.3 by 154.11, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $4,522.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, H. W. Bookstaver, referee, 131 William Street, northwest side, 203.3 feet northeast of John Street, 26.6 by 96.10 by 24.4 by 97.6, leasehold, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $35,128.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 501 to 541 West Sixty-third Street, for a six and eight story brick storage house, 144.7 by 99.10; Central Brewing Company, premises, owner; Wilhelm Ginesser of 11 Broadway, architect; cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

No. 205 Forsyth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Louise Heyne, premises, owner; O. Reissmann of 32 First Street, architect; cost, $900.

Nos. 507 and 509 West Nineteenth Street, to two three-story brick tenements, with stores; Frederick S. Myers of 865 Broadway, owner; J. O. Bruce of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 59 West Thirty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Mrs. Kate Darnley, premises, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $150.

No. 435 West Forty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; John Dohrman of 725 Eighth Avenue, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $750.

No. 304 East Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; J. Romaine Brown of 53 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Alfred H. Taylor of 53 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 102 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Sarah Grozcky of 1,661 Madison Avenue, owner; Alexander Fowler of 700 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 322 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; Mrs. Maria Schneisler, premises, owner; Henry Regelmann of 133 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 152 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. Mary J. Lyon, Montclair, N. J., owner; Frank A. Rooke of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

No. 228 Madison Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with shop; Jacob Sapharstine, premises, owner; Frederick Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Saturday, Sept. 21.

ARNOLD AV, e s, 175 ft s of James St, 25x100; Throggs Neck; Minnie E. Flagg to Mary E. Devine, (mtg $15,000)	$1
KING ST, 22 to 30, s s, 103.9x100; Mary Prensky to Henry Kellus, all liens	400
LYMAN PLACE, 1,370, e s, 32.3x100x irregular; Joseph Pinchbeck to Henry Von Lehe, (mtg $4,500, R S $1)	100
MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 37th St, 24x100; Marion C. Grimshaw to Joseph R. De Lamar, all title, (R S 75 cents)	1
MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 37th St, 24x100; George A. Howe to Joseph R. De Lamar, (R S 75 cents)	1
MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 37th St, 24x100; Cornelia Scott and another to Joseph R. De Lamar, all title, (R S $2.50)	1
MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 37th St, 24x100; Lewis B. Howe to Joseph R. De Lamar, all title, (R S 75 cents)	1
MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 37th St, 24x100; Edwin A. Ford to Joseph R. De Lamar, all title, (R S 75 cents)	1
MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 37th St, 24x100; James B. Howe to Joseph R. De Lamar, (R S 75c)	1
MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 37th St, 24x100; William L. Howe to Joseph R. De Lamar, (R S 75c)	1
MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 37th St, 24x100, Lucretia E. Polhemus to Joseph R. De Lamar, (R S 75c)	1
MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 37th St, 24x100; Edward B. Miller to Joseph R. De Lamar, (R S 75c)	1
MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 37th St, 24x100; Nancy G. Howe, widow, to Joseph R. De Lamar, (R S $7.50)	1
MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 37th St, 24x100; Annie E. Howe and others to Joseph R. De Lamar, (R S $4.50)	1
MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 37th St, 24x100; Jonah T. Howe to Joseph R. De Lamar, all interest, (R S 75c)	1
MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 37th St, 24x100; Cholett Cady and others to Joseph R. De Lamar, (R S $4.50)	1
MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 37th St, 24x100; Burton Howe and others to Joseph R. De Lamar, (R S $8.25)	1
MADISON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 37th St, 24x100; Ermine H. Armstrong to Joseph R. De Lamar B. & S., (R S 75c)	1
MADISON AV, 1,678 and 1,680, w s, 39.11x50; Walter G. Schuyler and another to Helen S. Morse, (R S 75 cents)	1
MADISON AV, 1,682 and 1,684, w s, 39.11x50; Walter G. Schuyler and another to Marion S. Allen, (R S 75 cents)	1
MADISON AV, 1,686 and 1,688, w s, 39.11x50; Walter G. Schuyler and another to Minnie S. Pearl, (R S 75 cents)	1
MADISON AV, 1,690, s w corner of 112th St, 21x50; Walter G. Schuyler and another to Jennie B. Schuyler, (R S $1.75)	1
PENFOLD AV, s s, 100 ft w of Suburban Place, 18.9x130; William D. Clarke to Susie E. Potter and another, 1-6 part, quitclaim	571
62D ST, s s, 192.6 ft e of Park Av, 18.9x100.5; Abraham H. Feuchtwanger to Cortlandt Irving, (R S $8.75)	1
76TH ST, 174 West, 20x77.2; Walter G. Schuyler and another, executors, to Jennie B. Schuyler, (R S $1.75,) all liens	6,000
83D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Annie M. Grinberg and others to Helen M. Del Garcia, (mtg $15,000, R S $4)	100
87TH ST, 48 West, 20x100.8; Amelia Phyfe to Julius Saul, (mtg $20,000, R S $9.75)	42,000
109TH ST, 220 and 222 East, 50x100.10; Simon Adler and others to Simon Uhlfelder, (mtg $20,000, R S $8.25)	100
112TH ST, 333 and 335 East, 50x100.11; Louis Lese to Mark Blumenthal, (mtg $36,000, R S $5.75)	1
112TH ST, 337 and 339 East, 50x100.11; Louis Lese to Martha Barnard, (mtg $36,000, R S $5.75)	1
141ST ST, n s, 81 ft w of Cypress Av, 27x100.6x irregular; Henry F. A. Wolf to Charles G. Jacobi, (mtg $12,000, R S $2.75)	100

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 1,333; Ida Kalka to Albert Pesenecker and wife, 5 years.....$720 to	$840
BROADWAY, 525; Edwin Steinberger, executor, to Henry W. Mayer, 3 years	2,300
COLUMBUS AV, 328, s w corner of 76th St; Hyman Sonn to Charles Repetti, 5 years	7,200
MADISON ST, 273 and 275; Joseph Spivack to Morris Blackman, 3 years	4,548
3D AV, 2,002, and 178 East 110th St; Spencer H. Smith, executor, to Carl L. Fuchs, 5 years	2,100
11TH AV, 592; Patrick Connor to William Rossback, 5 years	780
108TH ST, 130 East; Mrs. A. Decking to Leon Raices, 5 years	288
112TH ST, 333 East; Louis Lese to Antonio Melfi and another, 5 years	2,200
112TH ST, 335 East; Louis Lese to Antonio Melfi and another, 5 years	2,200
112TH ST, 337 East; Louis Lese to Antonio Melfi and another, 5 years	2,200
112TH ST, 339 East; Louis Lese to Antonio Melfi and another, 5 years	2,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Charles, to Henry Brown, as trustee; Madison Av, n e corner of 134th St, (prior mtg $43,750,) due March 18, 1900	$6,000
BOHN, Bertha, to Dina H. Michel and another; 2,041 Ryer Av, 5 years, 4 per cent	3,500
DEL GARCIA, Helen M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 83d St, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent	15,000
GERARDI, Florence, and another to Robert H. Racey; 234 Mott St, 3 years, 6 per cent., gold	3,000
HAHN, Ida, to Abraham Ruth; 118th St, s s, 241 ft w of 5th Av, building loan, due March 18, 1902, 6 per cent	18,000
IRVING, Courtlandt, to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger; 62d St, s s, 192.6 ft e of Park Av, 3 years, 4 per cent	10,000
LECKE, Emil, and others to Oscar Richter; 14th St, formerly av, s s, w ½ of Lot 202, map of Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent	1,000
McKINSTRY, Kate, to Harvey J. Ubert; 150 West 48th St, (prior mtg $12,000,) 3 years	3,000
MUTH, Anna E., and another, as executors, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 72 East 3d St, due Aug. 5, 1906, 4 per cent	12,000
STROUD, Annie J., to Catherine L. Barry; Franklin Av, w s, at boundary between Lots 93 and 89, map of Morrisania, being part of Lot 93, 3 years	500
UHLFELDER, Simon, to David Werdenschlag; 222 East 109th St, (prior mtg $20,000,) due Jan. 1, 1904, 6 per cent	4,000
UHLFELDER, Simon, to Caroline Mendel; 220 East 109th St, (prior mtg $20,000,) due Jan. 1, 1904, 6 per cent	4,000
WINTERSMITH, Ernst B., to New York Building Loan Banking Company; Ryer Av, e s, 432.4 ft n of Burnside Av, (prior mtg $4,650,) demand, without interest	1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CLARKE, William D., to Susie E. Potter and another	$1,500
LUCKERATH, Frederick, to John J. Radley	Nom.
MULLANEY, William, to Emily P. Hale.	Nom.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to North River Savings Bank	1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

LENOX AV and 127th St, n w corner, 25x100; James G. Wilson against Jacob and Max F. Griffenhagen, owners; Gavegan & Co., contractors	$104
42D ST, 43d St, Depew Place, and Vanderbilt Av, block; Peter M. Moffatt against New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and another, owners; Herbert W. Harris, contractor	572
47TH ST, 132 and 134 West; Chicago Clothes Dryer Works against Mohawk Realty Company, owners and contractors	175
47TH ST, 132 to 134 West; Oberg & Blumberg against Mohawk Realty Company, owner and contractor	1,150
81ST ST, 235 East; Joseph Block against Morris I. Gardner, owner and contractor.	600
133D ST, 132 to 136 West; George Vairo and Louis Maccarato against William P. Carroll, owner and contractor	84

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 28, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

118TH ST, s s, 241 ft w of 5th Av, 44x100.11; Abraham Ruth, with Ida Hahn.	18,000
129TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Aaron M. Janpole, with Leon A. Liebeskind	35,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

KING ST, 22 to 30; Savino Di Pace and another against Leon Rosenblatt and another, Sept. 5, 1901	$400
MOTT ST, 234; Ried & Jaeger against Floroda Gerade and another, Sept. 11, 1901	85

Lis Pendens.

BROOME ST, s s, 41.8 ft e of South 5th Av, 21x64.9x irregular; N. Y. Life Insurance Company against Louisa C. Friedline and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. McCall.

36TH ST, 544 West; Noel B. Fox against Matthew Raferty and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. V. Thomall.

97TH ST, n s, 518 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.11; William W. Johnson and another, executors, against George Heather and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

Kubelik and His Mother.

From The London Mainly About People.

To-day Mr. Gorlitz looms largely in the public eye as the manager of the all-conquering Kubelik. When the question of the great American tour, on which he shortly embarks, was first mentioned to Herr Kubelik, he emphatically declined to consider it without the consent of his mother. In order to meet this difficulty, Mr. Gorlitz and the young violinist set out for the mother's home, which lies a little way out of Prague. For a long time she hesitated, and it was only when the shortness and safety of the sea journey had been eloquently explained, the luxury and comfort of American trains and hotels minutely described, and the certain success of the venture fully set forth, that she eventually consented. The following day, during lunch at the Black Horse in Prague, a visitor was announced, and Mme. Kubelik was duly ushered into the presence of her son and his manager. She had come, not to withdraw her permission, but merely to ask that she might be included in the touring party, a request that can only be fully appreciated, from the manager's point of view, when one remembers the son as the idol of the fashionable and, if you will, the snobbish, world, wherever he goes, and the mother as the warm-hearted, simple rustic, the widow of a struggling gardener, with no knowledge of any language but the most primitive Czech, and entirely ignorant of the world and its ways.

Doubly Attractive in His View.

"I congratulate you, my dear boy. Your wife is a very handsome woman. But it seems to me she isn't much of a talker."

"Congratulate me again, old friend."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCT'R.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

EST. of THOS. FARRELL, DEC'D.

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

Wednesday, October 2d, at 12 o'clock M.,

at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

NO. 2,017 LEXINGTON AV., east side, near 129th St

3-story and basement brownstone private house; size of lot 14.5x60.

NO. 2,135 LEXINGTON AV. east side, near 129th St.

4-story brick tenement and store; size of lot 19.11x60.

M. J. EARLEY, Atty. for EXECUTORS, 220 Broadway. Maps, &c., from AUCTIONEER, 30 PINE STREET.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCT'R.

Supreme Court Partition Sale.

Thursday, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock M.

at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

423 AND 425 EAST 118TH ST.,

between 1st and Pleasant Avs., two four-story and basement brownstone single Flats, containing modern improvements; size of lots, 21 and 21.6x100.11, slightly irregular. This block consists mostly of private houses, and is desirable in every way.

Nathaniel A. Elsberg, Referee, 20 Broad St.;
Ennever & Trautmann, Plt'ffs' Attys., 132 Nassau St.;
Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, Attys. for Defts. Engel;
Daniel D. Sherman, Atty. for infant deft.;
Kurzman & Frankenheimer, Attys. for Defts. Einhorn and others.
Maps., &c., from AUCTIONEER, 30 PINE ST.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCT'R.

EXECUTRIX SALE

Est. of Maria K. Schmidt, dec'd.

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

Wednesday, Oct. 2, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

534 WEST 45TH ST., bet. 10TH & 11TH AVS. Five-story brick & stone 4-family tenement; lot 25.6x100.5.

ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Atty. for Executrix, 291 Broadway.

Maps, &c., from AUCTIONEER, 30 PINE ST.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCT'R,

Sells at auction, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S ABSOLUTE SALE,

By order of the SURROGATE,

NOS. 242 AND 244 EAST 79TH ST., adjoining southwest corner of 2d Av., two four-story and basement brownstone Flats; size of lots, 25x102.2 each. Have fine light from rear. The first of the new Carnegie public libraries will be located in this block, close to these houses.

A. A. ALEXANDER, Atty. for Executor, 99 Nassau. C. W. DAYTON, Atty. for Legatees, 27 William St.

Maps, &c., from AUCTIONEER, 30 PINE ST.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auct'r.,

will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1901,

Absolute Sale, Without Reserve.

by order of the Executors of the estate of

ELIZABETH A. G. HORN, deceased,

306, 308 AND 310 11TH AVE.,

between 29th and 30th Sts., forming an "L" with

557 WEST 29TH ST.

306, 308, AND 310 11TH AV., four-story brick building, frame extensions; size of plot, 74.0¾x100.

557 WEST 29TH ST., four-story and cellar brick tenement; size, 25x98.9. Also

535 AND 537 WEST 29TH ST.,

between 10th and 11th Avs.

Two four-story and cellar brick tenements; size, 25x98.9 each.

T. CHANNON PRESS, Esq.,
Attorney for Albert Horn, Executor, 10 Wall St.
FRANCIS A. WINSLOW, Esq., Attorney for George B. Burnett, Executor, 100 Broadway, New York.
Maps at auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auct'r.,

will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1901,

Executors' sale,

Estate of JOSEPH W. HAMBURGER, deceased,

103 AND 105 MOTT ST.,

between Canal and Hester Sts.

Very substantial seven-story and cellar modern brick factory building, equipped with two elevators, 100 horse power engine and boiler, two electric dynamos, sprinkler system, automatic fire alarm systems, &c., &c.; size, 50x100.

DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Esqs.,
Attorneys, 280 Broadway.
Maps at auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway.

Stories of Verdi and Morelli.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

ROME, Aug. 31.—This year may be said to have been fatal to Italy, as she has lost, besides men of lesser importance, Verdi, Crispi, and Morelli, her veteran composer, her most prominent statesman, and her greatest painter. Verdi and Morelli were bound by the most tender friendship since their youth, and had a reciprocal admiration for each other's talent, Verdi saying, "I would give all my operas to have produced one of the Christs of Morelli," while the latter, with equal sincerity, said, "I would give all my pictures to have composed 'Il Trovatore.'"

Two good stories are told of Morelli which will bear repetition. An authoress of note was in Naples and very much desired to know him, but could find no one to act as intermediary. So at last she took her courage in her hands and resolved to introduce herself, but not without qualms. As she approached she found the studio door open, one more cause for embarrassment, and, pushing a curtain to one side, stood before the artist at work, who, looking at her absent-mindedly, said: "These lines seem to be all right. What do you say?" and to her murmured response went on, "but the eyes of the nuns do not suit me; pray sit down a moment; yours are just the thing." With inward delight the lady sat down and acted as model for an hour and a half, during which writer and artist talked as though they had been friends all their lives. At a certain point Morelli stopped abruptly, took off his glasses, peered at his handsome model, and said, "But excuse me, who are you?"

As all the world knows, Maestro Verdi hated public notice in his private hours, so that one day when returning from Posilipo in the company of his wife and Morelli he was seriously annoyed when the people, recognizing him, began to cheer. "I want to drive myself home," he said hastily. "Morelli, just place yourself beside my wife," and jumping out of his own carriage, he went on to the box of one near, thus, of course, escaping notice. Meanwhile Signora Verdi and Morelli pursued their way, and as the latter wore a large hat just like that of the Maestro, they were acclaimed everywhere, "Viva Verdi!" "Viva il Maestro!"

The artist, embarrassed, was returning the salutes, but every moment becoming more overcome, while his companion enjoyed the joke to the full. On arriving at the hotel they were met by Verdi, to whom his wife said: "You would have choked to see Morelli bowing and smiling to the crowd as you could never have done. He has made your reputation for amiability," at which the Maestro shouted, "I really had you there. I knew what would happen."

Cheerfulness in Texas.

From The Dallas (Texas) News.

It is rather a remarkable fact that in spite of the drought which has been almost universal in the State, and in spite of the report that the cotton crop will not be much more than half a crop, and in spite of the fact that the most of the wheat was destroyed by insects, the sounds of complaint are not in great volume. Never in the history of the State have the people been more cheerful. It must be that the last year's crop with its high prices lingers in the recollection yet, and, besides, they must still have in pocket much of the money from that crop. Ordinarily, under such agricultural conditions and results as the people now experience, the State would fairly roar with complaints. Another thing suggests itself, and that is as this is not an election year the people have not been told how miserable they are. That may be one of the reasons why they are not so unhappy as one would think they would be.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.

will sell at auction

Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1901.

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City.

EXECUTORS' SALE,

estate of Michael Varian, (deceased,) by order of Michael Varian, Isaac Varian, and Jesse H. Varian, Executors,

ABOUT 20¼ ACRES

situated at

WILLIAMSBRIDGE HEIGHTS,

(known as the old Varian estate,) situated on Mosholu Parkway, Van Cortlandt Ave., Reservoir Oval, and Woodlawn Road.

24th Ward (Borough of Bronx), New York City.

This choice plot has a frontage on Mosholu Parkway, also a double frontage on Woodlawn Road, which runs through the property. Adjoining William's Bridge and Bedford Park Stations of the New York and Harlem Railroad.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St., New York City.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auct'r.,

will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1901,

Trustee's Sale,

19 WEST 135TH ST.,

between 5th and Lenox Avs.

Three-story high-stoop basement and cellar brownstone dwelling, size 16.8x99.11.

EDWARD W. SHELDON, Esq.,
Att'y for U. S. Trust Co., trustee, 45 Wall St.
Maps at auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

NO. 32 EAST 51ST STREET.

A MODERN 25-FOOT

AMERICAN BASEMENT RESIDENCE.

containing many attractive features, will be completed by us about Oct. 1st. This is one of the best residential sections in the city.

The house is for sale only, and can be seen without permit.

For particulars address

CHARLES BRENDON & COMPANY,

109 West 42d St.

CHOICE BEDFORD PARK PROPERTY. Corner Kirkside Av. and Wellesley St. New up-to-date 10-room house, $9,500. Terms to suit. Travers St., near Jerome Av., 11-room house, suitable for TWO families, $5,500; $500 cash. Inquire any real estate agent in Fordham or Bedford Park, or of J. F. TOUSSAINT, 26 Reade St.

BARGAIN FOR SMALL INVESTOR.
SINGLE FLAT. EAST 125TH ST.
Opposite New Bridge. Great Future.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

A WELL-RENTED APARTMENT HOUSE
LONG ACRE SQUARE DISTRICT.
BARGAIN.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

FOR IMPROVEMENT.
SEVERAL CHOICE PLOTS
VICINITY LONG ACRE SQUARE.
WITH OR WITHOUT LOAN.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

A CHOICE INVESTMENT.
A BUSINESS BUILDING LEASED TO ONE TENANT, LONG TERM. NET RENTAL, 7%. AN OPPORTUNITY.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

A1 INVESTMENT.
AMSTERDAM AVENUE CORNER.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

90th St., 322 West.—Extra large modern house, 40 ft. front, with private stable, on two full lots.

Riverside Drive, 92, 4-story brownstone, foyer hall, 19 ft. front, extra deep lot, 107 ft. Address Owner, 11 Broadway, Room 212.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE
FOR LONG TERM FOR IMPROVEMENT,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 16TH ST. AND
SIXTH AVENUE,
51½ x 100 FEET.
J. R. THOMAS, 515 LEXINGTON AVENUE.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
A LARGE PLOT IN BEST LOCALITY.
PRICE VERY REASONABLE.
THEO. ROGERS BRILL,
351 WEST 59TH ST.

BIGGEST BARGAINS BRONX
$7,750, $1,000 cash, balance to suit, 3-family houses, 7 rooms, bath; steam, hot water; best locations, Jerome Av. O'RORKE or NORMOYLE, Boston Av., corner 164th St.

A.—$50 per lot paid to any one introducing parties resulting in sale of one building lot weekly; we do the selling; lots $200 up; monthly payments; Bronx Borough; 25 minutes from 42d St. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St. Telephone 381-58th St.

Actual Sacrifice!—Only $1,000 cash; beautiful new 5-story double flat; perfect order; hot-water supply; price, $21,000; rental about $2,250. Rexer, 156 Broadway.

Bargain!—Only $1,500 cash; new 5-story double flat; elegant location; steam heat, hot-water supply; price, $26,500; rental about $30,000. Rexer, 156 Broadway.

Attention, Investors!—Do you wish to make $1,000 yearly without working? Then buy a good piece of income property through me. Rexer, 156 Broadway.

8TH AV. BUSINESS PROPERTY.
Three 5-story apartments; all rented; great bargain.
HAYDEN, 320 WEST 145TH ST.

Kingsbridge.—For sale, beautiful modern house overlooking the Harlem and Palisades; all improvements; near rapid transit terminal. Thorn & Co., 2,509 Webster Av.

Fordham Heights.—New 12-room house; laundry, water, gas, sewer, burglar alarm; tiled bathroom; exposed plumbing; near elevated road. Thorn & Co., Fordham.

525 to 531 West 113th St.—Five new American basement, 4½ stories, private dwellings; restricted block; reasonable price. Apply on premises or at James Bradley, 86th St. and Broadway.

Fordham.—Sale or rent, several fine 12-room houses; exposed plumbing; all improvements; newly decorated; large plots; near L cars. Thorn & Co., Fordham.

Washington Heights.—Plot, 70x100, on 181st St.; rapid transit station 300 feet, 200 feet to entrance Washington Bridge at 181st St. W. F. Abbe, Box 101, Madison Square Station.

Washington Av.—Plot 32x140, with 4-story flat; steam heat, hot water; gilt-edged property; all rented; good investment; a bargain for one who takes the trouble to ask. Dickson, 3,369 3d Av.

BARGAIN.—LARGE THREE-STORY, HIGH-stoop house, 39th St., near 7th Av., asking $13,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

SACRIFICE.—TWO TRIPLE FLATS, 135TH St., near Brook Av.; $33,000; rents $3,840.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Only $2,000 cash required; five-story double tenement, West 46th St.; $16,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable houses, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; prices reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

73d St., Near 3d Av.—Five-story double tenement; rents, $2,115; price, $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

59th St., West.—Five-story modern double tenement; rents, $1,747; price, $14,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Five-story double tenement, East 26th St., asking $24,500; rents, $2,945.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain, 33d St., Near 8th Av.—Four-story English basement, 18.9x80x98.8; price, $16,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

2d Av., near 18th St.; four-story high-stoop house; price, $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Morton St.—Three-story and basement house; twenty feet front; price, $8,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable large, four-story private house, 33d St., near 8th; asking $16,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable five-story building, south side 23d St., near Stern's; rent reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Five-story double tenement, West 51st St., asking $21,000; rents $2,624.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive large four-story house, 58th St., near Madison Av.; asking $35,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

37 Shiel St., William's Bridge, $2,900; easy terms; cozy seven-room cottage; every improvement. Eckenfelder, on premises.

110th St., East, Speculators!—Lot 25x100, with 2-story frame building, near 3d Av., $9,000; grand opportunity. R. Dickson, 3,369 3d Av.

For Sale—Fordham Heights; house, ten rooms; all improvements; plot 200x100; to close an estate. Thorn & Co., 2,509 Webster Av.

Bronx.—$3,900; 9-room house, near elevated, trolleys, school; easy terms. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Looking for bargain houses, lots, Bronx or Harlem? Call on Case, 42 West 128th, or 979 East 169.

3d Av.—Frame building, near 166th St. elevated station; price, $9,500; bargain. Dickson, 3,369 3d Av.

$1,150 Cash.—2-story, attic house, improvements, stable; full lot; near station. White, 4,171 3d Av.

Choice building lots, $375; $5 monthly; houses order, $1,500; $15 monthly. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av.

Two lots, 50x120 ft., Intervale Av., only $1,700 each if sold this week. Dickson, 3,369 3d Av.

Corner, 100 ft. on avenue; 6 stores, 8 apartments; all improvements; a bargain. 921 Melrose Av.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A VERY DESIRABLE NEW HOUSE
At a very reasonable price,
318 WEST 107TH STREET, NEAR RIVERSIDE,
At only $38,000—$1,000 cash.
Balance at 4½ per cent.
Particulars of CHARLES BUEK, Owner,
No. 109 West 42d Street.

TWO FAMILY HOUSES.

We are offering a few brick and stone houses with finished basements and extra deep lots in restricted neighborhood and one block from rapid transit station. Particulars, MACY ESTATE, 800 Prospect Av.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FOR SALE.

On the Housatonic River and Sound

(Opposite Stratford, Conn.)

AN ESTATE CONSISTING OF 150 ACRES almost surrounded by water, fine mansion, cottage, farmhouse, barn, and outbuildings. Distance 5 miles from Bridgeport, 1½ miles from Stratford.

Further information can be obtained from

GEO. R. READ, Agent,

60 CEDAR STREET.

(8698.

For Sale—Gentleman's Farm, one hour from N. Y. C. by C. R. R. of N. J.; close by growing town; no malaria; good society; about 140 acres, mostly in grass; large crops of hay; home market; modern buildings; chance for speculation in building lots; owner having taken up his residence in Europe, will sell this place below value. For circular address owner, Fred'k Loeser, Personal, Brooklyn, N. Y., R. E. Agents please inclose their card.

For Sale.—Gentleman's country seat, new Colonial villa; 12 rooms; all the latest improvements; open sanitary plumbing; large verandas; new stable, large hennery, stocked; 30 acres of land, all under cultivation; large income; running brook; fine fruits; one hour from New York; five minutes to depot; ten to open Sound; easy terms. TH. EUPHRAT, Rowayton, Conn.

Leland's Five-Day Trip for a farm, through western New Hampshire and eastern Vermont, in and near the Connecticut River valley, the garden of New England; describes over 60 farms; tells how and where to go; free upon receipt of address. P. F. Leland's Farm Agency, 113 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

AIKEN, S. C.

Cottages for the Winter. Particulars of
DE BLOIS & ELDRIDGE,
1 WEST 38TH ST.

New Queen Anne Cottage.—Will sell for small weekly or monthly payments; beautifully located in city 20 minutes out; all city improvements; work guaranteed; price $550. Owner, 358 West 42d St., parlor floor; open evenings.

Price Way Down.—Country seat or stock farm; 200 acres; fine, large buildings, furnace, engine, boiler, modern machinery, tools, complete; location high; Sound view; hour out. D. Hull, South Norwalk, Conn.

For Sale, Cheap.—15-acre farm, brick house, 12 rooms; 2 barns; fine apple orchard in prime, good land; fine view of Winsted on trolley line; good poultry farm. J. K. Smith, Sta. A., Winsted, Conn.

Poultry Farm.—35 acres; buildings, stock, crops, tools; near factories, depots, churches, school; only $1,500; speak quick. D. Hull, South Norwalk, Conn.

For Sale.—Farm, 163 acres, well improved, fertile soil, fine buildings, large barn; located on salt water; splendid fishing and oystering; $4,500. C. A. Johnson, Lackey, York Co., Va.

Small house and twenty acres land; R. R. runs through; $300. You want the earth? Catalogue free; leave the city; grow potatoes. Thomas R. Wilson, Milton, Delaware.

Making Money Fast.—Who? Farmers. Over 300 elegant farms; easy terms; $800 to $10,000; $200 cash, balance monthly. Beardall's list, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,800 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city; station 10 minutes. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

For Sale—Plot 65 acres, surrounding Underhill Homestead, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; frontage Central Park Av.; suitable for high-class subdivision; see owner on premises. T. B. Underhill.

Nyack-on-Hudson.—Factory, 42x125; four floors; equipped power, elevator, shafting; heated; extra land; convenient shipping, boat and rail. Morrow, 44 Wall St.; Room 47.

All country real estate our specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Magnificent gentleman's country residence, within 40 minutes from New York City; 20 acres of rich soil; 20-room house; open plumbing and two bathrooms; own electric light plant, and all modern improvements; large barn, stable with 70 stalls; carriage house; fruit trees and every environment for comfort; property faces two roads; free and clear; will be sold cheap on reasonable terms. Joslin & Bergen, 357 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Large 8-room house, 2 lots; improvements; large verandas; all kinds fruit; 3 minutes from railroad station, trolleys, schools, and churches; in good order; price, $2,600; half remain on mortgage. Call on owner, Geo. Owen, Woodside, L. I.

For Sale—In Jamaica, L. I., Lot 173 South St., adjoining corner Dean St., 50x100; good neighborhood; price, $400. Address owner, Aubrey Bennett, 18 Broadway, New York City.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

OFFICES & STUDIOS

THE SLATER BUILDINGS

42d St. West—At 5th Ave.

Rents include Steam Heat, Light, Electric Elevator, and Janitor's Services.
Apply on premises.

No. 16 Spruce St., N. Y. City.

To lease, immediate possession, desirable STORE, with Glass-Roof Extension, basement and sub-basement, with sidewalk elevator; also first and third lofts, with electric power attachment for hoisting; suitable for wholesale leather, drugs, paper, glass, paints, or wine importer. Apply to Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St., N. Y., or Owner, J. H. Weller, Yonkers, N. Y.

JACKSON BUILDING.

Union Square North,
31 East 17th St., adjoining Broadway.
Elevators and entrances from both streets.
Extra deep lofts; also offices; low rents.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

Largest, finest factory floors this city, 150x200, (divide,) 42d, 43d Sts., next depot; every improvement, power, light, elevators, sprinklers, fire alarms, watchman, 7 stores; low rentals; good advertising opportunities. Apply Easton & Co., (factory specialists,) agents, 206 West 42d St.; telephone.

STORES TO LET in following streets: Ann, Barclay, Beekman, Bleecker, Bowery, Centre, Chambers, Cortland, Fulton, Front, Greenwich, Hudson, John, Liberty, Maiden Lane, Nassau, Pearl, Prince, Reade, Rose, Spruce, (3d Av.,) Vesey, Warren, West, White, and William. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

THAMES BUILDING,
Corner Greenwich and Thames Sts.
Cheap rent in up-to-date building; offices adapted for light manufacturing; space to suit tenant; power and electric service.
G. P. HOPKINS, At., in Building.

Magnificent hall, suitable for lectures, weddings, entertainments, hops, progressive eucher parties; surroundings first-class; all kinds of accommodations. 444 Amsterdam Av.

Store and front basement room at 131 Waverley Place to let; no liquor or tobacco; key at Renner Bros., 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Stable to lease, 406 East 48th St.; 3 stories, 28x100; will alter to suit. Apply to Philip Goerlitz, 242 East 51st St.

HAVE syndicate with $3,000,000, that will erect mercantile buildings for desirable tenants.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

34 West 24th St.—Stable and coach house to rent as private stable or for storage at $800. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

Attention!—Large, light, new corner offices; good advertising space; on line of L, B'way, 6th Av., all cars. P. S. Treacy, Building, 1,929 Broadway.

Desk rooms, furnished, $10 monthly; space for typewriter; machines furnished; work guaranteed. 203 Broadway, Room 507.

Large store, with double show windows, suitable for any business; excellent location; rent, $40. 361 9th Av. Agent Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desk room in fine office; Broadway, overlooking City Hall Park; rent reasonable. Address H., Box 117 Times Office.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

NEAR THE MAIN ENTRANCE
TO ALL PARKS,
In the large cities of
the United States, will
be found the best residential sections.

My 32 homes just completed, forming the block on both sides of Sterling Place, between Underhill and Washington Avs., are within one block of the main entrance of Prospect Park, opposite the Institute of Arts and Sciences, and in the highest section of Brooklyn. It will pay you to spend half an hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the sciences and arts of the twentieth century, for one-third the price of a home equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan. The houses are circular, octagon, and straight front, finished in the choicest hard woods, model, all tiled kitchens, electric light combination chandeliers, shower, tiled bathrooms, butler's pantry, extension dining rooms and paneled ceilings.

Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.

THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.

Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place; time, 22 minutes. Open daily, including Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

WM. H. REYNOLDS, BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

ARE

you aware that the finest detached residential section in Brooklyn is located on 56th, 57th, and 58th Sts. and Fifteenth Av., (the macadam Boulevard of Borough Park,) 30 minutes by express trains, direct via Fifth Av. "L," Borough Park Division, to 58th St.; station on property? An inspection of my houses for one and two families will convince

YOU

that there is nothing to equal them for the money in Greater New York.

Built on plots 40x100, containing from seven to fifteen rooms, besides tiled bathrooms, open nickel plumbing, tiled kitchen, range, with gas connection, and porcelain sink; parlor, dining room, and reception room all trimmed in polished hardwood, panel wainscoting, grill work, open fireplaces, cabinet mantels, rich tiling, and wide verandas.

Fifteen just completed; nine sold before completion, and twenty-five in course of construction; columns cannot describe them justly. A

WISE

plan would be to call, see for yourself, and be convinced.

Houses open for inspection, daily and Sunday, including evenings, until 9 o'clock.

EDWARD JOHNSON, BUILDER,

14TH AV. AND 58TH ST., BROOKLYN.

ARTISTIC HOUSES DESIRABLY LOCATED

PROSPECT PARK NEIGHBORHOOD, MIDWOOD ST., NEAR FLATBUSH AVE.

2 AND 3 STORY

New modern stone houses, 30 minutes to Park Row; superior trolley and "L" service to ferries and all points of the city; beautiful in design; finish of the very best; all modern improvements; swell and square fronts; box stoop; foyer or saloon parlors; neighborhood restricted. Prices low; terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, Owner, Corner Flatbush Av. and Midwood St.

"PARK SLOPE BARGAIN."

ONLY $6,750.

THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BROWN STONE; FULL SIZE; 10 ROOMS AND BATH; A1 ORDER; CONVENIENT TO TROLLEY AND ELEVATED ROADS; ONLY THREE BLOCKS TO PROSPECT PARK.

Near Sixth Ave. and St. John's Place.
LEONARD MOODY REAL ESTATE CO.,
309 FLATBUSH AV.

ARISTOCRATIC FLATBUSH.

Best section East 18th St., between Berkeley Road and Avenue E; elegant new detached dwellings, with every modern improvement; hardwood trim throughout; parquet and double floors; steam heat; extra basins; exposed open plumbing; plot, 50x100; price, $10,000 to $11,000. Apply to Geo. W. Egbert, owner and builder, on premises, or No. 126 East 19th St., Brooklyn.

Washington Ave. Bargain.

Best location on Hill; 4-story brownstone, 15 rooms, handsomely decorated; sanitary plumbing; actually worth $15,000; can be bought now for $12,000. For particulars apply to

LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.,

20 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

PARK SLOPE HOUSES SALE.

Our office nearest main entrance. We have the choice houses; many great bargains, both for sale and rent. Look at what we have before deciding. Rents, $420 to $1,800. Sale prices, $6,000 to $60,000. Also some very fine new apartments, $35 to $65.

A. PEACE & SON, 835 Flatbush Av., op. 7th.

PARK SLOPE BARGAIN.

Grand new 4-story and basement; dining room extension; stone-front dwelling, nearly 22 feet wide; one of the finest in this section; owner must sacrifice. For particulars apply to
EDWARD P. SMITH,
269 Flatbush Av., corner St. Mark's, Brooklyn.

Worth $12,500, Sell at $10,750.

Lincoln Place, near 8th Av, fine 3-story brownstone dwelling, extra wide, 12 rooms, only $2,250 cash necessary to buy; see it.
EDWARD P. SMITH,
269 Flatbush Av., corner St. Mark's.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—$8,500.
Elegant, new, 2-story and basement stone house, 16 Hawthorne St., near Flatbush Av.; hardwood trim; open plumbing, tiled bath; handsomely decorated; terms easy; examine this before buying elsewhere. For particulars apply to Horatio S. Stewart, 261 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$15 MONTHLY, WITH RENT OF UPPER FLOOR,
buys a 2-family brick house and pays all expenses; 11 rooms, 2 baths; cement cellar; open plumbing, &c. WM. E. KAY, builder, 47th St. and 6th Av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—OCEAN AV., BROOKLYN.
Plot, 530 feet front; finest residence street in Brooklyn; fully improved; excellent chance for investment or speculation; very low price; brokers protected. John L. Bickford, 1,134 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Telephone.

BARGAIN! BARGAIN! BARGAIN!
Beautiful detached Queen Anne Cottage, 8 rooms, all improvements; 30 minutes from New York; price $3,000; easy terms; open Sundays. For particulars call, Ohnewald & Kennedy, Ocean Parkway and Prospect Av., Brooklyn.

Flatbush Av., Corner Hawthorne St.—Elegant new apartments of 6 and 7 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; open plumbing; tiled baths; steam heat; hot water supply; gas ranges and all light rooms; $32 to $38. Horatio S. Stewart, 261 Flatbush Av.

Cheaper to Buy Than to Rent.—Beautiful 2-story and basement brick dwelling on Park Slope; relief and fresco decorations, open plumbing, porcelain bath, &c.; asphalt street; only $750 cash; balance easy payments; house open; call to-day. 423 5th St.

$100,000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE; sums $2,000, $3,000, $5,000, $7,000, and larger amounts; low charges; liberal loans.
HORATIO S. STEWART, No. 261 Flatbush av.

Nos. 37, 39, 41 Maspeth Av., Brooklyn.—Factory and tenement property; free and clear; (growing in value as the new bridge to Brooklyn nears completion.) Apply, ground floor, 193 Greene St., near Bleecker, Manhattan.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

RARE BARGAIN.
Decatur St., near Reid Av., 2-story basement frame dwelling; 8 rooms; extension; fine condition; $4,800. Tuck & Marshall, 1,453 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES: Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Small and Large **LOANS** First and Second Mortgages.
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Elegant store, corner Flatbush Av. and Hawthorne St.; No. 1 opportunity of first-class grocer or druggist; location fine. H. S. Stewart, 261 Flatbush Av.

Asking $5,400.00; rental $60.00 monthly; two Greenpoint houses; title guaranteed; both rented; want offer. Stewart, H Box 147 Times.

Six-family apartment house; all improvements; Greenpoint; $5,350, worth $7,000; rents $672.00. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Near Park and Boulevard.—New houses, every improvement, $2,400; many bargains. Beardall, 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

$5,500.—3-story double frame flat, 25th Ward; rented $744 year; mortgage $3,000. Isles, 1,442 Broadway.

Bargain.—Plot 60x100; fine detached cottage; price $3,800; $500 cash. John Perry & Co., 378 Fulton St.

Brooklyn Apartments Wanted.

Wanted—An apartment or floor in house with owner, suitable for housekeeping by a married couple; refined surroundings. X., Box 215 Times.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Lakewood.—Rent, modern residence; partly furnished; stable; large grounds. J. Alten, New Rochelle.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WOODCLIFF
ON
HUDSON.

SPECIAL FALL OFFER OF HOUSES AND LOTS at prices that will make you regret ever having paid rent in New York.

SMALL CASH PAYMENTS AND $35 TO $40 PER MONTH will purchase a Beautiful Home on the

TOP OF THE PALISADES,

OPPOSITE RIVERSIDE DRIVE AT 79TH ST. In a most Healthy Locality. Convenient to Schools and Churches. Well Sewered. Good Water from High Service. Restricted Property, Fully Improved, with Stone Sidewalks Gas and Electric Light.

NO ASSESSMENTS.

Ten minutes from West Shore, 42d or Franklin St. ferries by trolley. Round trip tickets 15 cents. Write at once for SPECIAL LIST of new houses and choice lots. Photographs, Map, Prices, etc.

WOODCLIFF LAND IMPT. CO.,
Weehawken P. O., N. J.
AGENT ON PROPERTY.

AT PICTURESQUE NUTLEY, N. J.
ON ERIE R. R.
GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY HOUSE,

Containing 12 rooms and laundry, two bathrooms and toilets, billiard room, conservatory, sun parlor, heater, gas; artistically decorated; exposed sanitary plumbing; large, open fireplaces; every modern improvement; grounds are beautifully laid out in park style; located on high bluff overlooking surrounding country; near station and trolley; will sell for one-half cost, on easy terms; bargain for immediate purchaser; photos at office. WM. A. LAMBERT, Owner, 99 Nassau St., New York.

Beautiful Summer residence and farm, at Pompton Lakes, N. J.; about 280 acres, improved and woodland; grand lake front; large house; all improvements; fine condition; spacious stables and barns; two railroads; property can be laid out in building plots; rare opportunity to investors. For price and particulars, Edo I. Merselis, or Wm. M. Rysdyk, Atty., Paterson, N. J.

For Sale in East Orange, Near Grove St. Station. —10-roomed house, handsomely decorated, open plumbing, hardwood trim; price, $5,500. Apply Joseph Davis, 53 South Grove St., East Orange. Reasonable terms.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

Orange, N. J.—15-room modern house, near station; finest location; mortgage $10,000; cash equity $16,000. What will you offer? Write for photo. Plot 130x220. Reynolds, 345 Greenwich St., New York.

$5 pays for building lot; 9 miles from New York City; practically given away to develop property; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

Long Branch. Vicinity.—Sale or rent, furnished cottages, hotels, farms; reduced prices. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

OUR 1901 MODEL HOUSES
ARE OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
16 NOW READY,
RANGING FROM $3,500 TO $7,500.
EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS AND UP TO DATE.

Eight to twelve rooms, hardwood trim, open nickel plumbing, gas and electric lights, hot and cold water—in fact, every convenience known to our modern architecture.

COMPARISON INVITED. TERMS TO SUIT.
JOHN DAYTON & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 14TH ST.
MURRAY HILL STATION, FLUSHING.

MACON ST. TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brownstone house, good condition; must be sold; price, $6,200. Call for permit.

BOERUM & HENRY,
409 SUMNER AV., COR. HALSEY ST.

JOHN A. DAVIES
RICHMOND HILL.
MYRTLE AND JAMAICA AVES.

High-class cottages for sale or rent; prices according to location; easy terms; schools, churches, mail delivery, &c.; macadamized streets, flagged sidewalks, shade trees; gas, water, &c.; 28 minutes to foot of 34th St.; 40 minutes to City Hall, Manhattan.

Cozy Home!—Attractive cottage, 4th St., near Jackson Av., Woodside, Long Island City; near trolley; pretty surroundings; seven rooms, water, gas, stationary tubs; sweet and clean outside and inside; $400 cash down; must sell. Jewell, 39 East 42d St., Manhattan.

$6,500.—For sale, your terms, most attractive house and location in Flushing; ten rooms, bath, and all improvements; open nickel plumbing; white enameled interior; five lots. T. J. Burnett, 102 Amity St. Five minutes from all cars.

A good ten-room house, furnace, porcelain bath, all improvements; broad piazza; high grounds; good neighborhood; near trolley and Murray Hill Railroad station; shrubbery; lot 60x100. 253 Cypress Av., Flushing, L. I.

For Sale.—New 6-room cottages; all improvements; 50x100; near Jamaica; price $2,500; terms to suit purchaser. Joslin & Bergen, 357 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FARM—126 ACRES.

Very Productive and Handsomely Situated, 30 miles from 42d St., in one of the most beautiful sections of Westchester Co., ¼ mile from depot. New residence of 10 rooms. Farmer's house, barns, outbuildings, fruit, well watered, etc. For sale on easy terms.

ABRAM HYATT & CO.,
503 Fifth Ave., cor. 42d St.

Another Bargain—$500 and $20 monthly buys $2,000 frame house, 9 rooms, city water, piazza, big shade trees, on two lots, on macadamized avenue, electric lights, two minutes' walk from railroad station; another house, forming corner, $2,500, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

A CHOICE PLOT OF LOTS.
CORNER, AT WILLIAMSBRIDGE.
CHEAP, EASY TERMS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; commutation 8c.; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

50c. weekly. No interest or assessments. High, dry Boulevard lots, fronting trolley. Near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont. WARRANTY CO., 115 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

Corner Sidney and Fulton, best location, Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon; fifteen rooms, modern house; must sell; liberal terms; or rent, furnished or unfurnished. E. Holdridge, 4 Warren.

Yonkers.

Beautiful house, at Ludlow Station, Yonkers; all improvements; two acres of lawn; three minutes' walk from station; for the season or year; terms reasonable. Apply to T. Foster Gaines, No. 149 Broadway, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A new eight-story modern fireproof business building, situated west side of and near Broadway, below 14th St., entirely rented for $13,000 per annum; running expenses and taxes, $3,000; mortgage, $90,000 at 4%, or less amount if desired; will exchange for free and clear lots, country property, or any property builder can improve. Address Attorney, X Box 153 Times Office.

A FINE FACTORY PROPERTY
AT WATERLOO, N. Y.
FREE AND CLEAR.
MANHATTAN OR BROOKLYN BOROUGH EQUITY IN EXCHANGE.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

As trustee of four heirs I desire to exchange for a row of flats or tenement houses an elegant hotel situated on the west side, in the Borough of Manhattan, below 14th St.; cost $125,000; mtge. $50,000 at 4 p. c. by savings bank; leased to one tenant for $8,500 per year for ten years. Trustee, K Box 129, Times.

A plot of lots, including corner, on Cathedral Heights in exchange for business income property. James L. Libby, 7 Pine St. Telephone 1,287 Cortland.

Exchange—Exchange—Exchange—Real estate, all kinds; everywhere; 200 exchanges. Beardall's list. 11 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Want residence Yonkers or vicinity for vacant Webster Av. lots; $7,000; builders' opportunity. Chesterfield, 650 3d Av.

Store property; good location; exchange for house or lots. Moe & Co., 3d Av., 56th St., Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Upper Broadway represents the finest Residential Section in the City. In the Modern Elevator Houses built there, you will find all the conveniences combined as long as you pay $1,000 and more for seven rooms and bath. We, however, defy competition, and will rent you an apartment in the

BROADWAY,
N. W. Cor. 101st St. and Broadway,

of Seven Light Rooms and Bath, at the exceedingly low rent of $800 per annum.

APPLY ON PREMISES OR
PAUL MAYER, Agent.
Tel. 297 Harlem. 211 W. 116th St.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
261 Columbus Ave., Cor. 72d St.,

Offer the Following Special Bargains to Quick Purchasers:

303 West 105th Street.	Five-story American basement, absolutely fireproof, steel construction, only one left of the row.
315 West 107th Street.	4 1-2 story American basement, decorated.
9 West 95th Street.	4-story high-stoop, beautifully decorated.
341 West 84th Street.	5-story American basement.

All houses are open for inspection at all times, contain all the modern improvements, and are new.

Particulars on the premises or
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.

THE
"HANOVER"
N. W. CORNER 100TH ST. AND WEST END AV.

Suites of six, seven and eight rooms and bath in buildings just completed; perfect sanitation; every modern convenience; telephone in each apartment; all night elevator service, mail chutes, decorations, &c., all designed to meet the most refined taste; rents $850 to $1,400. Superintendent on premises.

FIRST CLASS FIVE STORY
AMERICAN BASEMENT PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
317, 319, 321, 325
WEST 100TH ST.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

They are 20 feet front by 60 feet deep, with extension, having servants' stairs to fourth story. The houses have three bathrooms, with mosaic floors and tiled walls; rolled rimmed bathtubs, wash basins, shower baths, &c., of the latest designs.

JAMES LIVINGSTON,
BUILDER, ON PREMISES, OR
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., Agent,
338 Columbus Av., (Cor. 76th St.)

THE DUNSBRO,
120 EAST 31ST STREET.

ONLY ABSOLUTE FIREPROOF APARTMENT ON MURRAY HILL. NINE ROOMS, BATH, BUTLER'S PANTRY, AND SERVANTS' TOILET, ELECTRIC ELEVATOR, MAIL CHUTES, PARQUET FLOORS THROUGHOUT. PERFECT IN EVERY DETAIL. READY IN OCTOBER. RENT, $1,500.

CHARLES HIBSON,
34TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AVE.

WATT COURT,

West 140th St., bet. 7th and Lenox Avs., Block from L station, Apartments of 6 rooms and bath. All modern improvements; electric light; Otis elevator; telephone in each apartment; mail chute. Rents, $35 to $50. Just opened. Apartments for bachelors.

HOFFMAN ARMS, 59th St. & Madison Av. Completely modernized; new plumbing, electric light, elevators and steam plant; thoroughly up-to-date, unexcelled, sunny family apartments, 9 to 18 rooms; private kitchen or restaurant service; select patronage; also large furnished apartments; also doctor's office on first floor. C. A. GERLACH, Prop.

TWO-STORY APARTMENTS
OF NINE ROOMS
Will be for rent about Oct. 1st

in the No. 121 Madison Av. buildings. Can be seen from 11 to 5.

Tried and found not wanting is the fine apartment house on Seventeenth Street, near Union Square, 50x80x100; elevator, eight large rooms and bath to each apartment, and all light; total income, $15,500; expenses for running far below the average; class of tenants the very best; terms can be arranged. R. H. JONES, 111 5th Av., New York City.

BACHELOR QUARTERS,

25 East 44th St., private house, Delmonico's block. To lease, two large rooms, newly and richly carpeted, draped, and decorated; each with private tiled bathroom, steam heat, telephone; modern and first-class.

TUXEDO,

Northeast cor. 118th St., Lexington Av.; five and six all-light, large rooms and bath; every improvement; elevator, steam heat; absolutely high-class; rents, $35 to $40 monthly. Superintendent, on premises.

2189 BROADWAY 2193
77th St. $600.
8 Rooms, bath.
Steam. Hot Water.

73D STREET, WEST,
Corner of Columbus Av.
Fine large apartments;
electric light and steam heat.
Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or office of Clark Estate, 25 West 23d St.

THE FINEST BACHELOR APARTMENTS
in the city to rent.
Two to five rooms and bath.
Steam heat and electric light.
Inquire at office of
CLARK ESTATE,
No. 25 West 23d St.

102 WEST 93D STREET.
L Station; marble halls, staircases; hall boys, &c.; one apartment; rent, $38. Superintendent or A. K. MACKAY, 6 Wall Street, N. Y.

Elegant apartments, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, $24-$28. Office, 230 East 86th St.

504 West 22d St.—First floor and basement, private house. Rent, $25.00. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

84th St., 19 West.—Seven rooms; bath, steam, hot water; fine neighborhood; near Central Park; $35.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Attention!—Owner offers $500 cash for 1st mortgage $5,000, at 6 per cent., 18 year, avenue leasehold, cost $10,000; rental, $1,800. Rexer, 156 Broadway.

WANTED—PRIVATE HOUSES
to rent and for sale. Send particulars to
FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM,
58 WEST 125TH ST.

Wanted—Private houses, either for sale or rent, below 72d; principals only. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

WANTED PRIVATE HOUSES TO RENT.
Have great demand for same.
M. H. MEYERS, 2,521 8TH AV.

Wanted—Lots or small houses in exchange for two or three family house. Moe & Co., 3d Av., 56th St., Brooklyn.

Attention, Owners and Investors!—Properties bought, sold, exchanged, managed, appraised. Tel. 6054—Cortlandt. Rexer, 156 Broadway.

Have $10,000.00 to invest real estate; N. Y. City preferred; what have you offer? F., 886 9th Av.

Want a farm in the neighborhood of Norwalk, Conn. Address Cash Buyer, P 139 Times Office.

CONCERNING
THE ACKERLY
241 WEST 101ST,
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades.
EIGHT ROOMS AND TWO BATHS.

Magnificent seven-story apartment house; extremely attractive facade, pure French Renaissance; entrance hall finished in imported marbles, with reception rooms furnished in the style of building, at once creating a pleasing impression.

Being only two apartments to a floor, of eight rooms and two baths, and built on a plot of ground 60 feet front, necessarily the rooms are large, and each separate Apartment is equal to a private house 25 feet in width, with the added advantages of
ELECTRIC LIGHTS,
WARMER IN BUTLER'S PANTRY
SEPARATE BATH FOR SERVANTS
EXTRA ROOMS FOR SERVANTS,
PRIVATE STOREROOMS.
ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
ACCOMMODATION FOR AUTOMOBILES NEAR BY.
LIVERIED ATTENDANTS.
Private houses front and rear.

The parlors are finished in Louis XVI. style, while the dining rooms are trimmed in massive antique oak, with windows of delicately stained glass especially designed for this building by Tiffany; no expense has been spared to make this building as nearly perfect as modern ingenuity and builder's creative genius will permit; rent $1,100 to $1,600; only 4 apartments left.

HENRY ACKER, Owner and Builder.
CLIFFORD N. SHURMAN,
AGENT,
2,649 BROADWAY,
100TH AND 101ST.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

$2,000 TO $10,000 APARTMENTS At "THE TURRETS" ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE
AT SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 84TH ST.

This thoroughfare is controlled by Park Department, and is restricted to pleasure vehicles. All business traffic excluded. No Trolley Cars. No Noise.

America's most superb residential building, where all the disadvantages of housekeeping may be obviated. Superior in arrangement. Replete with innovations and conveniences not obtainable elsewhere. Homes For Those Accustomed To The Best.

Suites of Ten Rooms and Three Bathrooms and Two Servants' Rooms to Suites of Twenty Rooms and Six Bathrooms and Four Servants' Rooms, Dining Rooms wainscoted to the ceiling in Spanish Oak. Beamed ceilings. Open fireplaces. Inglenooks, Oriel and Shakespearean Windows. Radiators beneath window seats. Perfect Sanitation. Marble Pastry Tables in kitchens. Servants' bathrooms. Laundry, ironing, and drying rooms. Yacht Landing. Butler's and coachmen's rooms. Servants' rooms DO NOT open into Kitchens. No long, narrow halls. Positively no gloomy rooms.

The most complete & luxuriously appointed building yet erected to meet the requirements of refined people. Those desirous of securing suites should apply at once at the building, or to HARDE & SHORT, Architects, 3 & 5 W. 29th St., or to Globe Realty Co., 135 B'way, bet. 3 & 5 P. M., at Room 515.

The Hillcrest
on Cathedral Heights, **116TH ST.,**
near Columbia University.
Apartments of 9, 10 and 11 large Sunny Rooms and Baths.
All Modern Conveniences.

A beautiful light foyer, with a handsome fireplace, is at the entrance of each apartment. The parlors, libraries, and dining rooms can be thrown into one suite, thus affording an amount of room for the entertainment of guests hardly equaled by the average private house. No dark or narrow halls.

The parlors and libraries are elaborately finished in rich mahogany, with parquet floors. Louis XV. mantels, and have large bay windows.

The dining rooms are finished in dark quartered oak, with oak floors and beamed ceilings. In the wainscoting large tapestry pictures are inserted, which, with the massive mantels and leaded glass casement windows, make the rooms unsurpassed in rich, harmonious effects.

The main bedrooms are large, sunny corner rooms. They are finished in American walnut and have open fireplaces, large closets, and abundant mirrors.

An especially attractive feature is the bathrooms, which are completely equipped in solid porcelain, all the fixtures and plumbing being of the most modern type.

The servants' rooms, baths, and toilets are larger and better than in the average residence.

Amsterdam Av. cars pass within a few feet of the building. Rents, $1,400 to $2,200.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
284 Columbus Av.
Representative on Premises.

273 West 138th St.
267 & 272 W. 139th St.

LARGE, LIGHT, AIRY, CORNER APARTMENTS,

CONTAINING 6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, HANDSOMELY DECORATED, STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER SUPPLY.

RENTS $40 to $50 PER MONTH.

ERASTUS HAMILTON,
Tel. 647 Harlem. 252 W. 138th St.

2d Av., 1,272, Cor. 67th St.—Fire-proof building, steam heat; one apartment; rent, $19. Janitor.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. 44TH ST.,
OFFER THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE APARTMENTS FOR RENT.

THE ALLSTON,
17 and 19 East 38th St., corner Madison Ave. Location unsurpassed. Caterer on premises. A choice apartment of two rooms and bathroom will be available October 1. $660 per annum.

THE HETHERINGTON,
571 PARK AVE., CORNER 63D ST.
Splendid apartments, eight rooms and bathroom; elevator, hall attendance, etc.; fuel supplied; rents, $1,000 and $1,200.

THE RUTHERFURD,
175 SECOND AVE., CORNER 11TH ST.
An elegant apartment of eight large rooms and bathroom; exceptional location; rent, $1,000.

218 AND 220 WEST 59TH ST.,
FACING CENTRAL PARK.
Eight rooms and bathroom; elevator, steam heat, hall attendance, etc.; rent, $900.

THE STUYVESANT,
238-244 EAST 13TH ST.
A short distance from Broadway.
One five and one ten room apartment; very large and light; rents, $55 and $75 per month.

917 SEVENTH AVE., CORNER 58TH ST.
CONVENIENT TO ALL CARS.
Corner apartment; eight large rooms; from October 1st. $900 per annum.
Others adjoining at $840 and $1,000 per annum.
174 W. 58th St., 6 rooms and bathroom, $45 and $55 per month.

155 WEST 46TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Single flat, 7 rooms and bathroom; hot water supply; rent, $60 per month.

THE REGENT,
438-440 WEST 57TH ST.,
near 6th Ave. L station and Broadway cars; eight large and light rooms and bath; in perfect order; hall attendance, etc.; rents, $40 and $55 per month.

117 WEST 84TH ST.
Desirable apartments of seven and eight rooms and bathroom; steam heated; all modern conveniences; rents, $45 and $55.

26 WEST 97TH ST.,
NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Desirable apartment of eight rooms and bath; all light; steam heated, etc.; rent, $45.

"THE MARGUERITE,"
2,731 BROADWAY, NEAR 104TH ST.
Bijou apartments, six rooms and bath; elevator, telephone, electric light, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, etc.; rent, $42.50.
Also one apartment, four rooms and bath, $33.

242 WEST 58TH ST., COR. BROADWAY.
Six all-light rooms and bath; convenient location; perfect order; rent, $40.

920 8TH AVE., NEAR 54TH ST.
CONVENIENT TO L STATION AT 53D ST.
Large first floor, 6 rooms; in good order; rent, $35.

968 6TH AVE., NEAR 55TH ST.
Large floor, six rooms; perfect order; rent $28.

430 WEST 57TH ST.
A first floor of 6 rooms and bathroom; convenient to 59th St. L station and Columbus Ave. cars; rent, $20.

122 WEST 135TH ST.
Six rooms and bath; all light; hot water supply; rent, $22.

64 WEST 133D ST.,
NEAR LENOX AVE.
Refined neighborhood; six rooms and bath; hot water supply; rent, $19.

For further particulars apply on premises to janitors, or of

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. 44TH STREET.
Telephone, 38th St., 398.

THE PLAZA,
St. Nicholas Av., corner 150th St.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS OF 7 AND 8 ROOMS; STEAM HEATED AND HOT WATER; ELEVATOR SERVICE; THE CHOICEST AND MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION ON MANHATTAN ISLAND.

Crest of Washington Heights.

THE PLAZA is surrounded by fine private residences and overlooks the Hudson and Harlem Rivers, nicely situated and close to every line of access to the heart of New York.

Convenient to 6th, 9th Ave. "L,"
Electric Surface Cars, 8th, Amsterdam Avs.
Superintendent on premises day and evening.

GRACEMORE,
VERY CHOICE APARTMENT,
Facing Morningside Park,
N. E. Cor. 120th St., Morningside Av.
5, 6, 7 LIGHT ROOMS.
NEWLY DECORATED AND REFINISHED.
Best Condition and Improvements. Hall Service, &c.

The situation of GRACEMORE is well worth mention. Morningside Park is a beautiful arrangement of rocks, foliage, and walks; very quiet, secluded, and healthful, and but a short walk from the principal surface and cross-town lines. Elevated station and elevator at 116th St.

Rentals From $40 Upward.
Superintendent on premises, day and evening.

Bachelor apartments, furnished, unfurnished, 101-107 West 54th St.; rent, $400 up, including electric light and gas; only two for rent from October and one from November. These apartments are run on club principles, and are occupied mainly by members of the University and N. Y. Athletic Clubs. Rent includes room service. Services of valet at a nominal extra charge. All new plumbing; tiled bathrooms; showers; syphon closets. WM. HENRY FOLSOM, 14 W. 29TH ST.

STEAM HEATED FLATS.
Large and light. Baths, all improvements.
3 AND 4 ROOMS.
QUIET, CLEAN, AND SUNNY.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES CO.,
Office, 403 East 64th St.

THE KANEDALE,
Madison Av., Northeast Cor. 88th St.
Eight large rooms, elevator, electric lights, telephone, &c.; rents very moderate; agent on premises.

112 WEST 44TH ST.
2 rooms and bath; service and light; $540.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

The Central, Washington Square,
No. 68 South, on corner, seven light rooms and bath; ample closets, hot water, steam heat, open plumbing; $50 to $70.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

58th St., 368 West.—Second flat; 6 rooms and bath; private hall; $37.50.

The Penataquit, 128th St., 40 West.—Seven rooms and bath; elevator; all improvements. Janitor.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"THE LAURISTON"
89th St. and Madison Ave.

A few choice apartments still for rent.

These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths. Perfect in every detail. Ready for occupancy October 1st.

Booklets are ready and may be had of the Superintendent on premises or through any broker.

David Rothschild,
Owner and Builder.

114th St., 244 West

Elegant Flats of four rooms and bath; all the latest improvements; steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date; it will pay you to examine these Flats before hiring elsewhere; they are the best in the city for the money.

RENT $17 TO $20.

For further particulars apply to J. S. PENDERY, Agent, on Premises.

112th St., 259 West

Seven rooms, with dresser and bath; all the latest improvements.

RENT $34 TO $38.

These Flats have to be examined to be appreciated; it will pay you to look at these Flats before hiring elsewhere. Apply to JAS. H. LUKENS, Agent, on premises.

106th St., 21 West

One of the leading streets in Harlem; seven rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements.

RENT $33 TO $37.

Janitor on premises.

APARTMENTS
TO RENT,
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

We have the following choice Apartments to rent, every improvement, heat, hot water, open plumbing, tiled baths, convenient to 6th and 9th "L" stations, at 140th and 145th Sts. and Amsterdam Av., 3d Av. and 135th St. electric cars:—

472 WEST 147TH ST.	
Corner, 7 rooms and bath	$30 to $35
478 WEST 145TH ST.	
Corner, 7 rooms and bath	$40.00
477 WEST 144TH ST.	
Corner, 7 rooms and bath	42.50
1,603 AMSTERDAM AV.	
7 rooms and bath	29.00
1,772 Madison Av., 8 rooms and bath	45.00
518 West 145th St., 7 rooms and bath	32.00
1,611 Amsterdam Av., 7 rooms and bath	30.00
522 West 145th St., 7 rooms and bath	32.00
1,752 Amsterdam Av., 6 rooms and bath	23.00
475 West 145th St., 6 rooms and bath	22.00
3,283 Broadway, 4 rooms and bath	17.00
3,285 Broadway, 5 rooms and bath	18.00
3,287 Broadway, 4 rooms and bath	19.00
3,289 Broadway, 5 rooms and bath	20.00
502 West 145th, 7 rooms and bath	22.00
436 West 163d, 5 rooms and bath	15.00
440 West 163d, 5 rooms and bath	14.00
1,405 Amsterdam, 4 rooms and bath	15.00
222 West 114th, 4 rooms and bath	19.00
226 West 114th St., 4 rooms and bath	19.00
1,749 Amsterdam, 4 rooms and bath	16.50

Janitor in attendance on premises at all times, or call, write or telephone.

DUFF & BROWN,
1,715 AMSTERDAM AV., 145TH ST.

RODNA-LATHAM
Magnificent Apartment Houses,
JUST COMPLETED.
MORNINGSIDE AV.,
122d, 123d. sts., opposite Park.
FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.

Apartments of four, five, six, and seven large rooms, with marble bath, and equipped with every known modern convenience; rents $35 to $80 per month; builder and owner on premises.

THE GANOGA,
35-37 East 27th St.

A few one and two room Apartments, with bath, to let from Oct. 1, unfurnished, in this new and select Apartment Hotel; private telephones, electric lights, superior restaurant, all night elevator and full hotel service. Call, day or evening, or send for descriptive booklet.

THE STUART.

A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Nine rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent. Also a nine-room apartment on first floor suitable for physician.

Apply to
CHRIS. HEISER,
60 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortland.

NO. 105 EAST 82D ST.,
NORTHEAST CORNER PARK AV.

Elegant apartments, seven rooms and bath; latest improvements; hall attendance; $45 to $55. Janitor, on premises, or
MACLAY & DAVIES,
67 AND 69 WALL STREET.

CHOICE APARTMENTS.
WEST 138TH ST., WEST 139TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV. | 6 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; rents $24 to $27.
APPLICATION CAN BE MADE TO JANITORS, ON PREMISES, OR
F. ALDHOUS & CO.,
2,339 7th Av., Corner 137th St.

GOOD CHANCE FOR DOCTOR.
An elegant corner apartment, seven rooms, bath, every modern improvement; finest location on Washington Heights; rent, $43.00. Apply 100 Convent Av., corner 146th St. Agent Pocher, 505 Lexington Av.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Place, Stuyvesant Square; elevator, steam heat; most modern plumbing, telephones, attractive entrance; rent, $800 to $1,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
A corner apartment, six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply; only $25. Apply 2,474 7th Avenue, corner 144th Street. Agent Pocher, 595 Lexington Avenue.

98th St., No. 58 West.—Apartment of six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water supply; handsomely and newly decorated; rent only $25. Agent Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

47th St., Just West of 5th Av.—Large single apartment of 7 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; modern improvements. Agent Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

Apartment of four handsome rooms, with bath; all conveniences; good location; rent only $18. 584 Columbus Av., near 88th. Agent Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

San Marino, Morningside Heights; 5 rooms; elevator, electric light, telephone; $40; references. 509 West 112th St.

ATTRACTIVE apartment, 55 East 11th St., six rooms, bath; modern improvements; $30. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

CORNER apartments, 133 East 34th; two rooms, bath; latest improvements; $40 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

New Apartment House,
Madison Ave., N. E. Cor. 90th St.,

Directly opposite Mr. Carnegie's improved property and Central Park entrance.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Most beautiful exterior, all cut stone, with superb entrance, 9 rooms and 2 bathrooms in each apartment, two elevators running day and night, steel safes and telephone connection with each apartment. } Rents $1,600 to $2,200

Books and information on application.

DUFF & CONGER, Agts.,
Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St. Tel. 641—79th Street.

THE WESTPORT,
48 WEST 73D ST.
Corner Apartment, eight rooms and bath; passenger and servants' elevators and every improvement; all-night service. $1,200

BROADWAY AND 76TH ST.
(The Lyonhurst).—Very attractive Apartments, seven all outside rooms and bath; hot water; hall attendance; open plumbing. ONLY THREE LEFT. $60 TO $75

ELECTRIC ELEVATOR.
ALL LIGHT CORNER APARTMENTS,
200 WEST 88TH ST.
Attractive entrance; uniformed hall boy; seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; steam heat, hot water supplied. ONLY ONE LEFT. $45

THE RENAISSANCE.
72 WEST 88TH ST.
Very light Apartments, seven very large rooms and bath; steam heat; very attractive entrance; hall boy. $45 TO $55

OPEN PLUMBING.
108 WEST 83D ST.,
SINGLE APARTMENT HOUSE; OPEN PLUMBING; hot water, steam heat: first and third Flats; seven rooms and bath. $40 TO $50

THE TOWNSEND,
206 WEST 121ST ST.
Seven very large, light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water. $40 TO $50

349 AMSTERDAM AV.
Very light Apartments, five rooms and bath; only one left. $23

566 AMSTERDAM AV.
Attractive Apartments, six rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water. ONLY ONE LEFT. $27

572 AMSTERDAM AV.
Five rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water. $21 TO $22

APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
WILLIAM R. WARE,
AGENT,
451 Columbus Av., 81st St.
Full particulars will be mailed if desired.

THE BINGHAM.
New Family and Bachelor Apartment House.
Broadway and 94th St., (S. E. Cor.)

The suites consist of one, two and three rooms and bath, complete in every detail, including long-distance telephone in every apartment.

THE LOCATION—Between Central Park and Riverside Drive, commanding a beautiful outlook in all directions.

CONVENIENCES—New subway station at 95th St. and Broadway, elevated station 93d St and Columbus Ave.; electric surface cars pass the door, which connect with all lines. Large dining room on main floor. Kitchen separate from house.

Every effort will be made to maintain the highest standard of service and cuisine in the dining room.

RENTS FROM $400 TO $1,200.

Application can be made at the office in the building, or to

A. E. M. A. BINGHAM, Owner, on premises.
Tel. 3426 Riverside.

THE WHARFEDALE,
604 AND 606 WEST 115TH ST.
New Elevator Apartment Houses.

Magnificent view of the Hudson River and Palisades. One block from Columbia College. They are suites of seven rooms and bath on first floors. Eight rooms and baths on all upper floors, with every modern improvement. Rents from $700 to $960 per annum. For further particulars apply to Builder on premises.

WILLIAM BROADBELT.

THE
CHATILLION
RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 94TH ST.

Elegant high-class 7-story apartments. Every convenience. Rents $1,800 to $3,200 per year. Send postal for Booklet to Potts & Partridge, Riverside Drive and 94th St.

THE JEROME,
215 West 116th St., near 7th Ave.

Just completed 4 and 5 large light room apartments. Elevator, electric lights, telephone, hall service, and all modern improvements. Open for inspection. Apply John Bannen, Builder and Owner, on premises, or

HALL J. HOW & CO., Agents,
240 West 116th Street.

HAROLD,
N. W. Corner Manhattan Av., 118th St.,
near Morningside Park.
NEW MODERN APARTMENTS

4, 5, 6 rooms, marble baths; low rentals, $32 to $52; spacious, handsome entrance; ladies' reception room; elevator day and night; telephone; gas and electric fixtures; porcelain tubs and sinks; first-class service.
Handsome six-room corner, $50.
Front apartment, six rooms, $40.

473 Central Park, West, at 107th Street.

Unusually desirable, well located first apartment duplex; eight large light rooms and bath; rent, $800.

Also two handsome corner apartments at 471 Central Park West; rents, $900 and $960. Apply on premises or to E. K. Van Winkle, 477 Central Park West.

THE CENTRAL,
CREST OF MURRAY HILL.

331 Lexington Av., corner 39th St. Choice apartments; eight rooms or floor; facing avenue or street; high-class appointments; continuous elevator service; lease October. Telephone call 1186—38th St.

LAUE, office, 243 E. 38th.

EXTRA LARGE ROOMS.

Can offer you six rooms and bath; all improvements; newly decorated; private halls; each apartment 17 feet wide; see these before renting, $25 to $30. Superintendent, on premises, 473-475 Lenox Av.

THE ROYAL,
330 WEST 33D ST.

Private block; six rooms, bath, butler's pantry; elevator and hall service; electric light, and all improvements pertaining to up-to-date apartments; rents, 50.00 to 60.00 dollars. Apply on premises.

131 Edgecombe Ave., Cor. 141 St.

6 rooms, very light, and bath.
IMPROVEMENTS, STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER.
Convenient to L road and 8th Av. surface cars.
RENTS, $24-$27.
PORTER & CO., 159 West 125th St.

THE EBLING,

WESTCHESTER AVE., N. W. COR. 156TH ST. Six large, light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water supply; moderate rents. Janitor, or JOSEPH F. BARRY, 3196 3d Av., 161st St.

INVESTIGATE THESE BEFORE RENTING ELSEWHERE.—117th St., 360-366 West, near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient trolley and L elevator station; reference, $24.00-$27.00.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, (118th St.)—Beautiful single flat; steam heated; 7 light rooms, bath; $32.00; cheapest fine flat in city; hot water supply. Bellamy, owner, 3d Av., 61st.

THE ATLANTA,
No. 204 West 70th St., Sherman Square, at Broadway; elegant suites; fine light.

Quiet homes for superior adult families; modern, attractive building, containing five handsome rooms; location unsurpassed; conducted by owner, on premises; $30 and $34. 342 Manhattan Av., at 114th St.; Park opposite.

SCARBORO MANSIONS,
221-223 West 57th St.; handsome apartments; seven rooms; convenient location.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE FLORENCE,
105 East 18th St.

A few suitable apartments to let; large and small; furnished and unfurnished. Also for housekeeping. Excellent cuisine.

To Let—An attractive corner apartment in the KNICKERBOCKER; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Superintendent in building, 247 5th Av., or LOVEJOY & NOYES, Agents, 62 Cedar St.

Don Carlos, 77th St. and Madison Av.—Nine-room corner apartment, elevator, telephone; rent, $3,000; furnished, $3,500. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

Family leaving city for Fall and Winter months, and having comfortably furnished seven or eight room apartment, (elevator,) can secure first-class tenant; three adults in family; rent must be reasonable as first-class care will be given. Write full particulars, X Box 132 Times.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; large, light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Elegant apartments, seven and eight large outside rooms and bath; also choice corner suitable for physician; extra entrance; elevator; all improvements; liveried attendants; rents $600 to $1,200 annually; very best residential part of Brooklyn Borough; convenient to leading churches, stores, parks, amusements; twenty minutes from Manhattan City Hall, Fulton, Wall, and South Ferries. Apply on premises, The Clinton, northeast corner Clinton and De Kalb Avs., Brooklyn, or Josiah Taylor, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

ONE MONTH FREE.
Flats on Park Slope from $14 to $33.
5 to 7 Rooms.
JNO. S. MACGILLIVRAY,
311 Seventh Avenue.

Elegant first or second flat of five extra large, light rooms and bathroom; $15 or $17; all improvements, handsome mirrors, fine entrance, janitor service; near Gates Av. L station; 30 minutes from Manhattan City Hall; would rent for $25 in Manhattan Borough. Owner in house, 769 Monroe St. Open Sundays.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

NEW APARTMENTS DOWNTOWN
THE HUNTINGTON,
234-6-8 WEST 21ST ST.

A few suites of 5 and 6 rooms and bath remaining; rents reasonable; elevator, electric light; all improvements; accessible location. J. W. Cushman & Co., Agents, 240 West 23d St.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS,
501 WEST 113TH ST.

All outside light, eight large rooms, bath; 58 feet front each direction; all modern equipments; most carefully managed non-elevator property in city; most healthful and beautiful section; especially for refined families; no obstructed views; rents, $960 to $1,260; opposite St. John's Cathedral, adjacent to Columbia University, Morningside and Riverside Parks, northwest corner of Amsterdam Av. Apply Superintendent.

A—From October 1.
LORING,
Entrance, 202 West 74th St.
fronting Broadway, West 74th & Amsterdam Av.
SIX AND SEVEN
large, light rooms and bath; handsome arcade
FIRST-CLASS SERVICE.
Apply on premises, or
J. E. WHITAKER, Broadway, near W. 74th St.

Beautiful Columbia Heights.
417 AND 419 WEST 118TH ST.

A few choice apartments left, half block from Columbia College and Morningside Park. Elevator; every improvement. Restaurant in house. Rents moderate. Inquire on premises.

Seven and bath, steam heat, hot water, $33.
156 WEST 105TH ST.
Select block; light, quiet; possession at once.
(535) A. H. MATHEWS,
82 Nassau St., or janitor.

Morton St., 42.—Handsome exterior, portico stoop, elegantly decorated apartment house; halls heated; hot and cold water, range; speaking tubes; electric bells; private bath and closets; $20 monthly; open Sundays.

23d St., 266 West.—Elegant single flat; heated; door attendant; all improvements; seven rooms and bath. George W. Mercer & Son, 266 West 23d St.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
113th Street, 79 East; apartment of six large rooms and bath, in newly-renovated house; all conveniences; only $19. Agent Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

Seven and bath, all improvements, $24 to $30.
2061 MADISON AVE.
(532) A. H. MATHEWS, 82 Nassau St., or janitor.

THE HAMPTONS,
117th St., 7th and St. Nicholas Avs., facing the Park; seven and eight rooms and bath, with all improvements. Inquire on premises.

8 AND 14 WEST 102D ST.
Choice six and seven rooms and bath; heat, hot water; all improvements; nice entrance; reference required.

124th St., 231 West.—Single third flat, 7 large, light rooms and bath, newly painted, $22-$24. Janitor, basement, or Allan Williams, second floor.

Single flat, all improvements, including steam heat, exposed nickel-plated plumbing; 8 rooms, bath; every room to open air. 72 E. 122d St.

115th St., 215 West.—Seven rooms and bath; single flat; near Morningside Park; improvements; $25 monthly.

Helena, 102 East 31st St.—Apartments, all improvements, $50. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

Six large rooms, bath, $20; five rooms, $17; small families; inducements. Lowell, 107 West 98th St.

5 elegant, extra large, light rooms; bath and hall heated; choice location; rent, $17. 527 Lenox Av.

6 elegant, large, light rooms; bath, hot water; choice location; rent, $21. 138 West 133d St.

124th St., 314 East.—Large apartments; six rooms, bath; newly decorated; price, $25.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas and coal ranges; $11.50—$14.

124th St., 230 West.—Large apartment, 6 rooms, bath, newly decorated; price, $16.

7 Jones St., Near West 4th St., 6th Av.—Four-room apartments; decorated; $9-$14.

20th St., 204 East.—3-room apartments; $10 and $11.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

A small adult family want modern or modernized house, three rooms deep on first floor; good location. Lease, P. O. Box 2,259, City.

Carpet Cleaning.

Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 184th St., Marion Av.; all kinds carpets cleaned, 3c yard; cartage free.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SLAWSON & HOBBS,

284 COLUMBUS AV., NEAR 73D ST.

WEST SIDE DWELLINGS TO LET, $1,000 to $2,000.

$1,000—107th St.—4 sty., Eng. B.; new, modern.
$1,200—Edgecombe Av.—3 sty., h. s., 18 ft.
$1,200—W. E. Av.—3 sty., 17.2 ft., Q. A., near 72d St.
$1,200—93d St.—3 sty., 17 ft., near Central Park W.
$1,200—88th St.—4 sty., large exten., near Columbus.
$1,250—95th St.—3 sty., 18 ft., near Columbus Av.
$1,250—70th St.—4 sty., Am. basement, 16 ft.
$1,300—95th St.—4 sty., 17 ft., near Central Park W.
$1,400—W. E.—4½ sty., A. b., 17 ft., near 90th St.
$1,400—78th St.—3 sty., h. s., 17 ft., near Col. Av.
$1,400—99th St.—4 sty., 17, A. b., near W. End Av.
$1,400—93d St.—3 sty., 18 ft., near Amsterdam Av.
$1,450—104th St.—3½ sty., h. s., 18 ft., near W. E.
$1,500—71st St.—3 sty., 18 ft., two baths; modern.
$1,500—W. E. Av.—4 sty., 17 ft., Am. basement.
$1,500—85th St.—3 sty., 18 ft., near West End Av.
$1,500—85th St.—4 sty., 20 ft., near Columbus Av.
$1,500—85th St.—3 sty., 21.8 ft., nr. Amster'm Av.
$1,500—87th St.—3 sty., 18 ft., near Columbus Av.
$1,500—117th St.—5 sty., 18 ft., Am. bas., modern.
$1,500—W. E. Av.—4½ sty., 16.8 ft., A.b., new h'se.
$1,500—W. E. Av.—4 sty., 20 ft., Dutch arch.
$1,600—W. E. Av., 4 sty., 19 ft., near 87th St.
$1,600—West End Av.—4½ sty., Am. basement.
$1,600—74th St.—3 sty., 20 feet near Boulevard.
$1,600—84th St.—4 sty., 18 ft., near Central Park.
$1,600—89th St.—3 sty., 18 ft., near Central Park.
$1,600—92d St.—Near West End Av., 3 sty., 20 ft.
$1,600—117th St.—5 sty., 18 ft., Am. basem't, new.
$1,650—70th St.—4 sty., 18.2 ft., nr. Central Park W.
$1,650—78th St.—4 sty., 17 ft., near Broadway.
$1,700—85th St.—4 sty., 19 ft., will redecorate.
$1,700—87th St.—4 sty., 18.9 ft., will redecorate.
$1,700—90th St.—3½ sty., 20 ft., near Riverside.
$1,800—Central Park West—4 sty., h. s., 20 ft.
$1,800—W. E. Av.—4 sty., 20 ft., near 86th St.
$1,800—76th St.—4 sty., 18 ft., near Columbus.
$1,800—W. E. Av.—4 sty., 20 ft., near 86th St.
$1,800—West End Av.—4 sty., h. s., 19 ft.
$1,800—77th St.—3½ sty., 20 ft., will put in order.
$1,800—79th St.—5 sty., A. b., 17 ft., will redecorate.
$1,800—81st St.—4 sty., 18 ft., near Columbus.
$1,800—82d St.—4 sty., 20 ft., near Riverside.
$1,800—83d St.—3 sty., 22.6 ft., near Central Park.
$1,800—87th St.—3 sty., 20 ft., perfect order.
$1,800—89th St.—3 sty., 20 ft., near West End Av.
$1,900—86th St.—4 sty., 20 ft., will redecorate.
$2,000—W. E. Av.—4 sty., 18 ft., near 75th St.
$2,000—West End Av.—4 sty., 20 ft., near 90th St.
$2,000—West End Av.—4 sty., 19.6 ft., near 88th St.
$2,000—71st St.—5 sty., 18 ft., Am. bsmt. NEW.
$2,000—71st St.—4 sty., 18 ft., near Central Park West.
$2,000—71st St.—4 sty., 20 ft., near Columbus.
$2,000—76th St.—4 sty., 18 ft., fine condition.
$2,000—76th St.—4 sty., h. s., 20 ft., near W. E. Av.
$2,000—76th St.—4 sty., 19 ft., near Columbus.
$2,000—78th St.—4 sty., 20 ft., will redecorate.
$2,000—79th St.—3½ sty., h. s., 19 ft., fine condition.
$2,000—86th St.—4 sty., 21 ft., near Drive.

ABOVE $2,000.

$2,100—West End Av.—4 sty., 19 ft., near 86th St.
$2,100—75th St.—4 sty., 21 ft., near Amsterdam Av.
$2,100—81st St.—4 sty., 18 ft., near Columbus.
$2,100—86th St.—4 sty., 20 ft., hardwood floor.
$2,200—West End Av., near 87th St.—4 sty., 20 ft.
$2,200—70th St.—4 sty., 21 ft., near Central Park W.
$2,200—73d St.—4 sty., 20 ft., near Riverside.
$2,200—73d St.—4 sty., 19 ft., will redecorate.
$2,200—76th St.—4 sty., 19 ft., near Amsterdam.
$2,200—76th St.—4 sty., 18 ft., near Central Park.
$2,200—77th St.—4 sty., 20 ft., a bargain.
$2,200—86th St.—4 sty., 20 ft., near Riverside.
$2,300—78th St.—4 sty., 20 ft., near Columbus.
$2,400—68th St.—4 sty., 19 ft., near Central Park.
$2,400—73d St.—4 sty., 20 ft., near West End Av.
$2,400—77th St.—4 sty., 19 ft.
$2,500—Lexington Av.—4 sty., h. s., 20 ft., corner.
$2,500—West End Av.—5 sty., 26 ft., Am. bsmt.
$2,500—89th St.—4 sty., 20 ft., near Drive; cheap.
$2,500—88th St.—4 sty., 20 ft., near Drive.
$2,500—108th St.—5 sty., 22 ft., Am. bsmt., NEW.
$2,600—Riverside Drive—4 sty., 20 ft., near 76th St.
$2,600—Riverside Drive—4 sty., 20 ft., near 81st St.
$2,600—East 49th St.—4 sty., h. s., near 5th Av.
$2,700—Riverside Drive—4 sty., 19 ft., near 75th St.
$2,750—75th St.—4 sty., 20 ft., D. R. extension.
$3,000—71st St.—4 sty., 20 ft., near Central Park.
$3,000—71st St.—4 sty., 20 ft., D. R. extension.
$3,000—71st St.—4 sty., 21 ft., a gem.
$3,000—72d St.—4 sty., 21 ft., nr. W. E.; will deco.
$3,000—74th St.—4 sty., 20 ft., near Central Park.
$3,500—76th St.—4 sty., 22 ft., D. R. extension.
$3,500—76th St.—4 sty., 21 ft., near Central Park.
$3,500—77th St.—5 sty., 23 ft., Am. bsmt.
$4,000—West End Av.—4 sty., h. s., 25 ft.
$4,000—71st St.—4 sty., 25 ft., D. R. extension.
$4,500—79th St.—5 sty., Am. bsmt. NEW HOUSE.
$5,000—72d St.—4 sty., 25 ft., D. R. extension.
$5,000—72d St.—4 sty., 25 ft., near Central Park.
$6,000—74th St., near Central Park West—4 sty., 25 ft., dining room ext., elec. lights, magnificently decorated; built to order. A DREAM.

WE SUBMIT ALL OFFERS AND GIVE PROMPT REPLY.
COMPLETE LIST ON APPLICATION.
For particulars in detail consult

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 COLUMBUS AV. NEAR 73D ST.

WEST SIDE DWELLINGS.

$720..144th St., 3-story.
1,200..87th St., 3-story.
1,200..64th St., 4-story.
1,350..98th St., 4-story, Amer. Base.
1,500..94th St., 4½-story, Amer. Base.
1,500..87th St., 3-story.
1,600..89th St., 3-story.
1,650..78th St., 4-story.
1,700..82d St., 4-story.
1,800..87th St., 3-story.
1,800..West End Av., 4-story.
1,800..90th St., 4-story.
$1,800..80th St., 4-story.
1,800..44th St., 4-story.
1,900..76th St., 4-story.
1,900..77th St., 4-story.
1,900..82d St., 4-story.
2,000..82d St., 4-story.
2,000..76th St., 4-story.
2,200..77th St., 4-story.
2,200..86th St., 4-story.
2,200..55th St., 4-story.
2,400..83d St., 4-story.
2,600..71st St., 4-story.
2,750..75th St., 4-story.
2,800..87th St., 4-story.
3,500..85th St., 4-story.
5,000..81st St., 4-story.

ALSO MANY OTHERS FROM $1,200 TO $5,000.

WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 COLUMBUS AV., 81ST ST.

Just Completed.

FOR RENT—$1,500.

11 HANDSOME HOUSES from 113 to 133 W. 117th St.

Five-story American basement, 18 rooms, two tiled baths, FOYER hall and pantry; hardwood trim throughout; every modern convenience; near 7th Av. and 116th St. Station, with elevator.

PORTER & CO., OF 159 WEST 125TH ST.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSES TO RENT.

9th St.	4 story	$2,200	10th St.	4 story	$3,500
11th St.	3 story	1,500	11th St.	3 story	1,800
12th St.	4 story	2,400	13th St.	3 story	1,200
14th St.	4 story	1,800	15th St.	3 story	1,800
19th St.	3 story	1,100	20th St.	4 story	3,300
21st St.	4 story	2,500	23d St.	4 story	3,000
25th St.	3 story	2,500	26th St.	4 story	1,000
33d St.	4 story	1,400	35th St.	4 story	2,250
37th St.	5 story	5,000	39th St.	4 story	3,300
45th St.	4 story	1,500	46th St.	3 story	1,200
48th St.	3 story	1,700	55th St.	3 story	1,250
67th St.	4 story	3,500	70th St.	3 story	2,100
75th St.	4 story	3,000	76th St.	4 story	2,300
79th St.	3 story	1,300	80th St.	4 story	1,800
82d St.	4 story	3,000	86th St.	4 story	2,200
96th St.	4 story	1,600	98th St.	4 story	1,350
126th St.	3 story	480	5th Av.	3 story	3,500
Mad. Av.	4 story	4,000	Lex. Av.	3 story	1,200

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 BROADWAY.

NO. 241 WEST 76TH ST.
Four-story dwelling, 19 feet wide, butler's pantry extension, asking $1,900.
NO. 266 WEST 77TH ST.
Four-story dwelling, 18.9 feet wide, butler's pantry extension, asking $1,900.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av. 81st Street.

FOUR-STORY DWELLINGS, HANDSOMELY DECORATED; 1,343 LEXINGTON AV., 17 ROOMS AND 2 BATHROOMS, RENT $1,300; 310 AND 322 EAST 87TH ST., 12 ROOMS AND BATH, RENT $900 EACH. APPLY ON PREMISES, OR 304 87TH ST.

72D STREET—WIDE BOULEVARD, BETWEEN COLUMBUS & AMSTERDAM AVS., ELEGANT DWELLING, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. RENT, $4,000.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way & 44th St.

To Let, Large, Attractive PRIVATE RESIDENCE ON
Washington Square, West.
furnished or unfurnished. Address HORACE S. ELY & CO., 64 Cedar St.

73D STREET, WEST,
Between Central Park West and Columbus Ave., FOUR-STORY HOUSE.
Electric light and steam heat.
Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or office of Clark Estate, 25 West 23d St.

73d Street, West,
Between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves.,
Three and four story houses.
Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or office of Clark Estate, 25 West 23d St.

37TH ST., COR. LEXINGTON AVE.
Attractive four-story dwelling; furnished or unfurnished.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

44TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
3 stories, $1,600.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

Henderson Place, East 86th St., Near East End Av.—3-story Queen Anne dwelling; 9 rooms; $35 per month.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

Three and four rooms and scullery in the FRANKLIN COURT BUILDINGS. Hot and cold water, range, shower baths; rents, $2.10 to $2.80 weekly. Office, 385 Kent Av.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

For small family, upper part of private house; six large rooms, with improvements. 172 East 95th St., near Lexington Av.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Handsomely furnished house for rent, not less than one year's lease. Particulars can be learned on premises, 33 W. 71st St., between 9 and 12 A. M., of owner; only private family considered.

Elegant four-story house, 92d St., between 5th and Madison Avs.; handsomely furnished; rent, $4,500 per year. Address Owner, Box 6, Arverne, L. I.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

OUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 136 to 140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

Dentistry.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
Expression of mouth restored; the highest award for artificial teeth at World's Fair was granted Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th; continuous gum, gold, and rubber plates; bridge work.

Baby Carriages.

Crandall Carriage Co'
605 3D AVE.,
Carriages and Go-Carts, latest styles.
Retail or order, $3.00 up.
BUY FROM THE MAKER.
Also repairs. Open evenings.
Tel. Call 5,465—38th.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY, REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Inventors.—Prosecute your own patent applications; avoid expense, delays, unfair treatment. Consult Tanner, 177 Broadway.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2136 Cortlandt.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Gold dollars wanted; $1.60 paid for any date; gold halves before 1873, $1.00; gold quarters before 1873, 75c.; book of premiums paid for rare coins, 10c. LOW, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Single BOOKS and complete LIBRARIES bought at highest prices. Davis's Bookstore, 35 West 42d St.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Stamps.—Pan-Americans, 4, 5, 8, 10c., mixed, wanted; 1½c. each paid. Tausig, 9 E. 108th.

Quick cash for stocks of merchandise; city or country. Address Z., Box 116 Times.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

All legal claims, estates, foreign and domestic, collected on percentage. Lawyer, Box 123 Times Office.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

H. E. HANKINSON.
STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,
529 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 2162 HARLEM.

Continental Storage Warehouses, 313-319 West 43d St., just off 8th Av. Telephone 2,597 38th St.

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

The Old Dominion Steamship Company will send their ocean-going steamship

JEFFERSON

to the Yacht Races on Sept. 26th, 28th, and October 1st, leaving Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach Street, at 9 A. M.

Tickets limited to 700 for each day.

Tickets for first day and tickets and staterooms for second and third days can now be obtained at main ticket office of Company on pier.

Tickets, $6.00 for each day.

Music by Conterno's 14th Regiment Band.

Telephone 1580—Franklin.

International Yacht Races.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES

The 5,000-ton Twin Screw Plant Steamship

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,

CAPT. GEO. L. NORTON, Manager,

will follow the yachts over the course, Sept. 26, 28, Oct. 1, 3, and 5, leaving Pacific Mail pier, foot of Canal St., North River, at 9 A. M., in time to see the yachts jockey for position. This vessel has steel hull, houses and decks, double bottom, water ballast. Speed, 20 miles.

Every passenger provided with a seat and room to occupy it.

Maresi, caterer. Bowron's American Band.

A Reportorial staff from the New York Herald Will be on Board and Will Send Messages at Intervals to the Herald by Its Carrier Pigeons.

Tickets each day, $5.00. Staterooms for 3d, 4th, and 5th days now on sale at Tyson's hotel newsstands; McBride's, 71 Broadway; Rullman's, 111 Broadway; Astor House; Travellers' Information Co., 3 Park Place; Cook's, 261 Broadway; Plant System, 290 Broadway, and Capt. Geo. L. Norton, manager, 17 State St. Tel. 922 Broad.

The vessels of the

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY

have seagoing licenses, and will accompany the Yachts all through the contests.

The Steamboats will leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 9 A. M., and will be limited to one-half the number of their licensed carrying capacity for these events.

TO VIEW THE FINISH

Each race day Iron Steamboats will also leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 12:30 P. M.

TICKETS $1.00.

GOOD FOR MORNING OR AFTERNOON.

Tickets now on sale at Company's Office, Room 139, 32 Broadway, New York City.

International Yacht Races.

THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER **PLYMOUTH** OF THE FALL RIVER LINE,
From Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., and
The Steel Twin Screw Flyer **CITY OF LOWELL** OF THE NORWICH LINE,
from Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., will attend the Yacht Races, commencing September 26th, leaving New York at 9:30 A. M. Tickets, $5.00, either steamer; number limited.

A FINE BAND OF MUSIC will accompany each steamer. Catering by the Company.

Tickets and staterooms at Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., for Str. PLYMOUTH; Pier 36, N. R., for Str. CITY OF LOWELL. Also Cook's offices, 261 and 1185 Broadway, (latter office open until 10 P. M.) and Raymond & Whitcomb's, 25 Union Square.

YACHT RACES.

NEW STEEL STEAMER

THOMAS PATTEN,

FASTEST SIDE-WHEELER IN THE HARBOR.
LEAVES
FT. WEST 13TH ST..........9 A. M.
BATTERY PIER..........9:30 A. M.
Capacity, 1,800. Tickets positively limited to **500.**
FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

TICKETS, - - - $2.

FOR SALE AT M'BRIDE'S, 71 BROADWAY; TYSON & CO.'S, COOK & SONS, 261 AND 1185 BROADWAY; ALL HOTEL NEWS STANDS.

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The MAINE STEAMSHIP CO. will send its new, fast, ocean-going steamship

NORTH STAR,

4,000 tons, LAUNCHED MAY 11, 1901, to the races for the America's Cup, leaving Pier (New) 32 East River, foot of Pike St., at 9:15 A. M.

The upper decks of this steamer being unobstructed by deckhouses, offer the very best opportunity to witness the races without change of position.

Passengers limited to 800.

FARE $5.00.

Tickets for sale at Maine S. S. Co. General Office, Pier (New) No. 32 East River, foot of Pike St. Telephone 3196 Franklin.
Tyson & Co.'s Agencies.
Thomas Cook & Son, up town, 1,185 Broadway.
Thomas Cook & Son, down town, 261 Broadway.
Raymond & Whitcomb, 25 Union Square.
McBride's Ticket Office, 71 Broadway.
Astor House Stands.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

The large three-deck ocean going Steamers, **Gen'l Slocum, Grand Republic,** will accompany the yachts over the entire course each day,

carrying one-half their capacity.

FARE FIRST RACE, $2.00.

Leave West 20th Street 8:30 A. M.; Battery Landing 9:05 A. M. Time-table changed for the second race.

EXCELLENT RESTAURANT AND MUSIC.

Tickets now on sale at office of Knickerbocker Steamboat Co., 149 Broadway, and at the Docks mornings of Race days.

YACHT RACES.

THE LARGE THREE-DECK, OCEAN-GOING STEAMER

"GLEN ISLAND,"

FLAGSHIP OF THE STARIN FLEET, will leave Starin's Dock, (the finest and most accessible Pier in New York City,) foot of Cortlandt St., at 9 A. M. each Race Day, commencing Sept. 26. This steamer is unsurpassed for observation purposes, having large, open deck room, and has spacious saloons and staterooms. Meals and refreshments of first quality and at regular rates. Music by Lapitino's Band. Everything of high order, except the price.

Tickets $2. Three Trip Tickets $5.00. Staterooms $3 and $5.

Sale limited to one-half licensed sea-going capacity. Tickets now on sale at Pier, Ticket Selling Agencies, and 219 Greenwich St.; Phone, 5109 Cort.

YACHT RACES.

Palatial four-decked Ocean Steamer,

"COLUMBIA"

(On Long Branch Ocean Route all Summer,)
The greatest Observation Boat in the World, Will accompany the yachts over the course every race day.

Licensed for 2,700. Limited to 900.
Military Band. Wireless Telegraphy. Carrier Pigeons.
FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.
LANDINGS—129TH ST., N. R..8:20 A. M.
34TH ST., N. R..9:00 A. M.
BATTERY PIER..9:30 A. M.

Single Ticket, $1.00; Coupon Ticket, $5.00, admits two each day; good for first three days—Sept. 26th, 28th, Oct. 1st. For sale at Tyson's Ticket Offices, Cook's, McBride's, Hoffman's, 204 W. 125th St., Timmin's Storage Warehouse, 265 West 117th St., Liberty Island Pier, E. M. Timmins, 127 Produce Exchange: Telephone 762 Broad.

YACHT RACES.

FAST SOUND STEAMER

SHINNECOCK

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
Beebe Brothers, Sandy Hook Pilots.

An elegant three-deck steamer, affording an uninterrupted view of the races, having 100 large staterooms and a superb dining room on the saloon deck.

$3.00 — FARE — $3.00

STATEROOMS..........$2.00 AND $3.00.
Passengers allowed by law..........1,800
LIMITED to..........600

Music by Band. Meals by first-class caterer.
Pier 13 E. R. Tel. 6363 Cort.

TICKETS on sale at 17 State St., Room 708, tel. 1902 Broad; 120 Broadway, 1,234 Broadway, Gaze's ticket office, 113 Broadway; Cook's Agencies, 260 and 1,287 Broadway; Astor House, 5th Ave. Hotel, Hotel Manhattan, Tyson's Theatre Ticket Agencies, 43 West 125th St., and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

AUTUMN TOUR to GETTYSBURG and WASHINGTON,

6 DAYS, $23,

Including All Expenses from New York.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1901,

VIA

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL and ROYAL BLUE LINE.

For INFORMATION AND ITINERARY apply to City Ticket Office, 434 Broadway, or C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass. Agt. New Jersey Central, New York City.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

AL. FOSTER'S STANCH IRON AND STEEL STEAMER ANGLER.

Observation from all parts of the boat. Large, elegant saloon; steam heated; three (3) decks. Steamer Angler runs all the year around on the Atlantic Ocean. Military band on board. Restaurant a la carte. Leaves 22d St., East River, 8:05 A. M.; Battery, 8:55 A. M. Tickets limited to 400. Fare, $2; series of 3 trips, $5.

YACHT RACES.

TICKETS BY ALL BOATS.
ENGAGEMENTS OF TICKETS AND ROOMS CAN NOW BE MADE.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.

Phone 3138-18. 25 Union Square.

YACHT RACE TICKETS

BUFFALO TOURIST CO.
1234 Broadway, N. Y.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ARE YOU GOING TO THE YACHT RACES? FOR RENT OR CHARTER, a finely appointed auxiliary steam yacht. Owner has just spent large sum in refitting, &c.

Would rent to responsible party or syndicate for reasonable price for Yacht Races.

To charter for Fall and Winter cruising.

Write R. B. H., care Morning Telegraph, 116 Nassau Street, New York.

Special Notice.—Al Foster Steamer Angler will not run to the fishing banks Monday, Sept. 23.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Special Notice.—Steamer Angler will not run to fishing banks on yacht race days. Al. Foster.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE to †NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.
NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.

†Trave..........Oct. 5	†Aller...Nov. 2, 10 AM
†Hohenz'ern, Oct.12,4PM	*Columbia..........Nov. 9
†Lahn..Oct. 19, 10 AM	†Hoh'z'l'n.Nov.16,10AM
*F. Bismarck.....Oct. 23	*F. Bismarck.....Nov. 23

sailing at 11 A. M.

for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30.

Steamers Werra, Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line. 37 Broadway, N. Y. | **North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.**

Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

Kaiser Wm. Gr..Sept. 24	Kaiser Wm. Gr....Oct. 22
Kronprinz Wm.Oct.1,12N	Kronprinz Wm....Oct. 29
Kaiserin M. Th....Oct. 8	Kaiserin M. Th..Nov. 5

Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPT'N—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN

Fr. der Grosse..Sept. 26	K. Luise...Oct. 24, noon
Gr. Kurfuerst.....Oct. 3	Bremen....Oct. 31, noon
Barbarossa..Oct. 17,noon	K. Luise..Nov.28,11 AM

Sailing 10 A. M., pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

F.Bism'k.Sep.26,7:30 AM	Columbia, Oct.17, 10 AM
D'tschland, Oct. 3, 9 AM	D'tschland.Oct.31, 8 AM
A.Victoria, Oct.10,10 AM	A.Victoria.Nov.7, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 AM	*Palatia, Oct. 26, 3 PM
*Phoen'ia, Oc.5.10:30 AM	Penn'a, Nov. 2, 9:30 AM
Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM	Pretoria, Nov. 9, 3 PM
Waldersee, Oct. 19,9 AM	*Phoenicia, Nov.16,8 AM

*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Louis.Sept.25, 10 AM	St. Louis.Oct. 16, 10 AM
Phila....Oct. 2, 10 AM	Phila....Oct. 23, 10 AM
St. Paul..Oct. 9, 10 AM	Haverford..Oct. 25,3 PM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

*Zeeland, Sept. 25, noon	Southwark, Oct. 9, noon
Friesland, Oct. 2, noon	*Vaderland, Oct.16, noon

*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MANITOU..........Sept. 28, 9 A. M.
MESABA..........Oct. 5, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS..........Oct. 5th, 11:30 A. M.
MARQUETTE..........Oct. 12, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA..........Oct. 19, 9:30 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
MAASDAM.......Saturday, Sept. 28, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 8,300 tons **ROTTERDAM** Saturday, Oct. 5, 10 A. M.
AMSTERDAM.......Saturday, Oct. 12, 10 A. M.
Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE

U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Furnessia, Sept. 28, noon	C. of Rome..Oct.12,noon
Ethiopia...Oct. 5, noon	Astoria....Oct. 19, noon

Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"

Navagazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.
Citta di Torino...Oct. 1 | Nord America....Oct. 29
Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Rio de Janeiro....Oct. 5	America Maru....Oct. 23
Coptic..........Oct. 15	Peking..........Oct. 31

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Oct. 7, Dec. 30, Mch. 24
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Nov. 4, Jan. 27, Apl. 14
EMPRESS OF CHINA..Dec. 2, Feb. 24, May 5

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA
MIOWERA......Sept. 20 | AORANGI......Oct. 18
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Fall River and Newport. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St. Week days and Sundays 5:30 P. M. Strs PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, via Providence. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St. Week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lve Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. Week days only 6:30 P. M. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NORWICH LINE, via New London. Lve Pier 36 N. R., ft Spring St. Week days only 5:30 P. M. Strs CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER.
NEW HAVEN LINE, leave Pier 25 E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days only, 3:00 P. M. and 12:00 midnight. Steamers CHESTER W. CHAPIN and RICHARD PECK.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH. Sundays leave half hour earlier.
STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days, except SATURDAYS, 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.
STMR. "NEWBURGH" or "MARLBOROUGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days at 5 P. M., landing at CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturday lands at W. 129TH ST. 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route. The "New York" and "Albany," the best river boats in the world. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, with intermediate landings and R. R. points beyond, Buffalo, &c.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..........8:40 "
" West 22d St..........9:00 "
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

AUTUMN TRIPS TO MAINE

by the New Steel Steamers "North Star" and "Horatio Hall" of the Maine Steamship Company ARE DELIGHTFUL.

Special Rates to Sportsmen.

Ticket Offices, 290 Broadway, corner Reade St., Tel. 3419 Franklin.
General Office, New Pier 32, East River.
Telephone, 3196 Franklin.

PEOPLE'S LINE

ALBANY, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS.
Direct PAN-AMERICAN Route with New York Central or West Shore R. R.
Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c12.25. d12.45. e7.45. s7.25. t6.10. x6.15.

	Lv.N.Y.,A	Lv.N.Y.,B
Easton Local	†6.25 AM	†6.30 AM
Buffalo and Western Express	*7.40 AM	e*7.50 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.55 AM	*10.00 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*11.55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre and Scranton Exp.	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.55 PM	*x6.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1205 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.
9-10-1901.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.		Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m.	Mail and Paper Train	*7:00 a. m.
†7:50 a. m.	Adir'dack & Montreal Spl.	†10:20 p. m.
*8:00 a. m.	Syracuse Local	†6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m.	Empire State Express	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.	Fast Mail	*10:00 a. m.
*9:20 a. m.	Exposition Express	*9:30 a. m.
†9:40 a. m.	Saratoga & Montreal Spl.	†9:30 p. m.
†10:30 a. m.	Day Express	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.	Rutland Express	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	Southwestern Limited	*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special	*1:30 p. m.
‡3:30 p. m.	Albany and Troy Flier	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.	Albany Special	†1:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	Detroit Special	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m.	The Lake Shore Limited	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.	St. Louis Limited	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.	Western Express	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.	Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*7:50 a. m.
*6:35 p. m.	Montreal Express	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.	Pan-American Express	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.	Buffalo & S. W. Special	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.	Pacific Express	*5:30 a. m.
‡12:10 a. m.	Midnight Express	*5:30 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sunday. To Pittsfield and North Adams, Saturdays only, 2:45 P. M. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Pullman Cars on all through trains.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 153 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

P. S. BLODGETT, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON.

SPRINGFIELD LINE.

Via Springfield and the BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive Springfield.	Arrive Boston.
†9:00 a. m.	12:45 noon	3:30 p. m.
†12:00 noon	3:18 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	7:27 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
*11:00 p. m.	3:11 a. m.	6:15 a. m.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

New Jersey Central

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except as noted.)

	Week Days.	Sundays.
Easton Local	7:15 a. m	
Easton Local	5:45 p. m	
Scranton & Reading	9:10 a. m	
Scranton & Reading	1:20 p. m	
Mauch Chunk & Reading		1:00 p. m.
Mauch Chunk & Reading	4:40 p. m	‡5:30 p. m.
ATLANTIC CITY	9:40 a. m	
ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY SPECIAL	1:00 p. m.	
ATLANTIC CITY	3:40 p. m.	
Lakewood & Barnegat	9:40 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
Lakewood & Barnegat	4:30 p. m.	
Lakewood & Bridgeton	1:30 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	8:30 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	11:30 a. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	1:30 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡3:53 p. m.	‡4:00 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡4:45 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	5:30 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	†6:30 p. m.	

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

‡*4:30, †7:30, †8:00, *9:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, †3:00, *3:40, †4:00, §4:00, ‡4:30, *5:00, *7:00, †7:30, §9:00, ‡†9:25, p. m., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

‡*4:30, †8:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

From foot of Rector St.

Through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30 p. m. Through to Long Branch, 8:00 p. m. Sundays, through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 8:00 p. m.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination. ‡From Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	* 4:30 AM.		
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	Diner
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg Limited.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6.55 PM.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St.Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	
Cincinnati, St.Louis	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Cincinnati, St.Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Norfolk	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
"Royal Limited".	* 3:40 PM.	* 3:35 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 5:00 PM.	* 4:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

Time is from Penna. R. R., 23rd St. Five minutes later from Cortland or Desbrosses St. Station.

4:55 P. M., DAILY.—F. F. V. LIMITED. Solid, Vestibuled, Electric Lighted, Dining Car, Pullmans; Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis.

8:55 A. M., DAILY.—Western Express; Pullmans, Dining Car, and Coaches.

Tickets and Sleeping Car berths at office Chesapeake & Ohio, 362 Broadway. Phone, 480 Franklin, or Offices Penna. R. R.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WEBER PIANOS

We offer this week an *extraordinary opportunity* to careful buyers who would like to own a *Weber* but cannot afford the price of *an absolutely new one.* To reduce stock and make room for new styles arriving from factory, we have placed on sale

Twenty-five Upright & Grand Weber Pianos

in perfect order and most of them little used, at about

One-Half Real Value.

Call or write at once, if you intend to buy this Fall and wish to secure an instrument of the highest musical excellence and acknowledged reputation on the *most favorable terms.*

No deviation from prices plainly marked and attached to each piano offered in this sale.

WEBER WAREROOMS:
5th Avenue, corner 16th Street, New York.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" Wise. STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

$180, Elegant Steinway upright; new pianos, $150 up; rents low; allowed on purchase; open evenings. O. W. Wuertz, 1,518 3d Av., near 86th.

$75—BEAUTIFUL upright, Steinway, great sacrifice; rents $3. BIDDLE'S, 7 E. 14th St.

Fine upright piano, $170; $6 monthly; rents $3. Wissner, 25 East 14th St., New York.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

HOTEL EARLINGTON

New and Absolutely Fireproof.
ORCHESTRA. EUROPEAN PLAN. PALM ROOM.
27TH STREET, WEST,
NEAR BROADWAY,
centre of shopping and amusement district. The most central and accessible location in the city, combined with quiet and refined surroundings.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

Sherman Square Hotel,

BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

Sevillia Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St.
Three apartments of one to four rooms, $500 to $1,100. Absolutely fire-proof. No wooden floors. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply. First-class restaurant service.

HOTEL JEFFERSON,

102-104-106 EAST 15TH ST.
American and European Plans. Central, Homelike, Comfortable. A few desirable suites at attractive prices for permanent occupancy.
J. E. CHATFIELD.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
FALL SEASON, 1901.

THE LAUREL HOUSE

Reopens October First.
SEASONABLE PLEASURES AND AMUSEMENTS.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
A. J. Murphy, Ass't Mgr.

PRINCETON INN,

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY.
An ideal Fall and Winter resort; opens for its ninth season under entirely new management. Picturesque and historic surroundings. Located in park of seven acres. New golf links near by. For terms and particulars address
EDWIN H. LEE, Manager,
Princeton Inn, Princeton, N. J.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY. In the matter of the receivership of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent receiver of all the goods, property, and assets, late of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, will sell at public auction on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by A. H. Muller & Sons, Auctioneers, all the property and assets of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, except cash. Said sale will be made in parcels, as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1.

Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $32,861.83; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.

PARCEL NO. 2.

Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, being for charges accrued but not billed on February 6, 1900, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $20,874.89; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.

PARCEL NO. 3.

Forty (40) shares of the capital stock of the Merchants' Compress Company, of the par value of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) each.

PARCEL NO. 4.

Bond and Mortgage of the Baltic Realty Company, being a second mortgage on property known as "Baltic Block," situate in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York, with accrued interest; face value of principal, $20,000.

PARCEL NO. 5.

Dock engines, pile-driver and tools, and various miscellaneous tools and personal property now located at the various stores of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, a list of which may be seen at the auctioneers' office, and the property therein described may be examined upon the premises now owned by the New York Dock Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York.

PARCEL NO. 6.

Four (4) memberships in the Maritime Exchange; one (1) membership in the Coffee Exchange; one (1) membership in the Produce Exchange; and one (1) membership in the Fruit Exchange, each subject to such assessments and annual dues and charges as may be imposed by the rules and regulations of the respective exchanges.

PARCEL NO. 7.

All other property of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company of every kind, nature, or description, excepting cash, not included in any of the above-mentioned parcels. (This parcel at bidder's risk.)

All of the above-mentioned property will be sold for cash, and no bid will be received from any purchaser unless he deposit with the auctioneers at or prior to the time of sale cash or certified checks to qualify himself as bidder for the various parcels, respectively:

For Parcel No. 1	$1,000
For Parcel No. 2	1,000
For Parcel No. 3	200
For Parcel No. 4	1,000
For Parcel No. 5	2,500
For Parcel No. 6	100
For Parcel No. 7	100

Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, September 5th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.

REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS
HARMONY PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
IRVING PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
BURNHAM PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
MAYERS PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS

$155.

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.

We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

KRAKAUER

PIANOS.
FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS.
Special bargains in slightly used Pianos.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
113 EAST 14TH STREET.

PEASE PIANOS

128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

NEEDHAM.

Some very good bargains in slightly used and second-hand uprights. Also a number of odd styles at a great sacrifice. Most liberal terms. New catalogue and bargain list now ready. 5th Avenue and 15th Street.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,

81 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 16TH STREET.
Handsome upright $115, another $185, squares $20 upward; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy terms; pianos exchanged; new pianos rented.

PIANOS TO RENT

Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

Bargains upright pianos; Steinway, Whitney, Winsor, and ten other makes; these pianos are in perfect order and fully warranted; $90 upward; cash or installments. Whitney & Co., 123 West 125th St.; open evenings.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125; Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

Summer Resorts.

NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts.

The Maplewood, PITTSFIELD, Berkshire Co., Mass. Send for booklet.
Open June 1st to Nov. ARTHUR W. PLUMB, Prop.

New Hampshire.

Littleton, White Mountains, N. H.

The Great Health Resort. Hotels: The Maples, M. F. Young & Co., Props.; The Grand View, Fred. O. Nourse, Prop.; Merchants' and Manufacturers': Veazie & McWain, General Merchandise; Saranac Glove Co., makers Saranac Buck Gloves.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

SEASIDE HOUSE

This well-known Beach Front Hotel will remain open throughout the year. Every modern hotel improvement, including Hot Salt Baths in house, etc. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Accommodates 300 guests. All GOLF privileges.
CHAS. EVANS & SON.

NEW YORK.

Lake Mahopac.

THOMPSON'S HOTEL,

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
A select family hotel. Now open. Superior accommodations. Excellent cuisine. Fifty miles from New York City via N. Y. & Harlem R. R. and N. Y. & Putnam R. R. Telephone. Illustrated booklet.
EMERSON CLARK, Proprietor.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

THE KITTATINNY,

at this favorite Autumn Resort, will remain open until November. Most central and attractively located, and the only one having elevator, steam heat, rooms en suite, with bath, etc. Attractions: Beautiful walks and drives, boating, bathing, fishing, Golf Links, orchestra, etc. Send for booklet.
JOHN D. BRODHEAD.

Mt. Pocono.

POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

MOUNT POCONO.
Trout fishing, private ponds and brooks; pine-laden air; pure water; grand scenery; shady walks and drives; cuisine high class; long-distance 'phone. Booklet. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, 21ST ST. AND 4TH AV.
Choral Services, 11 and 8 P. M.
Preacher, the Rev. Dr. Parks.
Lacy Baker at the Organ.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

Brooklyn.

SERVICES WILL BE HELD IN PLYMOUTH Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, September 22d, at 7:45 P. M. At the request of Rev. Dr. Hillis, Hon. S. V. White will address the meeting on "The Personality and Character of the Late President McKinley as Citizen, Statesman, and Friend."

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,

FOR BOYS,
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.

Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year begins Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M.

W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD

260 LENOX AVENUE.

Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

The Barnard School for Girls

151 CONVENT AVENUE.

College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year begins Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.

MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Head Master.

STEVENS SCHOOL,

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.

Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.

Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.

Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.

These terms include all the studies.

For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

THE Wilson & Lyon School

622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)

Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.

Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.

Close attention to the individual pupil.

Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.

Resident pupils received. Reopens Sept. 30th.

Friends' Seminary 220 to 228 East 16th Street New York

41st Year begins September 17, 1901.

Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also **Brooklyn School** under same management.

EDWARD B. RAWSON,
ELIZABETH STOVER,
Principals.

MISS KELLER'S DAY SCHOOLS.

Main School for Girls. 25 West 55th St.
Boys' College Preparatory School, 674 Madison Av., (near 61st St.) Headmaster, J. W. Canson, (Harvard,) '91.
Tuxedo Park School. Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Winter course, October to June.

Schools offer complete course, (Kindergarten to College,) combined with manual training.

For enrollment apply 25 W. 55th St.

MISS ELEANOR I. KELLER, Pd. M., Principal.

13STH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.

Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Gymnasium. Grounds for athletics.

Mr. Campbell, the Headmaster, will confer with parents, 9 to 4 o'clock, at the school.

New York University Law School Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. **Day Classes** with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) **Evening Classes**, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address

L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar,
Washington Square, N. Y. City.

Irving School, (Boys.) Dr. L. D. Ray.

New Building, 35 West 84th Street.
Reopens Sept. 26th.

Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers. Classes average eight.

Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.

Mr. Ray is now at school mornings.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL,
Reopens September 30th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.

Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

DRISLER SCHOOL,

9 East 49th St.,
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.

A select school for a limited number of pupils. **Students Prepared for all Colleges.** Circulars on application.

Reopens Monday, September 30th.

Individual attention combined with class discipline.

THE DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM

and N. Y. Normal School of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
NOW OPEN.

For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual, or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS. 308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

THE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

OPENS OCT. 1, 1901.

For ANNOUNCEMENT containing all information send postal to "Registrar of the University, Washington Square, New York City."

Collegiate School

241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.,

Boys prepared for the Colleges and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium.

REOPENS SEPTEMBER 30.
L. C. MYGATT, Head Master.

HEFFLEY SCHOOL,

243-245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn; bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, preparatory, high school, regents, civil engineering, law for admission to bar, and commercial law; day and evening. Begin any time.

THE MISSES GRAHAM

(Successors to the Misses Green.)
Boarding and Day School for Girls
(Established 1816.)
Reopens Oct. 2. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL,

417 Madison Avenue.
20th year begins Monday, Sept. 30.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL

423 MADISON AVE.,

Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

THE MISSES ELY'S Boarding and Day School

Reopens Wednesday, September 25th.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

IRVING INSTITUTE,

Non-Military.

Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. One hour from New York. Only forty boys received. Terms, $500. JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Prin.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,

West End Av. and 83d St.

Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

MR. YOUNG PLACES

every pupil and fits each one for shorthand work in 3 months. A good English education necessary to enter the School. Terms $100 to $300. 148 Montague St., (19 years,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
School House, 310 West 88th St.
Residence, 282 West 85th St., corner West End Av.

THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL,

253 West 93d St., New York.
College preparation. Kindergarten department.
Reopens Oct. 9.

Elocution, Public Speaking, Reciting.—Thorough, rapid instruction; (day and evening lessons.) Write for booklet. Grenville Kleiser Studio, 23 West 23d St.

Absolutely individual instruction mainly to meet the exacting conditions of college requirements; fourteenth year; ordinary school rates. T. E. SUTCLIFFE. (Harvard,) 9 East 59th St.

Kyle Military Institute, Flushing, L. I.; German-American boarding school for boys; no Summer vacation; admission at any time; pupils always under supervision; German mastered within a year.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL, 66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK. Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children opens Oct. 2d. 303 West 106th St. and Annex.

ALLEN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

509 Fifth Avenue.
Primary and college preparatory. Opens Sept. 30.

A. Everett Stone, (Yale,) 316 West 56th St., private tutor for all colleges; eighteen years' experience.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

EASTMAN,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the
NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE

The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always **secure situations** for graduates of complete Commercial Course, which includes

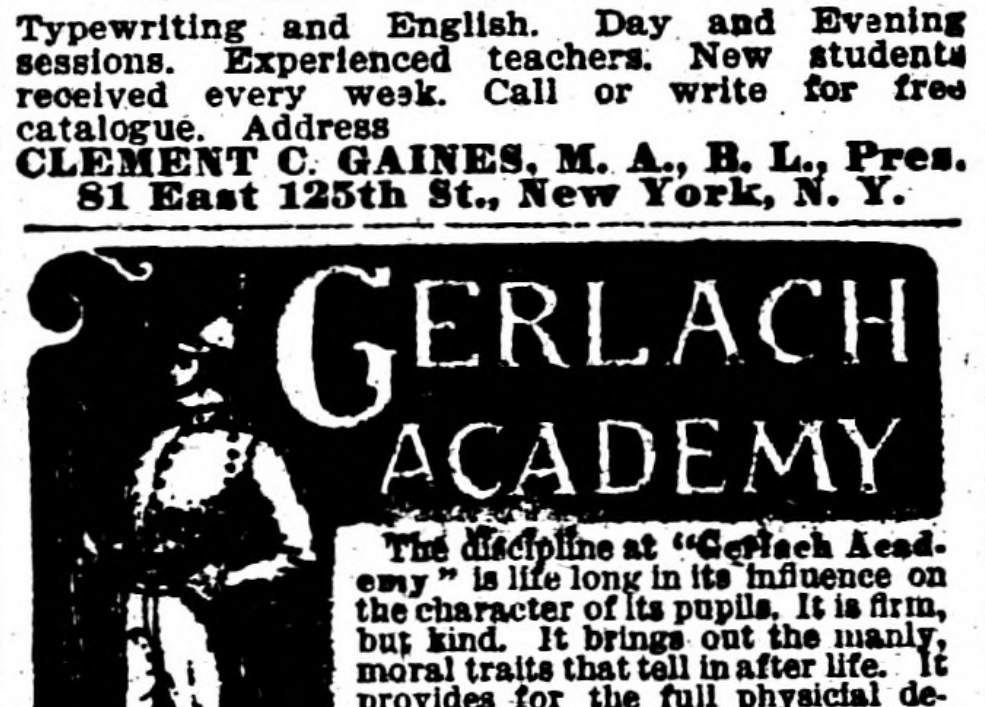
BOOKKEEPING,

Arithmetic, Banking, Commercial Law, Business Practice, Office Methods, Penmanship,

STENOGRAPHY,

Typewriting and English. Day and Evening sessions. Experienced teachers. New students received every week. Call or write for free catalogue. Address

CLEMENT C. GAINES, M. A., B. L., Pres.
81 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.



The discipline at "Gerlach Academy" is life long in its influence on the character of its pupils. It is firm, but kind. It brings out the manly, moral traits that tell in after life. It provides for the full physical development that will enable the student to go to college or enter at once in business life with sound body and active brain. "Gerlach Academy" prepares for Universities and business careers. Full course in civil and electrical engineering. All departments in charge of specialists. School located in one of the prettiest, most healthful spots in New Jersey. For catalog address President GERLACH ACADEMY, BRIELLE, N. J.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1901.

Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.

Arrangements for Girls as Boarding Pupils in the Family of a Teacher of Long Experience Can Be Made Through the Principal.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
109 West 77th Street, New York.
Instruction at Dr. Julius Sachs's Collegiate Institute, School for Girls, 116 West 59th Street, New York.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,

435 Madison Avenue.
J. CLARK READ, WILLIAM H. CHURCH } Headmasters.

22d year begins October 1st. One of the headmasters will be at the school daily during September.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY

Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
435 Madison Avenue.

Senftner School,

13 Astor Place, Tel. 1143 Spring.
Reopens September 30th.

The Senftner School offers to prospective students of its Academic Department **an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere.**

H. F. Senftner, A. B., M. D., Principal.
G. W. Senftner, A. B., LL. B., Secretary.

LONG ISLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE

147 to 151 South 8th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS

Will reopen in all of its departments Monday, September 9. This institution is noted throughout the city for its thorough work in training young people for business positions. Send for prospectus.

HENRY C. WRIGHT, Principal.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,

45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.)
Preparation for College and University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
REOPENS OCTOBER 1ST.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

ELOCUTION AND ORATORY.

The speaking voice thoroughly and practically trained and developed. All defects of speech arising from inadequate breathing, wrong production of sound, or defective utterance corrected. Oratorical instruction for the lawyer, minister, and public speaker in general. Send for circular. EDWIN GORDON LAWRENCE, 106 West 42d St.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

15 West 43d Street, New York City.
22nd Year opens Sept. 25th.

High-class private school for boys from 7 to 20 years of age. Individual attention given boys whose education has been irregular. Large faculty. Laboratories. Gymnasium. Athletics.

Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse daily.

DeLANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

71 West 85th Street, New York.

Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

160 W. 79th Street.
MISS JACOBI'S SCHOOL.

SIXTH YEAR.—Will reopen on October 2. Boys and Girls. A Kindergarten, under experienced management, is connected with the School. Circulars on application.

MISS ANNE BROWN,

Boarding and Day School for Girls.
REOPENS OCTOBER THIRD.
711-713-715-717 Fifth Avenue.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL } 243-245 Ryerson St. Opens Sept. 30. { Only law school in Brooklyn. Evenings.

Regular Course for admission to the Bar. Commercial Course for business people. Send for catalogue. NORMAN P. HEFFLEY, Pres.

The **PAINE** uptown
BUSINESS SCHOOL,
1,931 BROADWAY, cor. West 65th St.
STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY, BOOKKEEPING, ENGLISH, Etc. Taught day and evening. Registered.

THE HORACE MANN SCHOOLS for all grades, under the auspices of Teachers College, Columbia University, will reopen MONDAY, SEPT. 23D. New and superbly equipped building, Boulevard and 120th St.

SAMUEL T. DUTTON, A. M.,
Superintendent.

MISS MURPHY,

117 AND 160 WEST 85TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

HOMESTEAD HALL, College Point, N.Y.

A limited number of boys received into cultured family, amid comfort and refined surroundings, for thorough education and perfect supervision. J. Hamilton Stirling, A. B., Principal.

Misses McFee's School,

306 West 72nd Street.
College preparation, Art Studio, Gymnasium, Boys' Primary.

Mrs. Finch's Classes and Boarding School for Girls.

735 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

Home Boarding and Day School for Girls,
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL,

Boarding and Day School for Girls.
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

St. David's Hall.—Thorough preparation for college or business; limited number; home influence; ideal place for boys. Rev. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Miss Le Baron Drumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day school for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens October 4th.

Bright Hall. Home School for Girls under fifteen years. Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y. One hour, New York. Mrs. Salisbury, Prin.

INSTITUT TISNE,

533 West End Av.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Reopens Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
October 1st. 53 West 45th Street.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR
PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

4th Av. & 23d St. Day & Evening. 'Phone 101—18

Young men and women prepared for high-class positions in any chosen line of business.

The Packard Night School begins Monday, Sept. 30. Office open every evening this week for registration of students.

Pratt Institute,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Day classes will BEGIN work SEPTEMBER 23, evening classes SEPTEMBER 25.

High School.
Department of Fine Arts.
Department of Domestic Art.
Department of Domestic Science.
Department of Science and Technology, including trade classes.
Department of Kindergartens.
Department of Libraries.
Gymnasium.

For further information or for application blanks address the general office of the Institute.

FREDERIC B. PRATT, Secretary.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,

72d St., cor. West End Avenue.
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 25TH.

Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school year; play ground. Catalogue.

EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

MISS BENNETT

Invites Personal Inspection
of her
Suburban School for Girls
at Beautiful
Irvington-on-Hudson.
45 minutes from
Grand Central Station.

Full courses for girls from 14 to 20 years of age. Twelve teachers. Every sort of outdoor sports with best instruction.

The Weingart Institute

OPENS ITS NEW SCHOOL BUILDING
AND GYMNASIUM AT
83 West 115th Street,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH.

Special classes in physical culture for boys and girls, afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock. For Ladies and Gentlemen evenings from 8 to 9:30.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2.

Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class.

COLLEGE PREPARATION.

Fireproof building; elevator. 160-162 W. 74th St.

MISS MARY LOUISE BURKE

Resumes instruction in piano September 30th. Studios in New York, Brooklyn, and Montclair, N. J. Address for circulars 258 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

Evening Classes in Primitive and Advanced Electrical Engineering. Laboratory and Shopwork a special feature. Classes begin Oct. 1st, 1901, at 8 P. M. Apply to AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 19-21 West 44th St.

THE MISSES WREAKS

thoroughly graded school for girls.
College-preparatory class. Resident pupils.
Kindergarten Reopens Oct. 3rd. 12 East 73d St.

Mr. John E. Ince's Dramatic School thoroughly prepares pupils for the legitimate stage, for vaudeville and entertainment work; engagements procured; terms reasonable; talented amateurs wanted. Address 1,439 Broadway.

Miss Jacobi's Harlem Kindergarten and Primary School, 137 West 123d.—Kindergarten, training class; afternoon and evening classes; languages, music, dancing, embroidery, painting; resident pupils.

New York School of Elocution, 26 East 23d St.—Ladies and gentlemen thoroughly instructed in elocution, recitation, and expression; instruction day and evening circulars.

A Training Class for Office Workers.—Thorough practical business course in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping; individual instruction. 70 5th Av., corner 13th St., Room 43.

College Preparatory School for Girls,
MRS. ALEXANDER KOHUT, Principal.
Primary classes and kindergarten, 44 W. 58th St.

English grammar, composition, literature, conversation; by English lady; experienced teacher; references. Miss Kay, 233 West 23d St.

Free evening class in French for ladies registering before October. French Academy, 106 East 23d St.

Teachers' Agencies.

The E. Miriam Coyriere Agency, 150 5th Av., New York City, makes a specialty of conscientiously furnishing to parents full information of good schools; professors, tutors, and governesses supplied. Established 1880.

Musical.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Incorporated 1884.
NEW YORK GERMAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
23 West 42d St., near 5th Ave.
L. G. PARMA, DIRECTOR.

Piano, Singing, Violin, Organ, Elocution.
1. Department for Professionals.
2. Department for those who study music for their own pleasure.

Classes of two, $10, $15; private lessons, $15, $20. Quarter including harmony, theory, sight singing, &c.

The National Conservatory of Music of America Founded by Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber. Chartered in 1891 by special act of Congress. 128 E. 17th St., N. Y.

ARTISTIC FACULTY—Rafael Joseffy, Adele Margulies, Leopold Lichtenberg, Leo Schulz, Henry T. Finck, Max Spicker, Chas. Heinroth, and others.

ADMISSION DAILY.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC,

128-130 EAST 58TH ST.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT.....Director

Private instruction in piano, singing, violin, 'cello, and organ, and all branches of music to beginners and advanced students.

Terms from 15 Doll. upward per quarter.
Students received daily.

M. L. PINKHAM MUSICAL BUREAU

87 & 88 Decker Building, 33 Union Square West.

CAROLINE MABEN.

TEACHER OF PIANO, HARMONY and VIRGIL clavier; graduate of Scharwenka's, Berlin; references best New York families. Terms to suit. Send for circular. Studio, 81 CARNEGIE HALL.

Adelaide C. Okell.—Pianiste Certificated pupil of Teresa Carreno, announces a class for individual piano instruction and ensemble playing. 12th year. Fee, $100 from October 1st to June 1st, two lessons weekly. Studio, 57 West 84th Street.

CHOIR BOYS WANTED.

A few vacancies in Epiphany choir; monthly salary and thorough instruction in singing to boys under 13; voice and respectability only requirements. Apply at 141 East 35th St., daily at 4 o'clock.

ITALO-AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 208 Grand St., New York.—Vocal, Piano, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar; first-class tuition; moderate charges.

Mrs. Perle Rous-Wilkinson, Carnegie Hall; music of Wagner's Nibelungen interpreted; piano instruction, coaching, and accompanying.

MISS KUEFFNER, TEACHER OF PIANO, zither, mandolin, and banjo.—Competent; thorough. 235 East 22d St., 1st floor, 2d bell.

Mandolin taught to the highest difficulties; pupil's residence; moderate; Prof. Cambria, 54 East 101st St.

L. Frank Dettinger, Violinist—Thorough tuition in French and German methods; pupils taught at home or in studio, 301 East 87th St.

Charles Frank, Bass-Barytone.—Vocal instruction; opera, concert, and oratorio; free trial. Studio, 226 East 69th St.

People's Church.—Sight-Reading Choral Club meets Thursday evening, 8; instruction free. D., 225 East 61st St.

Piano, systematic instruction from beginning to perfection. Prof. Durege, 504 Carnegie Hall, Write for terms.

Teacher will give instructions on the piano to young beginners evening, 25c. Dion, 1,250 3d Av.

Sopranos and altos for choir; vocal lessons for services. D., 225 East 61st St.

Mrs. Anna Byrne and daughter; piano and vocal culture; a few vacancies. 445 West 57th St.

50c. per hour, 30c. half hour, piano, violin, harmony; singers coached. Miss Weiss, 1,010 3d Av.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL SUPPLIED.
Stock Companies Organized.
Charters Secured in any State.
Stocks and Bonds underwritten or
Sold under guarantee and on commission.
Good Inventions Marketed.
Cash furnished for any good enterprise.
DANIELS & COMPANY,
BANKERS, 6 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Also London, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco.

Are you interested in having a little money, from $20 upward, earn for you a permanent cash income, bigger every week than a whole year's legal interest upon the same amount? If so, send us your address. No speculation or gambling scheme, but legitimate business. First-class references in any part of the United States. E. J. Arnold & Co., 9th and Pine Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

DEPARTMENT STORE WANTS CAPITAL.—Three young men, with $100,000 cash capital and excellent credit, having extended experience running department stores, are negotiating for a site in a large city. They need $50,000 to $100,000 backing or silent or active partner. Agents will not be answered. Address for interview, W. Cosby, P. O. Sub-Station 16, New York City.

For Sale, or on royalty, Patent No. 656,131, a novelty designed as an advertising device or souvenir, or both combined; attractive and cheap; of a character that marks it a utility, reference, and ornament. For specifications, cuts, and claims in patent and full particulars address Paul E. White, Colton, Cal.

More capital wanted for manufacturing Euloy's vise, machinery tools, and stock on hand for immediate beginning; will sell one-fourth interest each to three live young men, who can give their entire services to the business. Address References Exchange, X Box 155 Times.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES. — Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeitfuss, 60 Fulton St.

A.—$50 per lot paid to any one introducing parties resulting in sale of one building lot weekly; we do the selling; lots $200 up; monthly payments; Bronx Borough; 25 minutes from 42d St. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St. Telephone 381-58th St.

Will lady or gentleman loan $1,200 90 days? 5 per cent. interest; stock bonus $20,000 in gold mine that will pay 10% inside of year; particulars at interview. Address K Box 131 Times.

Poultry Plant—Ship birds to all parts of the world; $12,000 business; see engraving and details in New England Illustrated, postpaid. George H. Chapin, publisher, Boston.

Exceptional opportunity for a man with little money to get a snap in Cal. oil company; will bear fullest investigation. Address Oil, X Box 201 Times.

For Sale—First-class corner grocery, complete, on principal avenue of Brooklyn; easy terms to hustling young grocer. Address F. A. Hiep, Maspeth, L. I.

Energetic, capable party, either sex, with $500, can draw good salary and share profits; genteel, remunerative business. H. K., Box 128 Times Office.

Business places, every destription; real estate sold, city or country; capital procured. Irving Rosenthal, 212 East 32d St.

Money grows when safely invested; prospectus mailed; shares, one dollar. Pineoil Remedy Company, Rahway, New Jersey.

Have fine block preferred gold mine stock for sale; easy terms; cash. Mining Engineer, H Box 145 Times.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

$20,000 to $50,000 wanted for business paying enormous profits; the right party can secure valuable interest. Address U Box 109 Times.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Printing, noteheads, envelopes, $1.00 per thousand; cards, 50 cts. up. Yale Printing Co., 59 3d Av.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 303.

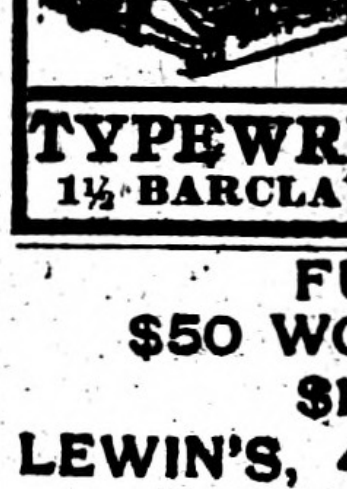
Mineral water business, all soft drinks; cheap; worth double the price. 603 East 133d St.

Candy, stationery and cigar store for sale; living rooms. 361 Hooper St., Brooklyn.

A man with $7,500 can make $500,000 in 4 months. A. R. Mets, 22 Platt St.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.



TYPEWRITERS, ALL MAKES, RENTED and SOLD.
Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST. 267 WEST 125TH ST.

TANDEMS. SINGLES. CYCLES.
SACRIFICE. SACRIFICE. SACRIFICE.
1,500 2nd h'd, new, and 2nd cycles, all makes, $3.50, $4, $5, $6, $9, $11; every one worth double. Tandems, Pierce, Rambler, Cleveland, Olive Derby, etc., $11 to $30.
$5 Cameras, $1.25.
Gas Lamps, 50c.; Pumps, 20c., Bells, 8c.
JANDORF, COR. CHURCH AND BARCLAY.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

CREDIT Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. GLOBE CREDIT WATCH CO., World Bldg., 144. Evenings: Up-Town Branch, 16 E. 125th St.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures; counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter presses; large assortment, immediate delivery, cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

$20 TO $35—REMINGTON'S, SMITH'S, OTHERS; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

Three solid mahogany upright Display Cases, fancy leaded glass top, elegantly carved, with French plate mirror back; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Fine "Wooton" writing desk; double doors; perfect order; very suitable for lawyer, physician, clergyman, or library use. Paur, 119 Worth St., corner Elm.

LACE CURTAINS All kinds at wholesale prices. 396 Broadway, corner Walker St., Room No. 1,006. New York Curtain Co.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

At Spencer's, 344 6th Av., opposite Adams's, umbrellas, parasols, canes made, recovered, repaired. Telephone 4229—18th.

A first-class retail milk business; owner retiring; bargain for quick buyer. F. C. Depew, Haverstraw, N. Y.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Diamond Polish Mfg. Co. manufactures the best Furniture Polish for sale in market. Buffalo, N. Y.

New, elegant furniture, suitable for four-room flat, or furnished flat. O. W., 327 East 16th.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

D. Theodore, 61 Ann St., dealer in all kinds of old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses.

Send for catalogue of patented rugs. Dundee Mfg. Co., 10A Park Square, Boston, Mass.

Send stamp for list of books which can't be bought elsewhere. Bookseller, 406 East 75th St.

Saloon, suitable for hotel; none in vicinity. Frank Walsh, 138th St., South Boulevard.

250 single school desks in good condition for sale cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

Dresscutting, making, finishing of millinery and corsets; big money in it; patterns cut. McDowell's, 310-318 6th Av. Evening school Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

7th Av., 2,134, (126th.)—Large and small rooms; singly or en suite; good location; table boarders.

16th St., 129 East.—Large and small rooms; well heated; convenient locality for business; with board.

17th St., 116 East.—Large and single rooms; exceptionally clean house; first-class table; families; gentlemen; references.

19th St., 12 West.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms with board; table boarders accommodated.

21st St., 23 West, near 5th Ave.—Superior accommodations, with excellent table, for permanent parties; table guests.

21st St., 145 East, Gramercy Park.—Large, small rooms; permanent and transients accommodated; park privileges.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large and small rooms for families or gentlemen; good board; references.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location; between Broadway and 6th Av.

25th St., 104 East.—Desirable suite of rooms; first or second floor; three gentlemen; conveniences; references.

28th St., 18 East.—Nicely furnished rooms; single or en suite; excellent table; reference necessary.

29th St., 36 East, between Madison and 4th Avs.—Large and small rooms; table board; reasonable.

34th St., 10 East.—Desirable third floor; suitable for gentlemen; board optional; references.

47th St., 14 East.—Handsomely furnished rooms; modern conveniences; parlor dining room; service, appointments, first-class; references.

72d St., 208 and 210 West.—Beautiful rooms, with board; superior table; references given and required.

75th St., 111 East.—Two respectable men to board; reference required. O'Brien.

81st St., 76 East.—Will let large two window room to gentlemen; excellent board; reasonable; Jewish family.

82d St., 31 West.—In handsomely furnished private house, desirable rooms; also suite; unexcelled table board; references.

82d St., 10 West.—Comfortable home for refined people; good table and service; references.

84TH, 31 WEST.—ELEGANT ROOMS; CHOICE BOARD; REFINED GERMAN FAMILY.

93d St., 122 West, Near L Station.—Desirable small room; good board; suitable for gentleman; references.

95th St., 66 West.—Superior accommodations; pleasant, sunny rooms; excellent table; table guests; references.

96th St., 101 West.—Private family; room and board for lady or gentlemen employed during day. Freeman.

122d St., 122 East.—Large nicely furnished second-floor room, with board; also small room.

126th St., 128 West.—Large front, back room; newly furnished; running water; first-class table; splendid location.

127th St., 117 West.—Private family, having one large or two small rooms, home cooking, will rent reasonable.

128th St., 74 East.—Furnished back parlor for physician or two gentlemen; towels; attendance; board optional; reasonable.

130th St., 161 West.—Convenient to "L;" second story large rooms; also smaller rooms, with board; references.

130th St., 214 West.—Two large, pleasant rooms; private family; excellent table; convenient to elevated.

131st St., 136 West.—Private house; handsome rooms; superior table and service; adults only; references.

132d St., 135 West.—Neatly furnished rooms; closets, running water; excellent neighborhood; board optional; hall room, $1.50.

135th St., 224 West.—Physician can rent handsome back parlor, with attendance; excellent neighborhood; reasonable board.

A private family, residing in first-class location, vicinity 125th St., will let one or two rooms, with board. Address R. S. W., 263 West 125th St.

Board for elderly lady or gentleman; delightful suburban home. Box 230, Pelham, N. Y.

Gentleman or a couple; fine, superior accommodations; 76th St., Central Park; private family. R., 290 Columbus Av.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward; pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lenox Av., 315.—Neat, newly furnished large front room; running water; all conveniences; table boarders accommodated.

Lenox Av., 355—Large, pleasant, sunny rooms, with first-class board; table boarders accommodated.

Lexington Av., 465.—Rooms, suites, with board; tiled bathrooms, elevator, telephone; separate tables; excellent cuisine and service; good studio, north light; references. Mrs. Winthrop.

Lexington Av., 995, Near 72d St.—Two large, comfortable rooms, 3d floor, with superior board.

Board Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A man, wife, three well-behaved children, 12, 10, 8 years, want unfurnished floor, four rooms, bath, with board, between 59th and 125th Sts., or country, 45 minutes of 20th St.; good location only; refined people, accustomed to nice surroundings; pay $35 week. W. S., 123 5th Av.

Board or partial board for gentleman and adult daughter; Catholic family; west side; permanent. K., Box 139 Times Office.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.— OFFICE FOR DENTIST made vacant by death of prominent dentist who occupied same for twenty years. 47 West 33d.

11th St., 263 West.—Handsome large rooms, $4, $2.50; large closets; gentlemen; fine parlors, closets; running water.

15th St., 27 West—Rooms, southern exposure; tiled baths; thorough cleanliness; American family; gentlemen; references.

16th St., 106 East, Near Union Square—Large front room for gentleman, with a private family.

17th St., 55 West.—Attractive, newly furnished parlor, suitable physician, dentist, or refined family; references; telephone.

17th St., 300 West.—Desirable, sunny, large, small outside rooms; modern apartment; elevator service; all conveniences. Barney.

17th St., 303 West.—Large, light rooms, cor. 8th Av.; private house; gentlemen.

18th St., 13 West.—Connecting rooms on parlor floor; also superior large second and third floor rooms.

18th St., 141 East.—Desirable rooms, single or double; running water; all conveniences; quiet locality; gentlemen only.

18th St., 123 East.—Pleasant large room, hot, cold water; good closet; also medium sized room; references.

21st St., 52 West.—Large, nicely furnished room; private bath; southern exposure; suitable two; references required.

24th St., 109 East.—Desirable room; one or two gentlemen; refined private family; board optional; convenient locality.

26th St., 128 East.—Well-furnished, desirable back parlor; hot, cold water; southern exposure; suitable for two.

26th St., 38 West.—Large, well-furnished room, suitable for two; quiet, well-kept house.

29th St., 108 East.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; references.

33d St., 47 West.—Newly furnished house; suites and single rooms; breakfast if desired; gentlemen preferred; references.

39th St., 12 West.—Offices on parlor floor, newly decorated, for doctor or dentist; bachelor apartments.

43d St., 13 East.—Desirable large room; private bath; also pleasant hall room; reasonable to acceptable tenant.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished, good sized rooms; prefer permanent parties; references required.

53d St., 141 East.—Four large rooms, two gentlemen each; parlor floor for doctor or dentist; transient.

74 Madison Av.—Suites with baths; also hall rooms; floor to let, furnished or unfurnished; excellent board.

78th St., 210 West.—Furnished second-story front alcove room; dressing room; gentlemen; private family; references.

81st St., 164 West.—In elegantly furnished house, good service; special office for doctor.

92d St., 101 East.—Large and small rooms; reasonable; every convenience; fine location; first flat.

82d St., 76 West.—Daintily furnished rooms near L station, to refined adults; unexceptionable locality; moderate rates; references; seen after 1 o'clock. Barclay.

83d St., 133 West.—Comfortably furnished parlor, adjoining bedroom; two gentlemen or couple; steam heat, bath. Lavendol.

84th St., 349 East.—Desirable back parlor for gentleman; hot water, heat, bath; also hall room; reasonable.

84th St., 200 West.—Light, nicely furnished rooms; all improvements. Scanlon.

88th St., 112 West.—Handsomely furnished room; private family; references.

89th St., 164 East.—Desirable front room for one or two gentlemen; heat, bath; reasonable; home comforts.

96th St., 147 West.—Gentleman can have large room; bath connecting; breakfast optional. Reppke.

96th St., 113 West.—Nice comfortable, light, clean, well-kept bedroom; use bath. Donahue.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

104th St., 144 West.—Light, newly furnished single and double rooms; hall service; private family. Dutton.

105th St., 53 West.—Pleasant outside rooms; very light; gentlemen only; references. Bellowes.

121st St., 300 West.—Cheerful room for one or two; everything new; all convenience; one flight, front. Benmer.

125th St., 322 West.—Comfortable, newly furnished rooms for gentlemen; near all cars; $2.50 up.

128th St., 204 West.—Large, nicely furnished room; heated, running water; suitable college men; hall room; private house.

136th St., 226 West.—One or two gentlemen can have refined accommodations reasonable, in handsome private house.

Alexander Av., 191.—Newly furnished room; corner house; suitable for one or two gentlemen.

Convent Av., 154, Near 148th St.—Select, private neighborhood; handsomely furnished, large, front room; every convenience and comfort; suitable for one or two gentlemen; references.

Madison Av., 1,227.—Gentlemen can have nice room; breakfast; all home comforts; private Jewish family. Beerwald.

To gentlemen only, large, light, handsomely furnished rooms, singly or in suites of two, in private house; all modern improvements. Call at 151 West 64th St.

Very desirable room for gentleman in apartment; private family; references. Address Morningside Avenue, 263 West 125th St.

Rooms Wanted.

Wanted—By young gentleman and wife, two rooms and bath for light housekeeping; convenient to Columbia University. Address C., 145 Times Office.

Pan-American Board.

PAN-AMERICAN ACCOMMODATIONS.—Large, modern, private house, near grounds; direct car line; best view of electric display in city; for a comfortable, cool place in which to stop this is the best in Buffalo; terms $1 per day; send stamp for maps, plan of house, &c.; special rates to parties of four or more. O. S. Lang, 170 Norwalk Av.

Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family; large, airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c.; references. F. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Furnished rooms, 50c. daily; ten minutes' walk from Exposition. Mrs. Thos. Harris, 533 Grant St., Buffalo.

Country Board.

Morristown. 81 South St.—Unexceptionable accommodations for several adults in private family; references exchanged.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES;
CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN;
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING,
AND ALL OTHER POWER
PURPOSES;
CITY OR COUNTRY USE;
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Personal.

Vibration.—Latest treatment; causes proper blood circulation and so cures disease. Vibration Institute, 1,931 Broadway, corner 65th St., Room 304.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FRENCH DRESSMAKING.
Entire system French dressmaking and ladies' tailoring taught; special instructions in designing and grading for manufacturers.

FRENCH MILLINERY.
Entire system of French millinery taught; situations when competent; three weeks free for pupils entering this month. Vienna Institute, 5 W. 14th St.

Wanted—Protestant visiting governess or teacher; one or two hours daily, for two children, aged 8 and 10; must be kind and patient, and able to teach Latin, arithmetic, and German. Apply, with references, between 12 and 2, at 34 West 76th St.

Wanted—A young girl, German preferred, to assist in general housework of family, three children and parents; wages, $8. Mrs. Anderson, 121 Kenilworth Place, Brooklyn.

Wanted—Energetic woman for special position; $900 yearly. Inclose self-addressed envelope to X., Box 217 Times Office.

Wanted—Operators on ladies' shoes; stitchers, closers, and vampers. 1,199 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Experienced jet piquet makers; work home. Apply, all week, Room 404, 621 Broadway.

Wanted—Girls for fancy feathers; good pasters; also learners. M. Stein, 55 East 8th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ANY GENTLEMAN DESIRING A POSITION who has large acquaintance and can give bond and good references should apply immediately to George J. Wight, Manager The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., 71 Broadway.

Agents Wanted—Life of McKinley, five hundred page large book; handsomely illustrated; outfit free; now ready; 75% discount to agents; freight paid; credit given. Henry Neil, 323 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Cattlemen on live stock steamers principal European ports; also return passage. Shipping Office, 95 1st St.

Make money in mail order business; we have the only complete system; particulars for stamp. American Agents' League, Dept. M 5, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

"Our Martyr Presidents," Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley—three names most prominent in the hearts and minds of the people. Interesting incidents in the lives of this trio of immortals combined in one complete volume, price $1.50. best book published. Agents wanted everywhere; best terms; credit given. Sample book free—remit 10 cts. for postage. Act promptly, be first! S. I. Bell Company, Philadelphia, Penn.

Salesmen Wanted—To sell our goods by sample to wholesale and retail trade; we are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world; liberal salary paid. Address Can-Dex Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga.

Stenographer (beginner) wishing experience under court reporter; permanent position when expert. F. Lusk, 32 Broadway.

Wanted—Several men to fill vacancies on a commercial publication of 30 years' standing; no boys or spasmodic workers; state age and experience; possibly the best commission proposition offered; successful men should earn at least $35 weekly, year in and year out; also two men to fill territory in large outside towns. F., Box 130 Times Office.

Wanted—The Colonial Life Insurance Company of America has positions for industrious and energetic men; good references required; salary and commission; experience unnecessary. 151-153 West 125th St., 138th St. and 3d Av. P. Hughes, Manager.

Wanted—In a first-class private family, a competent colored waiter or second man; must be without mustache and have references of private family. Address Teanney, 1,412 Broadway.

Wanted—In sales and renting department, a man about thirty, who is resident of this borough. Address, stating salary and giving references, Real Estate, X Box 198 Times.

Wanted—Very competent butler, also second man, for out of town; high wages; excellent place. Call, Monday and Tuesday, between 2 and 5, 18 West 34th St., Room 27.

Wanted—In machinery store, one or two bright boys, who are not afraid of work and who wish to advance themselves. B., X Box 144 Times.

Wanted—A few young men of good character to complete a crack company of the National Guard. First Sergeant, X Box 154 Times.

Wanted—Salesmen for best preservative paint; commission only; fine side line. P. O. Box 2,149, New York.

Wanted—Energetic man for special position; $900 yearly. Inclose self-addressed envelope to H., Box 188 Times Office.

Wanted—Young man to learn stenography for position. Wilcox, 35 Nassau St.

Wanted—Shoe lasters, on turns and welts; ladies' shoes. 1,199 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

8 lectures in profitable minor lyceum work. Call 436, 30 Broad St., New York.

Situations Wanted—Females.

5c a line—3 times, 12c; 7 times, 21c. Display double

Chambermaids.

Chambermaid.—By a respectable colored girl as chambermaid in boarding house. Mrs. Duane, 991 Park Av.

Companions.

Companion.—By refined young woman; unquestionable references. Box 91 Ulster Park, Ulster County, N. Y.

Cooks.

Cook.—By first-class Swedish cook, by day or week; good references. Mrs. Gardner, 300 East 53d St.

Cook.—Colored; in boarding house; thoroughly competent; excellent carver; bread, pastry baker. Eliza, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Excellent Swedish cook in private family; best city references. Elsa, 1,620 Broadway, store. Telephone 2155 Columbus.

Day's Work.

Day's Work.—Washing, office or housecleaning, $1.25 daily; industrious, respectable young colored woman; references. Lottie, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Situations Wanted—Females.

5c a line—3 times, 12c; 7 times, 21c. Display double

Dressmakers.

Dressmaker, &c.—Experienced, good dressmaker; takes work home; latest skirts, waists; also alterations, remodeling, misses' and children's dresses; reasonable prices. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Dressmaker.—French; competent; out by day, week, or month. Amelie, 476 Lexington Av.

Experienced dressmaker would like engagements by the day; city reference. 149 84th St., (Sullivan's bell.)

Private French dressmaker; perfect cutter and fitter, wishes more customers; moderate. Madame Eschman, 47 West 63d St.

Housekeepers.

Housekeeper.—Thoroughly experienced; managing or working housekeeper; painstaking, trustworthy; references. Mrs. Nagel, 725 7th Av.

Houseworkers.

Housework. — Respectable woman at general housework in small family; obliging, industrious. 519 West 48th, ground floor.

Lady's Maids.

Maid or Invalid's Attendant.—North German, Protestant, refined young woman; good references. Smith, 258 West 55th St.

Laundresses.

Laundress.—Family washing; all kinds of fine work done with care; large sunny yard; references from best families; flannels specialty. Golding, 223 East 79th St.

Seamstresses.

Seamstress.—Thoroughly experienced seamstress; takes work home; curtains; cushions, all kinds of family sewing, repairing dresses, alterations; also hand sewing. Huth, 186 West 101st St.

Seamstress.—Hand, machine, mending, $1.25 daily; neat, quick, painstaking, handy; unexceptionable recommendations. Margaretha, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Seamstress.—First-class seamstress wishes few more customers by day or week; highest references. L., Box 64, 1,242 Broadway.

Seamstress.—Good dressmaker, out by the day, in private family. Oelsner, 1,097 Union Av., 166th St.

Miscellaneous.

Normal College graduate, former public school teacher, as visiting governess; references. Box A, 1,515 3d Av.

Janitress.—Thoroughly experienced, industrious, painstaking widow desires janitorship single apartment house; excellent references. Janitress, 1,620 Broadway.

Young lady with pleasant voice will read to invalids per hour. Jaffe, 602 West 126th St.

Young German woman wishes work Saturdays in store. Miss Berg, 175 East 82d St.

Professional Situations Wanted.

Addresser desires work home; 75 cents per 1,000. Miss B., 650 3d Av., near 42d St.

An educated lady, pleasant voice and manner, wishes to occupy a few hours a week as private secretary or correspondent; good handwriting; personal references. X. Y. Z., 1,269 Broadway.

Governess.—Scotch; English in all its branches; conversational French, German, music; willing to take entire charge. A. P., Box 62, 1,242 Broadway.

Governess.—Afternoon engagement desired by German visiting governess; French, English; references. Teacher, Box 25, 1,563 3d Av.

Hairdressing and Manicuring.—Given at ladies' residences; terms moderate. M. B., 300 West 121st St.

Matron.—Institution; old people's, children's home; experienced nurse; references exceptional. Matron, care Dr. Riley, 1,730 Broadway.

Secretary.—By a young lady, quick, accurate writer, as secretary or correspondent; speaks French and German fluently; best references. C. M., 1,360 3d Av.

Stenographer.—Lady; evening work; manuscripts, specifications; can do good work; terms reasonable. R. R. M., 90 8th Av.

Stenographer (unemployed) requiring business experience under expert stenographer; position when proficient. A. Wilcox, 35 Nassau St.

Typewriter.—Desires work home; thoroughly experienced. Miss A., 650 3d Av., near 42d St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

5c a line—3 times, 12c; 7 times, 21c. Display double

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER. — BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG BOOKKEEPER, POSITION AT ONCE WITH A RESPONSIBLE FIRM; SALARY NO OBJECT; VERY BEST REFERENCES. ADDRESS Z., BOX 142 TIMES.

Bookkeeper. — Expert accountant, systematizer, office manager; rapid, accurate, trustworthy, temporary, permanent; excellent references. Painstaking, 1,620 Broadway.

Bookkeeper with few spare hours will post books and send out bills and statements for custom tailor, and take pay for services in trade. Taylor, Box 195 Times Office.

Coachmen.

Coachman.—First-class; understands care and management of gentleman's private stable; best city reference; age, 30; height, 5 feet 6 inches; weight, 160; willing and obliging. D. O., Box 64, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachman.—Thoroughly experienced; several years' unexceptionable personal recommendations; prominent city families; will be disengaged on Oct. 1, or at any time between. D. Murphy, 914 6th Av., care Simpson.

Coachman.—Thoroughly understands duties; unquestionable testimonials; dexterous driver; sober, honest, willing, respectful. Hamilton, 547 West 47th St.

Coachman. —Expert driver tandem, four, hornblower; unexceptionable testimonials; smart appearance; temperate, trustworthy; $50. Scotchman, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Thoroughly understanding duties; unsurpassed testimonials; dexterous driver; sober, honest, willing, respectful. Hamilton, 547 West 47th St.

Coachman. — Unexceptionable personal recommendations prominent metropolitan families; unsurpassed driver fours, tandems; economical manager. William, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman—Gardener.—Useful; thoroughly experienced caretaker gentleman's country place; unsurpassed recommendations; $25; temperate. Energetic, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman—Owning new modern hansom, handsome horse, silver harness, desires engagement by month. Reasonable, 1,620 Broadway.

Gardeners.

Gardener.—Single; experienced in flowers, shrubs, lawn, vegetables, care of stock, generally useful around place; city references; wages moderate. Reliable, Z Box 114 Times Office.

Coachman.—Medium height; thoroughly experienced caretaker gentleman's country place; unsurpassed recommendations; moderate expectations. Ludwig, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Single, Englishman, thoroughly competent, strictly temperate, industrious, painstaking, trustworthy; moderate expectations; anywhere. Harris, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—American; forty; married; perfectly capable in all branches; good handler and breaker; personal or written references; city or country. Box 147, Lawrence, L. I.

Gardener.—Single; 35; understands management of greenhouses; handy on gentleman's place; used to horses and cows; references. Reliable, 153 6th Av.

Gardener.—Scotch, single, 32; thoroughly experienced greenhouse, vegetables, and flower gardens, lawns, shrubs, &c.; good references. K., Box 130 Times.

Useful Men.

Useful Man.—Middle-aged; fair commercial education; active, sober, industrious. X., Box 219 Times Office.

Useful Man.—Colored; private family or store; best references. R. J., 248 West 53d St.

Valets

An Englishman, valeting, would like to have a few more gentlemen; well recommended. 227 East 32d St.

Miscellaneous.

Antique furniture repairer and polisher; thoroughly competent; day or piecework; reasonable. Antique, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Bell or hall boy, elevator runner, errand boy; willing worker; anything; obliging; excellent references. Sicruts, 1,620 Broadway.

Chef.—Thoroughly experienced; superior cook; butcher; capable managing help; economical, steady, sober. Slasher, 1,471 2d Av.

Collector.—Desires charge apartment houses; collecting rentals, superintending repairs, securing tenants; bond; references. Experienced, 1,620 Broadway.

Evening lessons in telegraphy given in exchange for anything useful. Experienced Telegrapher, 1,620 Broadway.

Janitor.—Scotch; married; A1 reference from good buildings; competent to take charge of offices, studios, or bachelor apartment. Irvin, 2,182 Broadway.

Janitor or Superintendent—Apartment house; excellent renter; economical supervisor repairs; good address; references. Bon, 1,620 Broadway.

Mason Foreman.—By a hustler; heavy work and flats; good references. Mason, Drug Store, Fulton and Crescent Sts., Brooklyn.

Porter, &c.—As porter or houseman; clubhouse or hotel preferred; best references. Schlemmer, 223 East 36th St.

Private Secretary.—Confidential representative; qualifications; executive ability, superior correspondent, resourcefulness, economical manager; teetotaler. Unexceptionable, 1,620 Broadway.

Watchman.—Has held a position as watchman in a large manufactory; would like similar position. Watchman, Z., Box 143 Times Office.

SOPHOMORES MAKE RULES FOR COLUMBIA FRESHMEN

Then Post Them Up on the College Bulletin Board.

The Laws Prohibit Pipes, Canes, Golf Trousers, and "Giddy Socks" for the New Men.

The freshman's life at Columbia University is not to be a happy one, if the sophomores carry out the rules for freshmen that they posted on the college bulletin board yesterday. Freshmen, always scorned and buffeted, are no longer to have free rein, even in the matter of their sartorial beauty, for the sophomores, with unfeeling harshness, have peremptorily ordered that no freshman shall bedeck himself in "giddy socks," nor shall he trespass on the college man's especial proclivity for turned-up trousers. Fresh from the honor and reverence of "prep" school graduation and the flirtatious campaign of the Summer, the misguided collegian is to humble himself in sackcloth, for, in large capital letters, with exclamation points sprawling behind, he is told that there must be "no girls."

No girls! What misery those words imply. The Summer's victims to his charms cannot now visit Columbia and see its attractions under his important escort. But there is one tiny crumb of comfort in his plate of humble pie, and that is, deprived of half his charm, in the absence of giddy socks and turned-up trousers, he perhaps would not be so beguiling to his girl friends.

His swagger must depart also, for what college man can swagger properly unless he is with a pipe and walking stick. Yet those harsh soph tyrants, only so recently themselves escaped from the thrall of freshmandom, have seen fit to take away those privileges also. The muscular attractiveness of his mighty calf is also to be hidden beneath the oblivion of long trousers, for golf trousers are also under sophomoric ban.

As the freshman enters the domain of Columbia, he is greeted with a vista of pleasant green lawns under inviting shade trees—just the spot to lounge restfully. But not for him are these pastures green; he must while away a whole year before he may lie beneath the trees. The sophomores' warning is hackneyed, but to the point: "Keep off the Grass." And those comfortable-looking library steps, where one might gossip serenely in the glare of the girls who pass coyly up and down One Hundred and Sixteenth Street! They, too, are forbidden.

Then there is the crowning insult of all, when the sophs without a qualm say calmly that there must be general respect to sophomores. And then the threat that loud-mouthed freshmen will be dealt with summarily winds up these original rules for the moral guidance of the ingenuous "freshie."

And, worst of all, there can be no hope of the freshman's attempting to resist the sophomore rules, for they are not alone orders of the second-year men, but they have the sanction of the juniors and seniors as well. There might be some chance of fighting sophs, but there is none of going against the sentiment of the whole university.

Truly, the freshman's life is not to be a happy one, when he sees confronting him on the 1905 bulletin board these precepts.

NOTICE.
TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR FRESHMEN.
1. No pipes!
2. No canes!
3. NO GIRLS!!!
4. No golf trousers!
5. No giddy socks!
6. No prep. school insignia!
7. Keep off the grass!
8. Keep off the library steps!
9. General respect to Sophs!!
10. Loud-mouthed Freshmen will be dealt with summarily.

By order: SOPH. COMMITTEE.

The only thing the freshman can do, according to the sophomores, is to possess his soul in patience and pray earnestly for the quick passing of the year that intervenes between him and sophomoredom.

RUTGERS HAS A ROPE RUSH.

It Is Substituted for the Cane Rush, Which Was Abolished as Brutal.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 22.—The under classes of Rutgers College experimented yesterday afternoon with a "rope" rush, substituted for the old-time cane rush, which was abolished last year because it was too brutal. A year ago Fritz Wittig of this city was so badly hurt in the cane rush that his life was for several weeks despaired of. When he finally recovered a mass meeting of students was held, and the cane rush abolished. This Spring the students voted to substitute the rope rush.

The sophomores and freshmen met for the first rope rush on Neilson Field yesterday. The two classes were fairly evenly matched, the freshmen numbering 36 to 32 sophomores. When the signal to start was given the freshmen divided up in squads of four, each of which seized a sophomore and bound him up with lengths of rope, two of which had been given to each student. The sophomores fought hard, but only managed to tie up thirteen freshmen. At the end of fourteen minutes every sophomore was bound. As fast as the men were tied up they were carried from the field by the upper classmen, who managed the affair.

The affair is considered a success. No one was hurt except Milton S. Ley, a sophomore of Elizabeth, who had his ankle sprained. An admission was charged to witness the rush, a large sum being realized and donated to the Athletic Association.

BOY OF ELEVEN A LIFE SAVER.

Christopher Molloy Rescues Another Lad from Drowning.

Christopher Molloy, eleven years old, of 165 Fourth Street, Long Island City is a hero among his companions because he rescued another boy who is older than himself from drowning.

Peter Kelly, Jr., of 156 Third Street, Long Island City, twelve years old, a son of Detective Peter Kelly of the Seventy-seventh Precinct, was crabbing off a float at the Yellow Pine Lumber Company's dock at the foot of Flushing Street, Long Island City, on Friday, when he fell into the water. He sank immediately. When he came to the surface he gave a cry for help and Molloy heard him. Kelly sank a second time and came up some distance from the dock, having been carried down by the tide.

Molloy, who by this time had reached the end of the pier, without waiting even to take off his shoes, jumped into the water and struck out for the drowning boy. He reached him just as he was sinking for the third time, and after a struggle brought him to the pier, where both were lifted up out of the water by men who had witnessed the rescue.

Kelly is a much larger boy than Molloy, and the young life saver had a hard task. Kelly was in so dangerous a condition that it was long before he was brought back to consciousness.

SON MOURNED AS DEAD IS HOME.

Hans Kandehart Astonishes His Parents by Appearing with His Children.

Hans Kandehart, who had been mourned as dead by his parents, Christian and Maria Kandehart, of 374 Central Avenue, Jersey City, surprised them by appearing at their house Friday evening with his daughter, seven years old, and his son, five years old. He was reported dead in 1890. He left home eleven years ago and has recently been prosperous in Honduras, where his wife is. He will return to Honduras in November.

The Fast of Yom Kippur.

The fast of Yom Kippur, or the Day of Atonement, which is rigidly observed by all orthodox Jews, begins this evening at sundown and will last until sundown to-morrow. The interval is spent in fasting and prayer. All the synagogues will be crowded with worshippers, and the Hebrew societies which cannot find synagogues will hire public halls to worship in. One of the societies has engaged Grand Central Palace, Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, for the purpose.

NEW COAST SURVEY STEAMER.

It Is Launched at the Shipyards on Shooters' Island.

A steamer which is being constructed for the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Service, was successfully launched yesterday afternoon at the yards of the Townsend & Downey Ship Building and Repair Company, on Shooters' Island, in Newark Bay. Several hundred guests were in the shipyard when, at 1:30 o'clock, the signal was given for the driving of the blocks. Ten minutes later the last retaining block was cut away and the vessel slid into the water as Mrs. Asa Sawyer of New York, sister of Wallace Downey, the President of the shipbuilding company, swung a bottle of champagne against the ship's prow and named it Bache.

Upon the platform about the vessel's bow were Herbert G. Ogden, Inspector of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; Capt. J. B. Boutelle, Dr. J. H. Ulrich, and Dr. J. E. Shepherd, representing that department, with a number of ladies and invited guests.

The Bache is a schooner-rigged steamship, with steel frame and wooden planking, 163 feet over all, 27 feet beam, and draws 8½ feet of water. The vessel will be equipped with triple expansion engines, capable of developing 175 horse power and with Scotch boilers.

BRAVE POLICEMEN REWARDED.

Bronze Medals and Certificates of Honorable Mention Given to Officers.

Police Commissioner Murphy yesterday distributed the departmental bronze medal for bravery, together with certificates of honorable mention, to Roundsman Robert E. Mills of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station and Patrolmen Neil Sullivan of the Harbor Police, William Toomey of the Steamboat Squad, and George McDermott of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, whom he had summoned to Headquarters to receive this official reward for acts of heroism.

Mills saved two boys from drowning in the Hudson last month, and was made a Roundsman for his deed. McDermott stopped a runaway, after being dragged several blocks, and the others saved lives from the water. Col. Murphy complimented each man as he handed him the medal and certificate, and before he dismissed them said that the next time they met he hoped each would have advanced to higher rank in the department. The way to promotion, he said, was through abstinence from liquor and through strict obedience to the rules governing the force.

LINER ST. LOUIS CROWDED.

Arrives Here Ahead of the Etruria—Regular Concert Abandoned Out of Respect to President McKinley.

"Boat full!" said the purser of the American liner St. Louis as he came down the gangplank on that vessel's arrival at her pier yesterday. There was not a single unoccupied berth aboard the ship, and the purser said he had no doubt that there were many people who had come across in the steerage owing to their inability to secure cabin accommodations.

The big liner came over in almost exactly seven days, and had she not on several occasions encountered rough weather the trip would have been made in much better time.

On Thursday about 3 o'clock in the afternoon the officer on the St. Louis's bridge saw the two red funnels of the Cunarder Etruria looming up several miles behind him; whereupon the American liner began to consume coal in the most liberal fashion. The Cunarder—at least as the St. Louis's passengers conjecture—did the same, but she was unable to gain on her American rival, and was soon left far astern. In three hours the Cunarder's smoke could not be made out, and the two vessels were out of each other's sight during the rest of the voyage. The St. Louis arrived off Fire Island about two hours in advance of the Etruria.

The regular concert on the St. Louis was abandoned this trip as a mark of respect to the memory of President McKinley. When this was announced J. William Middendorf of Baltimore, Vice President of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, who was among the passengers, gave to the seamen's charities fund of England and the United States a pool of $350 that he won on one of the day's runs. The money realized at the concert always goes to this fund. With Mr. Middendorf as a fellow-passenger was John Skelton Williams, President of the Seaboard system. Neither had any railway news for publication.

Senator John W. Mitchell of Oregon was another arrival on the St. Louis. He has been in England for two months. "President Roosevelt," said the Senator, "will make an able and conscientious President."

T. H. Wheeler of the Standard Oil Company, who has been observing things abroad, said that seven-eighths of the tourists in Europe this Summer were Americans, and that had it not been for this fact the railroads and hotels over there would have done practically no business. He was enthusiastic over the inroads American commerce is making in European trade. "Nothing can stop it," he said, "and it is bound to continue."

Honore and Potter Palmer, Jr., of Chicago came home in advance of their mother, Mrs. Potter Palmer, who, they said, will sail for New York on Tuesday next.

Other passengers were George W. Perkins of J. P. Morgan & Co., Martin J. Keogh, George Odell, and Prof. Biles of the University of Glasgow.

FUGITIVE CLERK CAPTURED.

Garret Nugent, Employed by a Law Firm and Accused of Defalcation, Long Eluded the Police.

After a chase which began last March and has extended through several States of the Middle West, Garret Nugent, nineteen years old, a defaulting clerk for Townsend & McIlvaine, lawyers of 47 Cedar Street, has been captured at Memphis, Tenn., according to a dispatch received late on Friday by Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau from Chief of Police Richards of that city.

The telegram also stated that the prisoner had consented to waive extradition formalities and return to New York for trial. He is supposed to have stolen about $8,000, and among the places to which Detective Sergt. Weller has followed him since his flight are Albany, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, and Columbus, in each case arriving just after he had gone further on.

Detective Weller and a clerk for the firm were already on their way to Memphis when the news of his arrest came, for Capt. Titus had heard that Nugent was in Memphis, and had telegraphed Chief of Police Richards to that effect. The young man lived in this city, and had been employed by Townsend & McIlvaine for three years. One of his duties was to receive the income of the estate of N. Low and deposit it with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, but a few steps from the office. One of the partners of the firm went to Europe about a year ago, and knowing that no checks would be drawn against the estate's account during his absence, the clerk is said to have abstracted all the cash he could lay his hands on from the deposits intrusted to him, and to have forged the receiving teller's entries in the pass book to satisfy those who had the supervision of his books.

ASBURY PARK'S RUMOR.

Mr. Bradley Has Transferred His Holdings, It Says—His Secretary Doubts It.

A rumor has been in circulation at Asbury Park that James A. Bradley executed a deed whereby his holdings, including the beach front, the lakes, parks, and sewer system, had been transferred to the borough. Mr. Bradley himself is in Europe, and the authorities of Asbury Park have heard nothing of the transfer of the property. C. T. Bailey, Mr. Bradley's private secretary, said when asked about the matter:

"It has been rumored about here, and the local papers have printed it, that Mr. Bradley had drawn up a deed conveying his property to the authorities of the borough. I, as his private secretary, feel quite sure that I would know of such a transaction, and I cannot confirm it.

"The fact that Mr. Bradley would some day sell the property to Asbury Park has been pretty well understood for some time. It is indeed possible that Mr. Bradley has at some time or other had a deed drawn up, but I feel sure that it was never signed, and that the transaction has not been consummated."

CORNERSTONE LAID FOR NEW ARMORY

It Was that of the First Battery, National Guard.

Randolph Guggenheimer and Other City Officials Make Speeches Upon the Occasion.

With picturesque ceremonies and a gorgeous display of gayly colored uniforms the First Battery of the National Guard laid the cornerstone of its new armory, in West Sixty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon. The new building, of which all the foundations have been laid and some of the steel framework erected, is to be between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. President Randolph Guggenheimer of the City Council made the speech at the ceremonies, and many other city officials were present.

The battery, which numbers 106 members, in command of Capt. Louis Wendel, rode up to the site shortly after 2:30 o'clock, the band playing and the crowds of onlookers on both sides of the street cheering. Capt. Wendel introduced Mr. Guggenheimer, who stood on a temporary platform in the sunshine and talked for a few minutes. He said that he was glad to represent an administration that had done so much more than most administrations for militia organizations of the city. This battery, he said, composed mostly of German-Americans, was one of which all citizens should be proud.

When he had finished his address the cornerstone was raised out of its position on a derrick, the band playing "Nearer, My God, to Thee." With a silver trowel Mr. Guggenheimer then smoothed the mortar underneath and placed in the cavity of the stone a metal box, in which were coins and such other mementos as usually go into cornerstones. After that the stone was lowered again, and the band rendered "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Afterward there was a luncheon in the old armory, in West Forty-fourth Street. President Feitner made a speech, as did Edward C. Sheehy, one of the Tax Commissioners. Capt. Wendel proposed a toast to the press, and Louis Stern replied, complimenting the organization on this epoch in its career.

Horgan & Slattery are the architects for the new armory, which is to cost about $175,000. There will be a central tower for signaling purposes. Two entrances will open into Sixty-sixth Street, one for visitors and members and the other, a large sally-port, each leading to the drillroom on the first floor. This room, ample in size, will have a floor covered with concrete. The riding ring, administration department, and apartments for two of the officers will also be on this floor, on each side of the main entrance, as well as the room of the First Sergeant and the gun office.

In the basement are to be stalling accommodations for seventy-six horses—fifty-six single and five box stalls. There will be, too, a fifty-yard rifle and a twenty-five-yard pistol range, besides shower baths, toilet rooms, ammunition compartments, and shell, harness, and boiler rooms. Around the second floor will be a broad balcony. On the floor are to be non-commissioned officers' rooms, lockers, a gymnasium, and a kitchen. The third floor will include the commanding officer's apartment and those of his clerk and the janitor.

Granite, pressed brick, and limestone trimmings will be the materials with which the front of the structure is to be finished. The officers of the battery claim that it will be the most conveniently arranged armory in the whole city.

FELL OVER A PRECIPICE.

Peter McCabe of Paterson Meets a Strange Death at Passaic Falls.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 21.—In his anxiety to have his picture taken in a place where no one had ever stood before, Peter McCabe of this city met his death this morning. McCabe and Charles Allen were at the Passaic Falls early this morning. While there they met Charles Tavor of Albany, who was taking pictures of the falls from different points. Both McCabe and Allen were interested, and McCabe said:

"I will give you a picture that will make people gasp when they see it. Get your machine ready, and I'll run out on the dam right at the edge of the precipice."

This he did. The dam was built to turn the waters of the river into the main channel, and runs right to the edge of the rock over which the water plunges into the chasm below. When McCabe reached the edge he slipped and fell into the water. The body has not yet been found.

FIGHT WITH HORSE THIEVES.

Five Passaic (N. J.) Policemen Have a Desperate Encounter with the Marauders.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 21.—Five policemen had a desperate fight with three horse thieves here at an early hour this morning. Many shots were exchanged during a running fight. Two of the thieves were captured, and it is believed the third was shot. The latter jumped into the Passaic River, and it is believed that he was drowned.

The police got information that horse thieves were planning to rob the stable of James Hanlon in Ninth Street. The policemen surrounded it at 1:30 this morning. Four men appeared and entered the stable. One was a detective in disguise. At a signal a charge was made on the stable.

The thieves ran, but opened fire on their pursuers, who returned the fire. Two of the thieves used up their ammunition and surrendered. The prisoners said they were Frank Shafer and John Gilbert of New York.

MOOSE SCARCE IN MAINE.

Deer, However, Are Plentiful and Promise Good Sport When the Season Opens.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Sept. 21.—Reports from the woods are to the effect that while bull moose of the age that makes them lawful game in open season are rather scarce, deer are numerous in all their usual haunts, particularly about Mount Katahdin and in the country between Bangor and the Machias River. The open season for deer will begin on Oct. 1 and continue to Dec. 15; that for moose from Oct. 15 to Dec. 1.

One moose and two deer are allowed to each hunter—provided he can get them. The fine for violation of the deer law is $40 and costs for each deer illegally killed, while for the illegal killing of a moose the penalty is a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or imprisonment for four months in jail. Dogging, jack-lighting, or other artificial methods of hunting or snaring deer and moose are prohibited under like penalties.

Caribou are protected by a close time of six years, extending from October, 1899, these animals having almost entirely disappeared from Maine. The partridge and woodcock season began Sept. 16, and thus far the sport has been good, the weather conditions last Summer having favored the birds.

FINED FOR SPITTING.

Six Elevated Railroad Passengers in Charlestown, Mass., Punished.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—A fine of $5 in each of six cases was imposed to-day by Judge Bragg of the Charlestown Court, in which persons were charged with spitting on the floor of elevated railway cars.

Before inflicting the penalty Judge Bragg censured the officials of the elevated road, saying that for three months they have permitted spitting without any apparent effort to prevent it, and thereby have contributed to a feeling of implied license even among law-abiding citizens.

Dr. William C. Gray Very Ill.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Dr. William C. Gray, the venerable editor of The Interior, who recently underwent a surgical operation, is ill at his residence, in Oak Park. The physician says Dr. Gray's condition is serious.

TROUBLE IN A CHURCH.

The Pastor and Local Elder Resign from the Brooklyn Free Methodists.

At the annual conference of the Free Methodist Church, held at Alexandria, Va., on Friday, James Gray, President of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Free Methodist Church, on Sixteenth Street, and local Elder of the denomination, withdrew from the conference and resigned from the church.

The Rev. Jacob A. Logan, district Elder for the Wilkesbarre district, and another Elder had been appointed as a committee to select a place for holding the annual conference, but failed to agree, and Mr. Gray was chosen as a referee to settle the matter. After some correspondence Mr. Gray decided against Mr. Logan, and also accused the latter of unchristian conduct. Mr. Gray, when the conference was held, asked that a committee be appointed to decide whether or not the charges made against Mr. Logan by him were not borne out by the letters written by the latter.

The conference denied the request of Mr. Gray and upheld Mr. Logan. On motion, Mr. Gray was then directed to turn over the letters to the Secretary of the convention, who, it chanced, was Mr. Logan. He refused to do so, and handed in his resignation.

At the Alexandria conference the Rev. J. T. Cameron, pastor of the Brooklyn Free Methodist Church, also resigned from the Free Methodist Church. Mr. Cameron said yesterday that his resignation had nothing to do with the trouble in which Mr. Gray figured.

Friends of the Rev. Mr. Cameron say that he will probably enter the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Elevator Attendant Killed.

Edward Cook, twenty-four years old, colored, who lived at 130 West Third Street, while running an elevator in the building at 8 to 10 Great Jones Street last evening, was crushed to death between the floor of the elevator and the ceiling of the basement. Nobody knows exactly how Cook came to his death, but the police think that he stuck his head out of the door of the elevator while he was running it up from the cellar.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK REORGANIZATION PLAN

William Nelson Cromwell Issues an Outline of the Project.

It Will Be Called the Century National Bank and Have a Number of New Directors.

William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for the Reorganization Committee of the Seventh National Bank, who, accompanied by E. K. Stallo of the committee and Forrest Raynor, receiver of the bank, presented to Controller of the Currency Dawes in person the plan for the re-establishment of the bank, issued a statement yesterday afternoon in which he outlined the plan as follows:

"The existing assets are reappraised at a present value on a conservative basis and a loss of over $1,250,000 has been written off, thus placing the assets on a reduced and firm basis. The existing capital stock also is to be reduced and canceled in the sum of $300,000, the stockholders retaining $200,000 in recognition of their equities.

"The reduced capital stock is then to be increased to $1,700,000 by the addition of $1,500,000 stock, which has already been sold for $115 per share, producing $1,725,000 fresh cash. This increased stock will be offered pro rata to the present stockholders, and Mr. Cromwell has insured the success of the plan by forming an underwriting syndicate which has subscribed for the same and actually paid in the requisite amount ready for use.

"The name of the re-established bank will be the Century National Bank of the City of New York. Its Board of Directors will be almost entirely new, comprising among others Edwin Gould, Edward R. Thomas, Alexander McDonald, William Nelson Cromwell, R. W. Jones, Jr., President of the American National Bank of Kansas City; William H. Taylor, Vice President of the Bowling Green Trust Company; Charles E. Levy, and Hugh Kelly, a Director under the McAnerny management of the bank.

"The executive officers will be entirely new, comprising, besides the President to be selected, Edwin Gould and Edward R. Thomas as honorary Vice Presidents and R. W. Jones, Jr., as active Vice President and cashier."

The statement also says in regard to the reorganized institution:

"The bank will resume at its present offices, but a lease has already been made for more extensive and commodious quarters in the new building under construction one block distant at the corner of Maiden Lane and Broadway. The re-established bank will then have a capital more than three times that of the existing bank, practically a new Board of Directors, an entirely new staff of executive officers, a new name, new offices, and the support of new and influential stockholders. It will be abundantly solvent, all existing obligations discharged on presentation, and cash in hand more than equal to all liabilities, besides over $1,700,000 of other assets."

Mr. Cromwell concludes his statement by saying:

"In case of any legal impediment which may arise in the consummation of this plan, Controller Dawes has approved of an alternative plan which accomplishes practically the same things for the creditors through the formation of a new bank, with a new name and with a new capital, and the purchase of the assets of the existing bank upon the discharge of its liabilities."

WOMEN STUDENTS' DORMITORIES.

Completion of the Structure for the Teachers College.

The new dormitories of the women students of Teachers College, at One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, are practically completed, and form the first link in the chain of dormitories that Columbia hopes eventually to have for all her students.

The greater part of the structure will be devoted entirely to dormitory purposes, containing single rooms and suites of two rooms, a bath, and a small entrance hall or study. On the top floor there will be established a restaurant, divided into a number of dining halls, and on the first floor commodious lunch rooms. The single rooms will rent at from $2 to $4 per week, and suites of two rooms and bath at from $10 to $15 per week. Board will cost from $4 to $4.50 per week. Students of the university will be entitled to a discount. It is expected that in time the building will be entirely devoted to women students of Columbia, but until then self-supporting women will be welcomed.

SUICIDE OF HENRY KELLER.

He Had Been Suffering from Nervousness and Insomnia.

Henry Keller, who was thirty-three years old and lived at 305 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, killed himself with a razor at the Herald Square Hotel some time between Friday morning and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he was found dead by a chambermaid. He was a partner in the firm of Arthur M. Bier & Co., who are in the button business and as commission merchants at 721 Broadway, and was unmarried, but lived with his widowed mother and two brothers. Recently he complained of intense nervousness and insomnia.

On Friday he left his home, to go to business, as he told his mother, at his usual hour. Late in the day his partner, Mr. Bier, made inquiry about him, as he had not arrived at their offices, and search was begun for him.

In his room at the hotel were letters to his mother, Mr. Bier, and his brother. He said that the strain from nervous tension and want of sleep was too great to endure. His body was last night taken to where he had lived. Mr. Bier said that there was nothing in the business affairs of his partner to prompt him to suicide, and that his act should be attributed solely to his acute nervous condition.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

A Great Autumn Readiness.

New York, in her wrestle with London, is fast becoming (if she has not already become) the financial centre of the world, and Paris, though called the "birthplace of style," sees time already pointing her finger at New York as her successor. Character, individuality, invention, progress are all producing right here in Greater New York every season something newer and better, even in style. And so as you make your wants and ideas known through the channel of this store, progress helps to reproduce them and gives our great city the benefit.

The very ambition and life of this business is its exactions with itself. And now that Autumn comes with all her varied changes—never was this store so well fitted to meet the most exacting demands—the original helps that have really been suggested by your own ideas of progress. What's best of Paris, of London, of Berlin, of our own is here to greet you with larger quantities, better qualities, lower prices than ever before. There's not a floor that isn't fully ready and to the overflowing with the new goods for autumn and winter, and everything points to the greatest business in our history.

Black and Colored Dress Fabrics.

Prices That Overshadow Everything.

Second Floor, New Building.

We have just received the second half of that great purchase of black and colored dress goods—our first offer which really electrified Brooklyn—such prices and such qualities had never been touched before. The unmatchable prices which we introduced are continued. This opportunity is all the better, however, for other goods are added at just as great inducements. Compare the goods and the prices with any others offered anywhere.

35c. for 65c. Diagonal Cheviots.

Black and navy diagonal cheviot, 42 inches wide, every fibre from selected yarns, strong and durable; made to sell for 65c.

45c. for 69c. Corded Diagonal.

42-inch navy and black corded diagonal, a new fabric; hard bright finish., every thread pure wool; retail price should be 69c.

45c. for 69c. Crepe de Chine.

Crepe de Chine, all wool, from 39 to 42 inches wide, has no peer for waists and evening gowns; a soft, clinging, attractive fabric in twenty-two choice shades, including cream and black.

35c. for $1.00 Plaids.

Plaids the same as the first lot which created such a flurry in dress goods, 44 inches wide, cheviot mixtures in garnet, green, gray, brown and navy; about 1,200 yards in this lot.

39c. for Black Henriettas.

2,200 yards all wool, jet black Henriettas, superior silk finish, fine perfect twill.

$1.49 for $3 to $3.75 French Silk Novelties.

Not as large a lot as the first, but every design represented; silk-faced panne cloth, puffed silk figures, scrolls, novelty stripes, dots, etc.; every yard imported for this season; worth from $3.00 to $3.75; instead we mark them $1.49.

$1.25 INSTEAD OF $2.50—Eighteen designs, all silk figures, 44 inches wide, lustrous and effective, all new designs.

75c. INSTEAD OF $1.50—Mohair figured crepons, seven selected designs, lustrous, attractive.

A Stirring Sale of Women's Shoes.

$2.49 for Our Regular $3.50 New Autumn Kinds.

Second Floor, Rear.

When we arranged to have these shoes made and decided to sell them at less than wholesale cost as an opening event for the autumn and winter trade, we knew that we were going to give you shoes better than our regular ones, even. We've just opened these up, and they have pleased us greatly—they are the best lot ever offered at the price—they are better than $3.50 shoes; in fact, as far as character and appearance go, they are like $5.00 ones. And they are just the shoes you want, too—made on our own last and after our best autumn and winter ideas—we know you will be pleased. All at $2.49, as follows:

AT $2.49 INSTEAD OF $3.50—Women's dull kid top patent leather foxed button shoes, medium full round toes, broad extension soles, military heels.

Same as above, only lace shoes.

AT $2.49 INSTEAD OF $3.50—Women's glace kid lace shoes, extreme broad toes, wide extension soles, straight kid tips, military heels.

Same as above, only button shoes.

AT $2.49 INSTEAD OF $3.50—Women's glace kid button shoes, medium full round toes, broad extension soles, straight patent leather tips, military heels.

$10.00 for Men's $15.00 Suits!

These are new, up-to-date, every-day business suits—made after the sack style—tailored in the very best manner to keep their shape and wear well—the newest shades, and all good ones as well as navy blue. Made by the same tailors who make our best suits. Were we to sell them in the regular way we would have to ask you $15.00 for them; you get a suit at a saving of $5.00. And a suit that will bring you back to us.

New Autumn Millinery

And Some Low Price Suggestions.

Second floor, New Building.

Our millinery opening has a meaning which extends beyond our store and its immediate customers. It marks the fashions for the season and for this reason is always looked forward to with interest by the dealer in millinery as well as the wearer of millinery.

The creations shown have originality that points the way—the things that are to be worn—conceits that must be seen before one really knows the dictates of fashion.

Our millinery this year is without a parallel, the most alluring and practical collection we have ever shown. Every hat and bonnet trimmed with a tastefulness that has a real story of its own. Come and see what is to be.

AT 98c., WORTH 1.75—Cloth hats of numberless shapes with draped brims of tucked cloths, easily trimmed, suitable for shopping and outing.

AT 79c., 89c. AND 98c.—Imported pompons, black, and black and white.

AT 49c. TO $5.50—Breasts, both black and colors—all imported.

An Unmatched Sale of Corsets.

50c. for the $1.00 to $2.50 Kinds.

A splendid lot of 1,200 pairs of straight front corsets they are—Augustine and Sonnette (seconds, but for all practical purposes good as any), straight front, black, white, gray, pink and light blue, medium lengths; sizes 18 to 26.

At $1.50 Instead of $2.75 to $4.25.

An assorted lot of different prominent makes, mostly Augustine, real whalebone, in white, black and gray, C P P D and ZZ, broken sizes. Never sold for less than $2.75 to $4.25; all at $1.50 a pair.

Phenomenal Autumn Silk Offers.

49c. for 79c. Colored Taffeta Silks.

This lot of taffetas, some slight imperfections, but nothing to affect looks or wear—all shades are represented. A decided bargain, at 49c. instead of 79c.

79c. for $1,25 Colored Crepe de Chine.

The most popular of the silk fabrics and in all the desirable shades. This lot will be sold subject to slight imperfections of weave and will not last long at 79c. instead of $1.25.

Guaranteed Black Taffeta Silks, 59c., 69c., 79c., 89c. and $1.00.

"Wear guaranteed" on edge of each yard.

Velutina Corduroys at $1.10.

Velutina corduroy for waists, skirts and whole costumes bids fair to have a first place in the fall and winter fashions. We have all the leading colors and the price is $1.10 for the best quality.

AT $1.50 AND $2.00—Black and colored velvets, paon finish for millinery, all colors.

AT $1.25 AND $1.98—Plain panne velvets, newest shades and black.

$1.50 for $3.00 Black Dress Velvet.

Ten pieces of excellent black dress silk velvet at $1.50 instead of $3.00 yard.

Upholstery Advantages and Economies.

The Curtains, Portieres and Draperies.

Our Upholstery Department has every facility to take right hold and fit up your home with everything and see that it's done artistically as well as economically. The department has been very much extended, and has on exhibition some of the most beautiful things imaginable. The very newest lace curtains and draperies, an almost endless array of new patterns, including Point Arabe, Renaissance, Marie Antoinette, Irish Point, Brussels, American Arabe, Tambour, ruffled and Nottingham. We are also showing our new selections of drapery and furniture coverings—satin damask, brocades, figured and plain velours, silk gobelins, armures, &c., and then these cut prices for curtains and portieres:

Irish Point Curtains—
$3.50 regular $5.00
$4.95 " $6.75
$5.98 " $8.75
$7.50 " $10.00

Real Renaissance and Marie Antoinette curtains—
$3.75 regular value $5.00
$7.50 " " $10.00
$9.75 " " $13.50
$10.50 " " $16.00
$15.00 " " $21.00

White Nottingham curtains—
$1.25 regular value $1.75
$1.98 regular value $3.00
$3.50 " " $4.50
$4.50 " " $6.00

185 pairs heavy reversible tapestry portieres in good range of patterns, self-color and two-toned colorings, rose, nile, red, bronze, blue, brown, olive and green shades, at $3.98 and $4.95 pair instead of $5.50 and $6.75 pair.

85 pairs silk-finished mercerized portieres, extra fine quality and patterns, finished with cord or fringe, in soft tones of nile, rose, olive, Rose du Barry, crimson and maroon, $7.50 pair; regular value $9.50 and $11.50 pair.

Big Carpet Opportunities.

We were never in better shape to cover your floors tastefully, fashionably and economically—the largest assortment we have ever shown of the very newest and best in the carpet world, and we know of no price or quality combination anywhere to equal our present offers. For instance:

Axminster Carpets Under Price.

AT 79c., 95c., $1.05 AND $1.25, USUALLY $1.10, $1.25, $1.50 AND $1.65—Three hundred rolls fresh from the most famous mills, Bigelow, Hartford and Alexander Smith & Sons.

Wilton Velvets Just as Cheap.

AT 79c., 99c. AND $1.09, USUALLY $1.10 TO $1.50—And this Wilton velvet is one of the most durable carpets made.

Rare Rugs from the Orient,

Many Less Than ½ Their Real Value.

Buying rugs is much like buying diamonds—nearly all faith—unless you are an expert. There are so many exaggerated values the only safe way is to buy where you know facts are stated. This offer is an echo from our sale of the last two weeks—the collection is still a remarkable one—bought originally from the bankers of a large rug importing firm. Each rug and carpet is a gem of its particular weave well worth the attention of every connoisseur. Rugs of the most beautiful coloring, as well as Turkish, Persian and Indian carpets large enough for the most spacious room, also handsome hall runners.

In this purchase of rugs is a large and varied collection of beautiful antique and modern Karamania portieres, Turkish Kelims, Baghdads and Oriental draperies at same reduction from regular prices.

Silk Anatolians at $65.00 to $175.00.
Fine Kirmans, $95.00.
Senna, $57.50 to $115.00.
Feraghan, $21.50 to $65.00.
Mosoul and Karabagh, $12.50 to $21.50.
Hall runners, $24.00 to $36.00.
1 India carpet, 10.1x15.2, $59.00, value $98.00.
1 Turkish carpet, 11.4x13.8, $68.00, value $137.50.
1 India carpet, 10.3x15.0, $72.50, value $155.00.
1 Persian carpet, 9.10x14.1, $85.00, value $145.00.
1 Persian carpet, 10.3x13.6, $87.50, value $170.00.
1 Persian carpet, 9.11x15.1, $117.50, value $235.00.
1 Persian carpet, 12.0x13.4, $125.00, value $250.
Karamania portieres $14.00 and $17.50, value $28.00 and $35.00.
Kelims, $9.75, value $19.50.
Baghdad, 5 stripes, $3.25, value $6.00.
Baghdad, 2 piece, $5.50, value $9.75.
Blue ghagras, $2.75, value $4.75.
Silk embroidered phulkaries at $4.98, value $10.00.
Silk embroidered phulkaries at $5.98, value $12.00.
Silk embroidered phulkaries at $7.50, value $15.00.
India dhurries, 98c., value $1.75.
India dhurries, $1.25, value $2.00.
India dhurries, $1.98, value $4.00.
Silk embroidered table covers, $2.75, value $4.00; $3.75, value $6.00; $5.50, value $10.0.

SEPT
1901

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

Copyright, 1901.
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1901. 24 PAGES.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

A NEW YORK man found himself in Oyster Bay, L. I., the other day, bowling along the fine bit of roadway turnpike that runs close to Theodore Roosevelt's country house.

"Talk about the President being popular out West!" grunted the driver. "I'll bet it ain't a circumstance to the way he's popular in this town of his! An'. do you know how he done it? Sent his children right along to district school with our'n. Then we seen he was the right thing—no airs, just a man."

◆ ◆ ◆

Charles Belmont Davis, brother of Richard Harding Davis, is the manager of Weber & Fields's Music Hall. The resemblance between the two brothers is remarkable. At a recent performance Richard, conversing with friends in the lobby, was the main object of attention from the young women and their escorts. A short distance away was his brother, the centre of another group of gossippers. The likeness in figure, voice, and face was much commented upon.

"For heaven's sake," exclaimed one young woman, "my idol has feet of clay."

"How's that?" asked her escort.

"Why," replied the girl admirer of the author, "I always thought there was no one in the world like Richard Harding Davis, and now he's but common clay, for there stands his double."

◆ ◆ ◆

"The man who takes care of the hand-painted fish," as Col. Jones, Director of the Aquarium, jokingly describes himself, is a rather unique character in the city's political life. He is an ever-welcome visitor to the rooms of Senator Platt in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. From them he often strolls directly to the quarters of Richard Croker for a chat with the Tammany leader at the Democratic Club. There, too, he seems ever welcome.

"What is Jim Jones's pull, anyway?" ask the inquisitive, "that he should be equally welcomed by the rival bosses."

"Go between," snapped an anti-Platter as the Colonel was under discussion one evening.

"Wrong again!" says The Man Who Knows Everything. "The real go-between is a newspaper writer. Col. Jones has a vein of humor, a fund of stories, and a sense that some of you ambitious politicians can never acquire, of only talking politics at the right time and place. Don't you think Croker and Platt ever tire of this political gabble and cackle? They do. Jones doesn't talk politics to them; he talks of everything else, and so is a friend of both, and I suppose could get more favors from either than the always scheming politician. Jones is a sort of rest cure for both bosses."

◆ ◆ ◆

Corse Payton, the actor, who manages a theatre in Williamsburg and writes and appears in his own plays, is famous locally for his speeches to his audiences. Recently he appeared in the rôle of a Roman Senator. Wrapped in his toga he stepped before the curtain between the acts.

"Ladies and Gentlemen," he said, "I am playing the part of a Roman Senator. This is a costume piece, and I have to wear these clothes. I have lots of other clothes, I assure you. To show you what kind of clothes I wear when I go to New York, I shall drive down Broadway to the ferry at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning in an open barouche."

Mr. Payton's drive was described as an "ovation" and his New York clothes as "a sartorial dream."

◆ ◆ ◆

Some one sufficiently interested to be more frank than polite asked Mrs. Ballington Booth the other day if she felt that it was consistent with her professions as a Christian to leave her home and children as much as she did for an outside work.

"Yes," said Mrs. Booth, "I do. If I had not taken up the work of the Salvation Army as I did, I should have become an English society woman and lived the life which such a woman must lead. I should have seen less of my children than I do now, and they would not have been—and no one would have thought they were—neglected. There is much more reason for my leaving them for the work in which I am now engaged, and in which I feel that I am able to do much good."

◆ ◆ ◆

Isaac A. Hopper, the contractor who has just been re-elected Tammany leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District, had an experience recently which showed him that it was sometimes hard for a man to have a pull with his own brother. That brother is John J. Hopper of the contracting firm of Farrell, Hopper & Co., which has an excavating contract on the new rapid transit tunnel. Just before the primaries Isaac A. Hopper gave one of his constituents a note addressed to the contractors, asking them to put the man to work.

The note was duly presented, and the man was ordered to go to the foreman in charge of the excavating and show him the note. He did so. The foreman read the note from the district leader and then deliberately tore it up, saying: "We don't need any men now. This note is no good."

The next day the man who was seeking work happened to pass the foreman, and seeing that the latter did not recognize him, said: "Boss, don't you want to hire a good strong man?"

"Certainly," replied the foreman. "We need men. Jump right in and go to work."

The applicant made no delay in accepting the proposition. A few days later he met the district leader and said: 'I guess I have a bigger pull than you have. Your note was no good, but my own talking got me a job."

◆ ◆ ◆

"I have just heard from Albert Shaw of The Review of Reviews," said the Hudson River commuter. "He has been up in the Adirondacks, and we have missed him. He is now a very happy man. What has happened? A great deal. He has lowered his record at golf."

◆ ◆ ◆

That love for even the accursed and despised of the animal tribes that develops in men who have made this field their life study was never better illustrated than by a story an animal hunter tells about Curator Dittmars of the reptile house in the New York Zoological Park.

"When Dittmars and I were hunting snakes down in South Carolina we heard of an old stager of a rattler in the vicinity to which people thereabout had given the name of 'Old Dave.' Old Dave was sly and never showed himself in the daytime, but at night came out and warmed himself in the baked sand of the roadway. His six-inch wide trail which was in evidence the next day showed the old fellow must have been a whopper.

"It was not until the day before that set for our return to New York that we had a fair chance to catch him. He got away from us into a heap of rock, however, where only a quick shot with a gun could have fetched him. I had my gun ready and was about to fire when Dittmars knocked the barrel upward.

"'Don't do that,' he said, 'let the poor devil live if you can't catch him alive.'

"For the moment there was a hot exchange of words, but the snake was lost to us, and mournfully we got on the train for New York. Several hours later Dittmars said: 'Jerry, maybe you do not feel as I do about 'Old Dave,' but when I get back to New York I will be glad to know that somewhere down in Carolina that fine old specimen is loose and is having a good time. If you had killed him it would have spoiled all my desire for ever going back there to hunt. Wait till you've been in the business awhile and you will learn how much pleasure may be derived from preserving rather than taking the life of a dumb animal.'"

◆ ◆ ◆

One would think that frescoes were the last thing that could be improved upon, but Edward R. Ladew of the Leather Trust has devised a new idea in them. The walls of the dining room of his country house at Glen Cove are lined with beautifully painted hunting and fishing scenes. The figures in these pictures, one-third life size, are perfect portraits of Mr. Ladew and his brother in the very costumes they wear on their hunting and sporting trips.

◆ ◆ ◆

The elevator man in the Western Union Building is solely responsible for this: Russell Sage was going up to see George Gould the other day. While in the car a messenger boy offered to sell the elevator operator a neat-looking single-bladed pocket knife he had found for 25 cents. The elevator man did not want to buy. Mr. Sage asked to see the knife.

"I'll give you 20 cents for it; that's all it's worth," said the put and call multimillionaire.

"Gee!" said the boy. "Say, you don't want no bargain, do you? Some people needs nickels more'n I do, I reckon, but its a go!"

And Uncle Russell smiled over his bargain as he placed a dime, a nickel, and five pennies into the hand of the youngster, who knew nothing of the personality of the man he was trading with.

◆ ◆ ◆

John Kelly, the comedian of the Weber & Fields Company, is peculiarly neat about his dressing room. About a week before the opening performance Kelly spent several hours of each day in the shopping district buying the necessary decorations to fix his room for the season.

One of his purchases was a new cloth cover for his dressing table. It was of fancy material, and the comedian was much complimented by the members of the company for his taste. The day after he had spread it, it was missing, whereupon his wrath knew no bounds, and he accused several of the chorus girls of appropriating it for a shirtwaist.

A week went by but he heard no tidings of the cover until the opening night, when, to his astonishment, he saw Mr. Weber wearing it as a waistcoat and a striking feature of the grotesque dress of the retired sausage manufacturer.

There were explanations back of the scenes, and Mr. Weber professed his complete ignorance as to how he had come into possession of the cover. The next day there was a new cloth on Mr. Kelly's dressing table, but it was held down with his monogram worked out with brass-head tacks.

◆ ◆ ◆

Robert W. Chambers, author of "The King in Yellow," "In the Quarter," and other stories, spent some time in the Latin Quarter in Paris. In the same house two American girls, who were studying art, lived. One of them tells an interesting story of one of Mr. Chambers's peculiarities.

He never got up before noon, when he drank several cups of coffee in his room. He then came down stairs in a regular English walking suit. Shortly afterward he would disappear, and when he reappeared he had on a tennis suit; another disappearance saw him in a bicycle suit, then a golfing suit, then a riding costume, and so on all day.

This was done day after day until the young women began to tease him regularly, and finally forced him to acknowledge that he dressed for effect and not because he had any practical knowledge of the different sports, the costumes of which he wore.

The women could not understand when he wrote, as he spent the whole day dressing. By bribing a chambermaid they learned finally that when he retired to his room at 10 o'clock he began to write and kept it up until daylight. Then he went to bed to prepare for another day of costume changing.

◆ ◆ ◆

A regular afternoon event among the small folk of Bleecker Street is the appearance of a wiry little man bearing a bag of candy. The children shout as he appears, "There comes Mr. Allen!" They swarm around him while he deals out peppermint, gumdrops, chocolate candies, and chewing gum. On all sides there is a welcome for "Good Mr. Allen." When the last stick of candy is gone the little man blows up the bag, breaks it with a loud report, and then hurries away with a smile to his little friends.

"The Good Mr. Allen" of Bleecker Street is more widely known as "The" Allen, ward politician, gambler, and once known as "the wickedest man in New York."

◆ ◆ ◆

"Corporation Counsel Whalen and I were walking down Park Row discussing a legal question the other day," said one of his assistants. "Preoccupied as he was, Mr. Whalen looked up and for an instant thought he recognized an old acquaintance. He advanced, extended his hand, and addressed the suspect by name. The stranger was tall, portly, well groomed, and had something of that merry twinkle that goes with the species known as 'a dead-game sport.' Mr. Whalen's hand was not accepted. Instead the tall man smiled an exasperating smile, shook his head, and pointed at a small package that Mr. Whalen held in one hand. By that time Mr. Whalen had seen his mistake and hurriedly excused himself. It was not until he had returned to his office that the exasperating smile and the package forcibly struck him. He pointed at the parcel and asked:

"'Did you ever see anything look more like a wrapped-up gold brick than that?' Now I know why that chap looked so wise. Guess he thinks bunko men in this town run around with their gold bricks in their pockets."

◆ ◆ ◆

Senator Platt was in a hansom cab with two ladies. The cab was stopped at the ladies' entrance of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. They alighted. After the Senator had escorted the ladies to the door he hailed the cabman, who was about to drive away, and tipped the man a quarter. Three half-tipsy loafers in good clothes were passing. One of them saw the act and said insolently:

"Is it a good quarter, Tom?"

The Senator turned about and replied:

"It is far better than your manners, at any rate."

Then he joined the ladies.

◆ ◆ ◆

Miss Helen Gould is as generous in religious matters as in other things. A young teacher whom she engaged to teach in the Summer school which she holds every year at her country home, at Irvington-on-Hudson, for the children of the employes of the place and little ones from the village, was an Episcopalian, while Miss Gould is a Presbyterian.

In accordance with the custom of her church, the teacher in opening the school with prayer on the first day, requested the children to kneel, a form not observed in other Protestant churches. This occurred to her at the close of the prayer, and she turned quickly to Miss Gould, who was present:

"I did not think of it," she said, "but perhaps you object to my asking the children to kneel."

"Certainly not," answered her young patron. "I like to see it," and as she spoke the teacher realized that her question had been needless, for Miss Gould herself had been kneeling.

◆ ◆ ◆

J. E. L. Murphy is sure that gratitude still exists in the human family. Murphy has been one of the high-class cloak salesmen for years, and recently decided to go into business for himself. About a week after the news was spread about Murphy received a letter from a man in British Columbia, which reads as follows:

> Dear Murphy:
>
> You will remember that once you loaned me enough money to leave New York City on, and you did not know whether you would ever get a cent. I hear you are going to start in business for yourself. If you get mixed up with your bank at any time you may draw on me for anything up to $10,000, and if we are having a good month maybe we'll raise it a dollar or two.

◆ ◆ ◆

There was a time, and it was not so very long ago, when "Teddy" Sayre, author of "Tom Moore," now being played by Andrew Mack at the Herald Square Theatre, wrote for his own pleasure rather than for that of the public—at least so the managers told him. At that time he would waylay the genial manager, and force him to listen to some choice passages until something happened, as it usually did. The story is now going round the actors' foyer at the Herald Square that on one occasion "Teddy" approached a manager and blandly told him that he had a five-act melodrama which he "requested and required" should be heard. The manager was very busy, and told him to "cut it short." Mr. Sayre said that it was an altogether unusual play, as he had so managed by a great artistic tour de force that all the actors were killed off in the third act.

"The devil!" ejaculated the now curious manager. "I thought that you said that it was in five acts. Who keeps the show going in the last two?"

"Oh," quickly replied the dramatic author. "I have introduced the ghosts of the persons I have killed in the third act. And I assure you—"

But the manager had vanished.

◆ ◆ ◆

While things were humming in the ballet room of the Metropolitan Opera House one day last week a section of the ballet was called to the fore to rehearse an "Indian" ballet. There was nothing in the girls' costumes to indicate the character of the dance, but as they came whooping and gyrating down the stage in front of Albertieri with their tin tomahawks, some one looking on remarked:

"What? You got a Carrie Nation ballet?"

"No," said Albertieri wearily; "Eet eez not zo bad as zat. Eet eez only Indians."

◆ ◆ ◆

So much has been written about President Roosevelt's experiences as a huntsman that one generally thinks of him as an expert shot. But he is not, by his own admission.

"My eyes are bad," he said recently, "and my hand is not steady. I can never hope to be a very fine shot."

Yet he takes pride in having killed about every sort of wild beast known on the plains, for he shoots just as well at a fierce animal as at a target.

◆ ◆ ◆

Ex-Attorney General Miller recently told this story, which is thoroughly enjoyed by the narrator:

"When President Harrison invited me to become a member of his Cabinet," he said, "I determined to visit my boyhood home in Indiana before going to Washington. I had not been in the town for twenty years. At the railroad station I was met by the village hackman, who knew me when I was a boy. He greeted me as if I had left the town only the day before. On the way to the hotel in his ramshackle 'deep-sea going' hack I said:

"'Well, William, what has happened since I have been here?'

"'Nothin',' he replied.

"'William,' I continued, 'I've been chosen a member of the President's Cabinet. What do the neighbors say to that?'

"'Nothin',' he answered, 'they just laugh.'"

◆ ◆ ◆

"How untruthful is much that is being continually said by so-called 'Socialists' against the rich," said a woman who, though not "in society," counts among her friends many persons within the charmed circle.

"Why," continued the speaker earnestly, "I know many of the rich, many of those whose names are quoted daily in the recitals of social functions, who devote not the tenth, but the larger share of their incomes to the relief of those in distress.

"There is Mrs. Courtlandt de Peyster Field, for instance, beautiful as girl and matron and beautiful in her later years. 'In the Savior's name,' she says, as she gives bountifully, lavishly, to the hand outstretched for kindly charity, deprecating, refusing all expressions of gratitude. She eschews all public functions, never attends balls or the opera or theatre, finding pleasure solely in doing good. And she is only one of many."

◈ ◈ ◈

Congressman Galusha A. Grow, who is known as the Dean of the House at Washington and the father of the homestead law, finds one of his greatest pleasures in life in conducting a little Sunday school of about 100 scholars at the Grow homestead, Glenwood, Susquehanna County, Penn. The school was organized forty years ago by Mrs. F. P. Grow, the Congressman's sister-in-law, and has sent its scholars all over the world, some to be missionaries in China. Its membership includes nearly everybody in the little neighborhood, from children to men and women with gray hairs.

◈ ◈ ◈

"Isn't Gen. Fitz John Porter dead?" gasped a Western man as he was about entering the banking house of J. Pierpont Morgan the other day. "I'm sure I read of his death some time ago. But if that isn't he it surely is his apparition."

Rubbing his eyes the Western man stared again and grasped his companion by the arm, pointing to a man coming up Broad Street with silvery hair and whiskers cut just as Gen. Porter was in the habit of wearing his. Fortunately for the peace of mind of the Western capitalist, his companion happened to know the pedestrian, who was William Speiden of the United States Customs Service. Mr. Speiden's marked resemblance to the unfortunate General has struck others than the Western visitor and has led to some rather odd mistakes in the past. Mr. Speiden's place in the roll of fame rests only on the fact that he was a member of Commodore Matthew Galbraith Perry's official family in the expedition to Japan in 1853.

◈ ◈ ◈

Kirke La Shelle, who writes poetry as a pastime when he is not designing plans for his new theatre or producing plays, tells this story of his poem on tobacco, published recently:

"One of the members of the Lambs Club took a liking for the mixture which I smoke. Two years ago I prepared two pounds of it for him. To send him the tobacco with only my card lacked sentiment, I thought. I wrote the little poem on a sheet of club paper in a leisure half hour. A copy lay about my desk until a few weeks ago. James W. McArthur, editor of The Bookman, read the poem one day and asked me to let him show it to John Kendrick Bangs. The next I knew my poem was published. The author, the inspirer of the muse, the publisher, and the discoverer of my work helped to smoke up the check after a club supper."

◈ ◈ ◈

Herr Elith Reumert, the noted Danish actor, who visited the United States this Summer, tells this story of his experience with a Chicago reporter:

"I had but just arrived in Chicago, after a fatiguing journey, when the bellboy brought me a card stating that Mr. M. of the 'Clarion' would be infinitely grateful to me if I would grant him an interview. Never before nor since have I met such an interviewer. Here are some of the questions he asked me:

"'What do you think of the coming yacht races?'

"'What is your opinion of the steel strike?'

"'Do you not think that the local professor who said that Mr. Rockefeller is a greater man than Shakespeare is utterly wrong?'

"I replied as best as I could to these questions, but when he asked me what I thought of your country's foreign policy I grew slightly nervous, and mildly informed him that I really was unable to venture an opinion on such a subject; and that I thought he had already material enough for a book, to which he replied:

"'Yes, I know; but you see, I am a space man, and want to get in as much stuff as possible,' and he began again. Finally, after thanking me for my courtesy, and promising me to 'fix things all right,' I got rid of him.

"Of course I believed him, and the next morning lost no time procuring a copy of his paper, for I naturally supposed that after such a terrible court of inquiry my interview would take up a column at the very least. To my annoyance, however, I was unable to find it anywhere. I looked at the first page, and then at the last; all in vain! and I was about to give up the search as a bad job, when, quite accidentally, I espied the following paragraph, sandwiched in between two medical advertisements:

"'Herr Elith Reumert, the Danish character actor of the Royal Theatre, Copenhagen, arrived in this city last night. He expresses himself as delighted with Chicago, and says Bernhardt is the greatest living actress.'"

◈ ◈ ◈

"Longfellow" Guilfoyle has come to life again. He wants a nomination for some county office by the Brooklyn Democrats. He is the unique person who fairly leaped to fame by declaring that Longfellow's poem, "The Launching of the Ship," was immoral, and asking for its exclusion from books used in the public schools of Brooklyn.

◈ ◈ ◈

Walter French, an internal revenue officer of this city, has sea serpents as a hobby. A year ago he discovered one at Whitestone, Long Island. A short time ago in a pilgrimage through the northern section of New Jersey he was sure he saw one of his friends in a small lake. It was just about dusk, when his attention was attracted to an unusual commotion in the water. He looked long and hard, and finally made out two blazing eyes, set in a shaggy head, in which gleamed two tusks. At the same time he noticed a long sinewy tail beating the water into foam.

"From the original fauna or I'm a simian," he exclaimed, edging with dignity, though yet with speed, away from the shore. Stopping at a safe distance he thought he heard a voice. Then he distinctly made out:

"Rover, Rover, come out of the water, you bad dog."

◈ ◈ ◈

Before putting the finishing touches to his recent novel, "The Puppet Crown," the author, Harold MacGrath, called in the family physician in order that the hero's passing might be made as realistic as possible. Mr. MacGrath explained the "'fight on horseback," and asked if it were possible, without stretching probability to the breaking point, to have the hero saved.

"Save him, my boy?" replied the old gentleman with a gentle touch of pedantry, "he is beyond the power of human aid; science can do nothing for him—art can only put him out of misery."

After the publication of the book MacGrath says he got a bill for $5 from his physician for professional advice.

◈ ◈ ◈

The foregoing episode was related to the creator of the inimitable "Chimmie Fadden," who smiled in a far-off depreciative way. Then he said: "That's dead easy," and sat down and began scribbling. At the end of ten minutes he had handed his delighted publisher the following screed for general and particular circulation:

"When Mr. Townsend had got Polly Foster and her protégées off for Paris, the author was at a loss to know how to proceed with his story so as to keep the double thread spinning in New York and Paris at the same time. He could do it by printing letters from Polly, but, then, he never was an adept at the epistolary art. An inspiration seized him; that batch of letters she had written to him from Paris and London last year—the very thing! But trouble began when The New York Sun, in its review of the book, said, 'Nobody will be injured by being taken for Polly Foster. Her letters from Paris and from Castle Quarry are marvels of feminine correspondence.' She was injured, and put in a claim for part royalties on 'Chapters of my Correspondence used in "Days Like These."'"

◈ ◈ ◈

A few days ago a diminutive Italian, whose fierce mustachios and blazing black eyes made up for his lack of stature, crept into the office of Deputy James Brande of District Attorney Philbin's staff with the announcement that he had unearthed a big Mafia plot. Then from the folds of a coat, in which he was all but lost, the mysterious visitor produced a bulky package.

Opening up the package, he revealed three cut loaves of bread. Then pointing to several small lumps of white powder in the bread, he hissed:

"Poison!"

Mr. Brande had the task of his life to convince his visitor that the "poison" was merely cooking soda, which had not dissolved, before the disappointed amateur sleuth went off in high dudgeon, without deigning a farewell.

Mr. Weber Paid the Duty.

WHEN Joe Weber of Weber & Fields was in Paris this Summer some friend introduced him to Special Treasury Agent Theobald of New York, who was sojourning in the French capital at the time. Mr. Weber is still looking for the friend responsible for the introduction.

Theobald, as many transatlantic travelers know, is always well groomed, lively, and companionable, and, though past forty, still a rather youthful-looking man, and altogether an agreeable acquaintance to know, whether in Paris, New York, or any other first-class city.

Weber and Theobald soon became fast friends in Paris, and the two went all over the city together, the latter suggesting to the manager many points in the selection of certain theatrical finery that Mr. Weber purchased in Paris for the reason that the Paris make is a little finer in texture and superior in appearance to the American article. Mr. Theobald has a great memory, and remembered everything that his friend bought. He came home on the Deutschland a week or so in advance of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, on which vessel Mr. Weber came across.

When the Special Deputy Surveyors went aboard the Kaiser on her arrival at Quarantine to take the declarations of the passengers, Mr. Weber forgot that he had bought anything on the other side, it is said, and in his joy at getting back to the scene of his festivities so informed the Surveyors.

On the pier he was met by his friend Mr. Theobald, who showed in many ways how glad he was to see him, and plied him with question after question as to how everybody was getting on and how everything looked in Paris when he left.

Along came the Inspector next, and he soon had Mr. Weber's trunks open and got down to business. When he got through, apparently, along came another official who was an appraiser, and assessed Mr. Weber's belongings at about $700. Then it leaked out that Mr. Weber did not know in Paris Mr. Theobald's position with the Government when they were taking in the shops together. "Had he known," said a friend of his, "Joe would have been as close-mouthed as a clam when Theobald was around. As it is, when he goes back again I doubt if he allows himself to be introduced to anybody at all."

Sad, Because True.

Vegetarians do not seem to realize that as their number grows so does the number of horned cattle increase steadily.

Sports Out of Doors

BLACKFISH have just commenced to bite in a half-hearted manner, but, with the advent of cooler weather, the season for them will be in full blast. There is probably no variety of our salt-water fish in whose capture luck seems to play such an important part. Two boats may be anchored within 100 feet of each other, and while the occupants of one have first-rate luck, the men fishing from the second will have scarcely a bite; but it is not luck, after all.

The food of the blackfish consists of the shellfish which make their homes on submerged rock piles and sunken wrecks, and the fisherman who knows the location of such spots is at a great advantage over the man who simply trusts to chance to anchor in the right location. For this reason it is a part of policy, in visiting new blackfishing grounds, to hire a guide who can put one in proper position. After that, of course, if the fisherman is observant and takes cross bearings of the spot, he will probably be able to shift for himself. There is probably no bait of which blackfish is fonder than the small soldier crab, which inhabits burrows in the mud of salt marshes.

Blackfishing requires rather heavy tackle, not only on account of the stubborn qualities of the fish, but by reason of the rather heavy sinker, which is required to sink one's bait to the proper depth and hold it against the tide. There is nothing artistic in the method of playing the blackfish; simply a case of pulling him in by main force and awkwardness, and for this purpose a two-piece chum rod of bamboo of 7½ feet in length and about 18 ounces in weight, and which may be had for as low a price as $1.50, will serve the purpose equally as well as one made of lancewood, whose price will run from $6 upward. An ordinary nickel-plated reel of 200 yards indicated capacity, carrying 300 feet of No. 5 hard braided linen line, may be had for 55 cents. Gut leaders and snells should not be used for blackfishing, as they are apt to be chafed on the rocks, and the strong teeth of the fish will play havoc with the gut snells on the hooks. The proper thing to use is the regulation blackfish hook snelled on cord, while the weight of the sinker will greatly depend on the strength of the current at the stage of the tide when one is fishing. For this purpose it is advisable to carry a collection of sinkers with one, changing them as the force of the current increases or decreases. The heaviness and the strength of the rod allow one to fish from docks and piers where the fish must be hoisted up to one, as it is impossible to use a landing net. The piers of Coney Island have always been popular places for fishermen after the boats stop running for the season.

Execution Light, off New Rochelle, is one of the best places in Long Island Sound. This may be reached from New Rochelle or from City Island, at both of which places naphtha launches may be hired to take the fisherman to the ground, thereby saving a laborious row. The rocks at Pelham Bay and the rocky islets a mile or so beyond the bridge which joins City Island with the mainland are also good. The Shrewsbury River is another good place where blackfish may be had, but the season there opens rather later than in the Sound. A lazy man may tie to the bridge which spans the river at the Highlands of the Navesink. Anchor just inside the bridge on the ebb and just outside on the flood tide, so that the boat will swing toward the piers. Near the mouth of the river larger fish may be had by fishing off the bulkheads which mark the eastern side of the channel, about two miles beyond the bridge, and the fish will be more numerous, as fewer fishermen will be found there, for the reason that it is quite a pull at the oars, and going against the Shrewsbury River tide is anything but a pleasant task. The Patten Line steamers or the Central Railroad of New Jersey will take one down to the Highlands of the Navesink, and it is a good plan to go down the night before and start early in the morning, choosing a day when the tide sets out in the morning and floods in the afternoon, so that instead of having to contend with an opposing tide one can have it work in one's favor.

⁂

The deer-hunting season opens Oct. 1 in Maine, but opened on the 31st of last month in this State, and to any one who has not kept track of the latest fashion in shooting irons the variety in rifles displayed in the show windows of the gun stores is confusing.

For years the pattern of rifle used by the great majority of American hunters has been either a single shot or a repeater, in which the action of the breech block has been operated by a lever underneath the grip, which also serves as a trigger guard. The craze for small bores, such as the .25 and .30 calibres, has induced many manufacturers of military weapons to modify them in accordance with the sportsman's requirements and put them on the market as hunting arms, and to-day Mausers, Mannlichers, and even the Lee, the navy arm, which carries the 6 millimeter (.236) cartridge, may be had with short forestocks and adapted to the use of the huntsman. While the sporting rifles pure and simple, such as the Savage, Winchester, and Marlins, are of the under-guard lever system, the modified military weapons are mostly manipulated by what is called the bolt action; that is to say, their cartridges are fed from the magazine, pushed into the chamber of the barrel, and, when fired, are ejected by means of a knobbed lever projecting from the righthand side of the breech block. While this undoubtedly furnishes an action which is very strong against the recoil, it spoils the symmetry of the arm, and the projection is apt to be rather in the way, and accustomed as we have been so long to the former style of action, the military pattern looks rather clumsy.

There is probably no more bitter controversy waged among big game hunters than the relative merits of large versus small bore ammunition. For many years the .45-calibre cartridge, carrying a bullet of 75 to 90 grains in weight, was considered the rifle for large game, such as elk, moose, and caribou. The smaller bore cartridge, however, such as the .236, the .3030, and .303, which are loaded with smokeless powder, gives to a soft nose bullet a tremendous velocity, causing it to spread on striking the game and has found favor with many shooters on the ground that the velocity not only puts the small bullet on the par of a large one in regard to smashing power, but enables one to make long shots without allowing for distance in sighting. While this is an advantage, it has been claimed by many, with good reason, that the tremendous range of the high-power, small-calibre rifles is such as to render them dangerous for use in semi-populated districts. The old large calibre would get the game all right at any distance at which it was reasonable to shoot, and the zone of danger is much less.

For shooting purposes for large game there is no comparison between a single shot and a repeater. Not only does the quickness of action of the latter allow one to get in a second or third shot if necessary, but the very fact that one has additional cartridges ready for immediate use, gives the shooter a certain air of confidence, which tends to steady his aim and makes him more sure of being secure at his first attempt, and there is so very little difference in the price between the two that it is by all means advisable to choose the repeater.

⁂

The camera is getting to be almost as much a part of the outer's equipment as the gun, rifle, or fishing rod, and to accommodate the man who wishes to go light the heavy glass plate is giving way to the roll of film, and the large box camera to the folding affair, which telescopes into an extremely small space when closed. There is no doubt at all about the great convenience of films as regards their portability, but the opinion of many amateur photographers is that for its convenience in the field one pays a pretty heavy interest in the dark room, for certainly the plate is much more convenient to develop and print from than is the film, and in spite of the extreme compactness of many of the folding cameras, many amateurs still hold on to their old box affairs, not from a matter of sentiment or economy, but because of their greater convenience in taking snapshots in awkward places. The box camera, with almost its entire mechanism well covered and protected, is less liable to injury from salt air or flying spray than those so arranged as to expose the bellows when open. A camera in which the front must be dropped, and the bellows slid forward to focus, is necessarily slower than the self-contained arrangement, in which the indicator slide at the side need only be turned to get the right focus for a snap-shot, and snap-shots in awkward positions are what most outers will often have to take.

If a man is going to start not with the idea of doing extremely artistic work or becoming a "camera fiend," but with simply the desire to be able to acquire an occasional tangible reminiscence of a pleasant outing, it is not a bad idea for him to invest in one of the old-fashioned box cameras, which may be had at very low prices at second hand. Any one who is kept at all posted in regard to photographic paraphernalia knows how much the price of both cameras and accessories has been reduced within the last few years, and while experience and greater facilities have enabled manufacturers to reduce prices, these have been dropped in many cases in much greater proportion than either increased facilities or demand would warrant. It stands to reason then that something in quality must have been sacrificed. This is the case in many new cameras, while old ones having practically all the improvements one could desire, are sold at very small prices. In the old days when cameras commanded a good price and there was much less competition than at present, the profits made on them were sufficiently large to allow a margin for extra good workmanship and splendid lenses, and there now are many old-fashioned cameras to be had at second-hand stores that have particularly good lenses and are so well put together that they are practically as good now as when turned out at four times the amount for which they can now be purchased. For ordinary work many of these can be found just what the casual photographer needs. They do not have as many frills as many of the new bits of apparatus, but the more frills a man has on a camera the more he has to know of photography in order to make good use of them. An old-fashioned box camera, taking 4x5 plates, and which has a focusing scale and ground glass plate, as well as a couple of finders, so that it may be used either for snapshot or tripod work, may be had nowadays, second hand, for from $8 to $12, and will often be found to contain lenses better than those of more modern pattern, selling for much more.

E. T. KEYSER.

1901

Glass, Sculpture and Painting at St. Thomas's

THE power of the clergy to foster the fine and industrial arts of a country may not be so great to-day as it was in the Middle Ages, because ecclesiastical buildings do not occupy so exclusively the attention of the people now as they did then. But in a country like ours, where churches are built in such profusion, and those already erected are constantly receiving more ornament as wealth grows in the congregation, it is easy to see what an influence the churches must exert on architecture, sculpture, painting, and variour arts and crafts.

The clergyman has need of special attainments in music and the fine arts, in all things that go to the making of a beautiful temple. If the period is one in which show rather than solid worth is the characteristic of the people; if the people themselves are rude and impervious to ideas of art, the clergyman who has the finest intuitions and has trained himself in the best school of aesthetics can do little. But the fact that the people at large are improving in taste and knowledge does not always avail to affect the clergy, because their education makes them conservative and prejudices lingering on from less enlightened times make them slow to take up new ideas, lest critics of the parish misconstrue them through ignorance.

In some respects the Catholic priest is more fortunate than the Protestant minister, for the former is far more independent of his congregation than the latter. Practically he can do as he pleases. The spectacle of Catholics sitting in judgment on their priest and calling him to account because funds have been expended in this way rather than in that is not impossible, but must be very rare; whereas, there are few Protestant clergymen who are not more or less under the harrow of the elders, who are often business men of the hard-headed variety, to whom art is a suspicious thing, absorbing money and encouraging losel artists who know nothing of the stern joys of bookkeeping by double entry. Yet the Protestant churches, take them all in all, are likelier than the Catholic to show fine specimens of architecture and the arts. Hitherto neither the priesthood nor the congregations of Catholics have shown much interest in National art. They scarcely seem aware that any exists. They have been content to import their art from Italy and France, or perhaps from Bavaria, partly because the priesthood has been recruited from foreign lands, partly because the congregations are largely composed of emigrants or of natives who have not had the leisure to learn the refinements of life.

A change is taking place in this regard, however, and the Catholic Church, at the same time that she is becoming more national, is gaining in wealth and education, as time rubs off prejudices and the whole people become more tolerant and generous, less crude and provincial. When the priesthood accepts the fact that our architects and artists are worthy of consideration, the effect is likely to be far-reaching, and for two reasons, one being the fact just mentioned, that the Catholic priest is less trammeled by his congregation, and the other that the precedents of his religion are directly in favor of splendor in the conduct of religious services and beauty in everything that surrounds them. It may be said that the Hebrews also are free to follow their taste in the arts and repeat by so doing the action of their greatest rulers. But the Protestants are of several minds in regard to such matters, some of their sects adhering to that revulsion against ceremonial and decoration of churches which ushered in the Reformation.

So far it has been the Episcopalian and to a less degree the Presbyterian clergy and congregations in America who have done most for our native art. St. Thomas's, on Fifth Avenue at Fifty-third Street, raises its heavy brownstone tower in sight of the glittering spires of St. Patrick's—its square buttressed tower with the high belfry story surmounted by an octagonal lantern, which is propped at the four corners of the platform by four small flying buttresses, as if to assert that it is nothing if not Gothic. St. Thomas himself stands in a niche with canopy above the three-doored portal on Fifth Avenue. Here the ground plan of the building has been designed so that the interior may adapt itself to modern needs, approaching an auditorium with converging rows of seats and side galleries, in what may be termed the transepts, that focus toward the chancel. The high-pitched roof, covered with slate, that marks the nave, meets the central part of the church, and, in conjunction with it, forms an octagonal auditorium, the timber construction of the roof boldly shown inside and for a crown outside a small lantern of pierced work. On this octagonal joins the apse, with five sides or flat sections. To right and left of the chancel arch are large niches, or dwarfed chapels, which contain the organs. This disposition of the interior is somewhat complex; but one sees that Mr. Upjohn, the architect, has tried to adapt it to the needs of a modern congregation who wish to retain all possible traditions of ecclesiastical Gothic, yet secure the best acoustic results for a service in which the sermon plays the most important part.

But what strikes the observer at St. Thomas's next is the generous attention given to native art. Beginning with the decorations of an earlier period there is American commercial glass of an excruciating badness and baldness of tones, it is true, but such as architects stinted for funds used to furnish. There is evidence that these phases have been passed through, the first in which bad American glass reigned, followed by the second in which English glass was introduced, and latterly the third in which good American artists have been employed on the decorations. These last have done what they could to tone down the wretched color of the glass, at least in the five high windows of the apse. It has been painted over and the crying colors subdued into harmony with the paintings on the four lower compartments of the apse, two to the right, two to the left. Here are famous paintings by John La Farge; on the right or the "gospel" side of the altar the three Maries at the tomb; on the left or the "epistle" side of the altar the meeting of Mary Magdalen and Christ. The coloring is very beautiful, the distances charming, the figures full of distinction, though not always easy. The angel seated on the tomb has a face that recalls that of Henry James, the novelist, when a young man. The Roman soldier asleep is almost Japanese in type of face. The hands of Mary Magdalen, who has fallen on her knees, are unusually large and expressive. The face of the third Mary on the opposite or "gospel" side looks like a portrait. But what strikes one especially is the decorative quality of these four panels. They are not easel paintings on a wall as so many modern mural paintings in France, Germany, England, and the United States are; they are decorative as tapestries are decorative, as befits particularly a Gothic interior. The artist has made free with the surroundings in the same spirit. The crude glass above is treated summarily with paint and the architectural details between pictures and windows have been modeled in plaster and colored to produce harmony. So in the side niches or chapels where the organs are, the inner shells of the vaults above the organs have figures of angels kept in harmony with the tones of the apse. But high up above the arch of the chancel to right and left are two small round windows, the glass of which has not been subdued, and the result is very painful, raw, and violent color.

The central panel or compartment of the apse has for decoration four rows of kneeling angels faced toward and adoring a cross. This is colored plaster in relief, designed and modeled by Augustus St. Gaudens. Very lovely in sentiment, varied and beautiful in pose, these tiers of angels are too dark in color, perhaps because the surface of the material has deteriorated. Below them is a Gothic altar and tabernacle by J. and R. Lamb, which has taken the place of a Bishop's throne; it is of white marble, inlaid with mother of pearl and gold mosaic, and the chancel rail is of the same material. The brilliant white of this altar and superstructure jars a little on the tones of the wall decorations, and particularly brings out the unfortunate color or lack of color in the central panel directly above, where tinted plaster is doing the work of bronze or colored marble. It is a pity that some one in the congregation does not offer to have the work of St. Gaudens carried out in pale green or yellowish marble, or else in bronze, with a green patina. That would bring the altar into due relationship, leaving the altar as it should be, the highest note in the apse, but not so sharply defined against the background as it now appears.

There are three wheel or rose windows in St. Thomas's marking the three gables of the entrance on Fifth Avenue, of the north and of the south transepts, if they may be so termed. They are filled with poor glass. The lower wall of the south transept has a triple window of English glass designed by Holiday and carried out by Powell of London, which is Burne-Jones as to faces and figures, but Burne-Jones with a difference. The large clerestory windows of the nave and the smaller windows on the side aisle walls are by Clayton and Bell of London. All that can be said of these windows is that they are not so bad as the earlier American in the rose windows and elsewhere. They do not attempt rich color; they are negative in subject and tones. The cruel commercial stuff can be skillfully doctored with paint and held in check for a certain number of years, or until time begins to chip the surface off; but the British glass cannot be brought up to the standard set by the paintings in the apse. Where there is vigor you can reduce the violence, but where there is no character you cannot supply it; you can tone down, but not key up.

In carved wood St. Thomas's has more to show than is usual in our churches. The pulpit and lectern have heads in high relief, and the side chapel in the north aisle has an elaborate altar and reredos carved in lower relief. There is also a white marble font with inlay of mosaics. Much of the sculpture on the outside of the church, like the angel in low relief in the head of the window below the south gable looking on the side street, is perfunctory work which might be gradually suppressed and the places occupied by original work by sculptors, not ordinary stonecutters. There is room for sculpture on a liberal scale about the Fifth Avenue portal, with no departing from the Gothic effect of the church without and within. So far as the architecture is concerned, an improvement might be made in the tower by studying the lantern afresh and by means of a new creation giving greater lightness to the shaft below. The present lantern is distinctly heavy and ugly in silhouette.

The interior of St. Thomas's is suffering from the makeshifts that seem inevitable when funds are lacking to finish a building in a noble way. Not only is the glass a problem to be dealt with as the parishioners learn to distinguish good leaded glass from ordinary, and realize that the personality of an artist must enter into the making of a window if it is to be a work of art, just as much as it does into the making of an easel painting; but the sculpture in the apse calls for embodiment in enduring material after the color scheme has been carefully consulted and every precaution taken that the right shade will be supplied, whether marble be chosen or metal.

St. Thomas's Church is like Grace Church and the Church of the Ascension and like the basilica of the Paulist Fathers in that it shows what can be accomplished if a clergyman or priest is present who loves the fine arts and is willing to undertake to urge such members of the congregation as may wish to contribute money or decorations to employ artists instead of commercial decorators. Compared with the clergy in general, these pastors are few and far between.

A reason for the scarcity of art-loving clergymen is the weakness of our university education on the side of art; but another and more serious one is the neglect of this side of the professional education of ecclesiastics in their seminaries, although nothing is better known than the certainty that the arts will form problems and perhaps serious stumbling blocks in the careers of most ecclesiastics. While preparing them to teach and speak and deal with vestries and congregations the training schools hardly consider this important element; they do not prepare their scholars for the questions sure to confront a pastor, wherein they may be called upon to lead rather than follow, to give rather than take advice. Moreover, the clergy if trained to observe the advance of the arts in this country will prove in the twentieth as they did in the fifteenth century a great power exerted to the encouragement of native art.

CHARLES DE KAY.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's Joke.

ONE of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's closest personal friends laughed heartily as he read the little story about Kamp Kill Kare, published in a recent number of the magazine of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"If Woodruff ever wants to write a book," he said, "he will have abundant material in the doings at his Adirondack home—all harmless fun, of course, but none the less amusing. You know the Lieutenant Governor is a good deal of a joker, and he gives this spirit full sway in the North Woods. Kamp Kill Kare is not solely for Summer occupancy, and some of the most enjoyable gatherings there are when the mercury is all curled up in the bulb, and when a huge log fire is a thing of much comfort.

"I remember one time last January when Mr. Woodruff and a small party of friends went up to the lodge. One of the guides attached to the camp was a little-limbed fellow, who was something of a dancer, after a crude fashion, but his terpsichorean ability manifested itself in its best form only after a short session with a bottle. Upon these occasions he always insisted upon performing on the frozen surface of the lake nearby, with the Lieutenant Governor and the guests cavorting around him in a ring.

"The whole thing was something of a novelty, and probably for this reason the man was humored by Mr. Woodruff until one night when it was decided to put up a job on him. The evening was an ideal one, the moonlight bright, and the thermometer about 25 degrees below zero.

"There had been a 'dance' on the lake the night before, and another might reasonably be anticipated, so along about 8 o'clock two or three of the party went out to the customary spot, and with axes soon cut a hole about ten feet square. The big cakes were floated around, so that they presented a fairly regular appearance, and then the party went back to the house.

"The guide was given perhaps a little more than his share of the hot Scotches, which the cold night made appropriate, and with the desired result, for about 10 o'clock nothing could keep him from dancing. The whole party started for the shore of the lake, and the ring was formed. It took a good deal of skillful manoeuvring to move the scene of the dancer's operations over to the neighborhood of the hole, but it worked all right.

"Suddenly the dancer struck the thin ice—there was a cracking, a yell, and a splash, and the war dance came to an abrupt end. The man was fished out, and he took it in good part. After being rolled up in blankets and subjected to the influences of a few more hot drinks, he seemed none the worse for his experience."

"La Bella Teresa," Queen of Anarchy.

LITTLE has been said during the discussion of the possibility of there being a general Anarchist plot in the assassination of President McKinley and the supposed connection of Emma Goldman with the conspiracy, of another Anarchist queen more famous—or infamous—even than the Goldman woman, who was recently in this country and whose incitations to violence and murder have made her name a notable one among the most violent of the enemies of existing institutions.

Teresa Brugnoli, better known as La Bella Teresa, the friend and comrade of Count Malatesta, and an acquaintance of and fellow-traveler with Bresci, the murderer of King Humbert, is in Europe what Emma Goldman is in America. But La Bella Teresa is also well known in Anarchist circles in this country, and not much more than a year ago, following the bread riots in Italy, she became conspicuous in Chicago, where she went to enlist help to avenge the women and children who had been shot in Italy. Incidentally, while there, and somewhat in contradiction of her professed views on social institutions, she made not a little capital out of the famous wheat corner engineered by young Leiter.

Teresa Brugnoli is described as being a woman of singular beauty and magnetic influence. Unlike Emma Goldman, she has no love for display nor desire for personal prominence, and only on rare occasions has she appeared in public on the platform.

By birth she is an Italian, and in her early childhood lived at Molaret, where her father kept the post house. Leaving her mountain home, she went to live with a maternal uncle at Turin. This uncle, Ighina, was a desperate Anarchist, the moving spirit of the Malfallori. He was banished from Italy, and went to London, taking Teresa with him. This was in 1892, and there the woman first met the "Count" Malatesta.

It was in 1899 that La Bella Teresa first came to this country, and she then met Bresci at Paterson, N. J. Bresci at that time was not known as being a specially rabid Anarchist, but the influence of the magnetic Italian woman soon made him one. Teresa is credited with having, together with Malatesta, arranged the details of the plot to assassinate King Humbert, which Bresci was delegated to perform.

When Bresci started on his mission to Europe La Bella Teresa accompanied him. In the same party was Lana, the navvy, who went to Ivrea to murder Queen Margherita; Quintavalle, the barber, and Sassi, the weather worker, other principals in the conspiracy which had as its object the successive assassinations of most of the crowned heads of Europe.

When the Gascogne, on which the conspirators sailed, reached Europe, La Bella Teresa and Bresci went to Paris, and, to disarm suspicion, staid at the same hotel. The other members of the party took up their abode in the workmen's quarters of the city.

After the murder of King Humbert La Bella Teresa hastened to London, where she is said to be at present, though she is known to have left the English metropolis at intervals and is suspected of having paid a flying visit to this country during one of those absences. Speaking at a meeting of Anarchists at a foreign club in Soho about three months ago she was reported at the time as having said:

"Nihilists, Fenians, Anarchists, or whatever you call yourselves, your object is the same. You can only evoke the terrorism of assassination by striking at the lives of rulers and statesmen—whether King, Emperor, Czar, or Republican President. You do not want the slow evolution of Government to unwind; it is too long, and delays are dangerous."

La Bella Teresa's first recorded appearance as an avowed Anarchist agitator was in 1895, when, accompanied by Malatesta, she went to Florence as a delegate to the Italian Congress. She then gained an international reputation by charging the Socialists with encouraging trades-unionism, and declared that the followers of Karl Marx were the enemies of freedom because they favored a form of Government. Her words to the delegates were:

"Emancipate yourselves by organizing force to meet force, and you shall be free. Use the knife!"

Three years later La Bella Teresa and Malatesta instigated the peasants of Northern Italy to commit crimes as a protest against the bread famine. Malatesta was arrested by the Italian Government, but not before riots had occurred at Ancona and at fifty other Italian towns. The ringleaders were sent to prison. It was after these riots that the Brugnoli woman went to Chicago.

What part La Bella Teresa may have played in the recent assassination of President McKinley or whether she played a part at all has probably not yet been established by the police. But if the act of Czolgosz were the carrying out of a conspiracy of which the murderer under arrest at Buffalo was but the instrument, then it may be safe to assume that the woman who was a prime actor in the plot which culminated in the death of King Humbert had something to do with this latest crime against society and the Nation.

SEPT

THE GAME OF CRICKET IN AMERICA

OF THE many good sports which have their particular following in the United States, cricket is one of which comparatively little is heard. Yet the game has been played here for upward of 150 years, and throughout that time it has had its votaries and devotees who have cherished and made sacrifices for it.

Of course cricket is an English game. That is to say, it is so described and recognized in this country. Why is it thus singled out is probably because in many places it is played only by English residents, and because the quiet and orderly manner of its procedure suggests the saying of the Frenchman that certainly the Englishman does take his pleasures seriously.

And yet cricket was played in this country long before even the crude forms of early baseball. Alfred H. Wright of this city, an enthusiastic collector of cricket literature, preserves an account of a game which was played in New York, where Fulton Market now stands, in 1751, and it is known that cricket was played in this country even several years before that. The St. George Cricket Club was organized in 1838, and occupied grounds in the vicinity of Broadway and Thirtieth Street. It moved to Hoboken in 1855, where it still maintains an existence and ground, although its members have long since scattered.

There are many old cricketers in New York to-day who recall the famous dinners at the clubhouse in Hoboken, where roast beef and ale formed the chief repast. The cricketer who partook of one of these dinners never fails to draw comparisons when he sits down to the elaborate course luncheon with which the present-day cricketer is regaled.

In Philadelphia also the early clubs were composed almost entirely of Englishmen, but it was not long before the young American recognized the merits of the game, and contests between eleven Americans on one side and eleven Englishmen on the other were fought out with all the fervor of international battles. The Germantown and Philadelphia Clubs were organized in the fifties and the Young America Club, which many years afterward amalgamated with Germantown, was also organized at about the same time.

Richard L. Ashhurst, a veteran of Philadelphia, recounted some interesting "memories" of the game when asked for some of his old experiences. Mr. Ashhurst was a member of the old Philadelphia Club in the fifties. "Our ground at that time," he said, "was a square field containing about three acres encompassed by an ordinary post-and-rail fence, which answered the purpose of bench and grand stand during the matches. This ground was about three squares south of Federal Street, and was separated from the river by a road, and on the western side of the road by a row of frame houses, whose yards backed on the Delaware.

"The Philadelphia Club at that time was principally made up of two elements—of a certain number of Englishmen resident in and around Philadelphia, who had learned cricket in the old country, and were beginning to advance in years, and a body of much younger Philadelphians, principally lawyers, who were enthusiastic lovers of the game.

"The American players were quite a remarkable aggregation, comprising many men distinguished in professional and business life. Richard G. McMurtrie, Morton P. Henry, James B. England, J. Dickinson Sergeant, William Rotch, John Wister, Hartman Kuhn, Col. Charles H. Banes, Benjamin W. Richards, J. Warner Johnson, and Thomas M. Hall are among the names I recall as active players in those old Camden days. Jones and Frank Wister played with Germantown, so there were two Wisters on each side when we played our frequent matches.

"That is, we tried to have it so, but could not always get John Wister down from Duncannon. He was the best round-arm bowler on our American eleven, and when we had to play without him, disaster was likely to ensue. Our only other round-arm bowler was Warner Johnson, who bowled a very high slow ball, and kept wicket when he was not bowling. Our long stop was Howe, one of our Camden members, although Col. Banes also officiated sometimes in that capacity. Perhaps the nearest to a scientific cricketer on our American eleven was Tom Hall, who was a particularly good off-hitter, rather a rare thing in those days. Unhappily, he did not survive the exposures and hardships of the war, where he did admirable service as Adjutant of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Pennsylvania, so that we were without him when, the war ending, we went back to green pastures and the cricket ball."

The clubhouses of those early days certainly bore little resemblance to those of the present. The Germantown Club had a room in a stone house to the north of their old grounds. The Young America Club had a room in the stone cottage to the west of the railroad bridge crossing Main Street at Wayne Junction. The Merion, which thirty years ago played the second elevens of the larger clubs, had a chest in the loft of the schoolhouse which stands near their old grounds, at Wynnewood; they had no facilities whatever for getting meals.

None of the cricket grounds were inclosed by other than ordinary post and rail fences until the Germantown put up a high board fence. It was done to make a "gate" on the occasion of a visit from some English professionals.

The grounds were badly kept and wretchedly poor, and the scoring consequently very low. "Shooters" were very common and were responsible for the downfall of many a good wicket. About 80 was a respectable score for an eleven to make, and often enough a side was out for less than half that many runs. Any player was satisfied if he got double figures, and centuries were unknown. The conditions of that time and the present are so different that no comparison of merit between the players of the different periods can be made.

Previous to the breaking out of the civil war cricket flourished famously in Philadelphia. The hero of the cricket field was the sportsman of the hour, and if the games atracted fewer spectators, at least they were better understood than they have been ever since.

With the civil war, which robbed cricket of its foremost exponents, the game was practically suspended throughout the West; in New York no one had the heart to arrange a match, and although in Philadelphia a desultory existence was preserved, still most of the players were at the front, and it was only those too young to bear arms who were left to carry on the game. It has been said that of the thirty-three men constituting the first elevens of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Young America Clubs at the breaking out of the war, twenty-six went into the army, many distinguishing themselves on the field of battle, as they had on the field of cricket.

Among these was Walter S. Newhall of the famous cricketing family, who died for his country in 1863. He was the best cricketer of his time, and had the distinction of leading his squadron in the first cavalry charge of the war. In carrying dispatches for Gen. McClellan in the Peninsula, he rode sixty-four miles between sunset and sunrise through the enemy's country in imminent risk of capture or death. At Gettysburg, with three other officers and a dozen men, he rode into a charging regiment of the enemy and broke their charge.

Then there were Cecil Clay, who, when both arms had been shattered, clasped the colors to his breast and led his regiment in a victorious assault upon the enemy's intrenchment, and Langhorne Wister, commander of the Bucktail Brigade, who held the line at Gettysburg after Reynolds had fallen and the brigade on either flank had been forced back, and Rodman Wister, who, a driver of a battery caisson, sat on his horse under a heavy fire and objected to dismount when ordered because he thought it would be a bad example to the supporting infantry. Many other such men were among the cricketers.

With these facts it would seem as though the game of cricket had established claims to American citizenship. When the sport was resumed after the war, it quickly recovered much of its lost ground in Philadelphia, but elsewhere clubs which had been disbanded made no effort to revive it. The Philadelphians, however, went to work with vim and determination. The annual international match with Canada was resumed in 1865; the Germantown Club opened new grounds in 1866, and in 1868 a team of English professionals came over, and, among other matches, played against twenty-two native Americans in Philadelphia.

In 1872 W. G. Grace's team conceded the same odds, and it was not until 1878, when the Australians came over, that an attempt was made to contend on even terms. Philadelphia had in that year an unusually strong team, and the game was made memorable by the splendid innings of 84, which Robert S. Newhall made against the Australian crack bowlers. In 1879 Richard Daft's English professionals won against a team of fifteen Philadelphians, but in the same year the Irish Gentlemen were defeated. In 1882 the Australians played eighteen, and it was not until 1885 that an English team was defeated, a victory being obtained over the eleven of E. J. Saunders by 109 runs. Thence on games on even terms were the rule, and in 1891 Philadelphia won a handsome victory over Lord Hawke's team by eight wickets. Since then the international matches as a rule have been closely contested, and the idea of asking a visiting team to grant a handicap would not be for a moment considered.

The great improvement in Philadelphia cricket dates from the introduction of the name of Newhall to the game. For many years the four brothers, George M., Charles A., Robert S., and Daniel S. Newhall, were the mainstay of the game in the Quaker City. Charles A. Newhall bowled for nearly twenty years in international matches. George Newhall, who was Captain in many of these matches, was one of the best bats that ever played for Philadelphia, while Robert and Daniel also excelled in some department.

F. E. Brewster was a worthy compeer of the Newhalls. In 1878 and 1879 E. Walter Clark, J. Large, and R. N. Caldwell added much to the skill of the Philadelphians, while soon after appeared a number of young players who quickly became famous. These included H. I. Brown, R. D. Brown, W. C. Morgan, William Brockie, and Howard MacNutt, and a little later G. S. Patterson, F. H. Bohlen, W. W. Noole, F. W. Ralston, Crawford Coates, and J. B. King, all of whom made names for themselves which will live long in the annals of American cricket.

Apart, however, from the fact that the American temperament is opposed to the time occupied in bringing a big cricket match to a conclusion, the exigencies of a business life will ever be a drawback to the great progress of the game in America. The leisure class here is comparatively so much smaller than in England, or at any rate more widely separated, that the players in this country cannot obtain the practice which is devoted to the game on the other side. In this city matches are usually limited to one afternoon, and even this time cannot be spared by some of the men who have met with great success in the game, and as soon as their business responsibilities increase they are compelled to withdraw.

Notwithstanding this, the game has made steady if slow progress within the last decade, and there are now few cities of importance in the United States which cannot boast at least one club. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been invested in the purchase of grounds, elaborate clubhouses built, with adjuncts for afternoon teas with women guests, pool tournaments, whist parties, promenade concerts, dinner parties, and balls; so that the life of the modern cricketer is a charmed one indeed, even if it is a much more complicated performance than that with which our forefathers had to grapple.

In New York the organization of the Metropolitan District Cricket League had not a little to do with attracting public attention here to the game. The championship series of matches of this organization was followed with interest, until at length so many clubs desired to play in the series that the organization of another league took place, and now, in addition to the parent organization, the metropolis boasts the New York Cricket Association. Twelve teams are represented in the championship schedules of these bodies, and besides these clubs there are several others not yet strong enough to engage in pennant matches.

New York cannot boast as elaborate grounds as the Philadelphians possess. The charming little ground and clubhouse of Staten Island are no more, and now the field of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at Bayonne, is the only first-class inclosed wicket in the vicinity of this city. There are grounds at William's Bridge and a few other places, but the game in New York is confined principally to Prospect Park. The cricketers have here a splendid piece of turf which they cultivate themselves. They employ several groundmen to look after their comforts, and, perhaps, after all, feel as contented as if they really owned the spot.

New York has had some crack exponents of the game to represent it on the field, and it is doubted if the long record of M. R. Cobb can be surpassed anywhere in this country. He has stood at the head of the game in New York for about fifteen years. The Walkers of Staten Island, R. St. G. and Norman S., Jr., have always been keen supporters of the game, and David A. Munro, R. T. Rokeby, James D. Boyd, Henry Martin, and Sam E. Hosford are some of the names most familiar to the metropolitan cricketers.

Boston of late has suffered from inaction, the disbanding of the Longwood Club being a decided blow to the game in that section. But the Boston Cricket Club, Lynn, Brockton, Lowell, and other surrounding towns keep the game alive and play many interesting matches during the season.

Baltimore has two fine clubs, with splendid grounds and clubhouses at Catonsville and Mount Washington, and a united eleven of the two can make things interesting for any team. Chicago has about ten clubs and an association. The Wanderers' Club there was never in so prosperous a condition as it is to-day, its only trouble being that its own eleven is so strong that it completely outclasses all competitors. St. Louis, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Cincinnati all have their clubs, while St. Paul and Minneapois keep up their rivalry on the cricket field as elsewhere. The game is popular in San Francisco, where the weekly contests of the California Cricket Association draw interested crowds of spectators to Alameda and Golden Gate, where the championship matches are played.

The formation of the Northwestern Cricket Association has helped to promote interest in the sport in the West, too, and the annual tournament which takes place among the clubs comprising it arouses considerable enthusiasm. The association comprises teams representing Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Minnesota, and Manitoba—rather a peculiar combination, but the members have held together now for several years and appear to enjoy the journeys of magnificent distances which they have to undertake to reach the place where the tournament is held.

In Philadelphia there has been gradually rising up a band of young cricketers who are worthily filling the places of the giants of the game who held sway in the past decade. It seemed difficult to replace such men as G. S. Patterson, F. H. Bohlen, H. P. Bailey, and the others so well known in the early nineties, but the great encouragement given the "colts" has produced the desired result. N. Z. Graves, Jr., F. H. Bates, and P. H. Clark have already made their mark, and great expectations are entertained of such young players as W. E. Goodman, Jr., W. S. Hinchman, F. C. Sharpless, W. P. O'Neill, and many others.

It is not to be supposed that cricket can ever compete with baseball and football for popularity in this country. Its leisurely action is opposed by the American athlete, who is all activity. But, to cricketers, there is an amount of real enjoyment about the sport to be obtained in no other game. There is a degree of fairness, too, permeating the whole atmosphere of cricket which is met in few other pastimes. In its pursuit are taught valuable lessons of patience, unselfishness, and self-control. Cricket has ever been fortunate in the possession of men who have devoted their time, energy, and money to further its interests, and with this conspicuous feature ever prevailing it would seem that cricket may some day assume a very prominent place among the amateur sports of this country and obtain that share of popularity which its advocates believe to be its due.

JEROME FLANNERY.

When a Woman Won't.

THE Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has come to know that when a woman won't she won't. The company has been a long time learning this truth about the sex, but it has learned it, and now abandons in despair a once hopeful scheme.

Months ago some official of the company found, after careful study of the matter, that about nine hundred and ninety-nine women out of every thousand alighted from a car with their backs toward the car's front. He also discovered that a majority of the accidents which befell women riding on the company's lines were due to this inexplicable habit of getting off the cars in the wrong fashion.

The slightest jerk forward of the car under such circumstances would yank a woman off her feet and she would fall backward to the pavement. If she faced toward the front of the car, when the jerk came she could, in most cases, recover her balance.

The official thought these things over many days, and at last evolved what he and the other officials of the road regarded as a great scheme to cut down the number of accidents to women passengers. All the women needed, the officials figured confidently, was a little instruction, and they would all soon be getting off the cars in the way they should.

And so it came to pass shortly afterward that mysterious placards appeared in all the cars of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's lines. On these cards was printed the announcement that in the space occupied by them would shortly appear pictures of women alighting from cars. While this had the desired effect of arousing the curiosity of the women, each of whom fell to wondering if a photograph of herself getting off a car would be among those displayed, it was really only a little joke on the part of the company.

For a few weeks later in the spaces occupied by the placards lithographs in colors, showing two women alighting from cars, were shown, the pictured women representing no one in particular. One of the women was pictured as getting off a car with her face to the front and holding on to the rail with her left hand. Above the picture was printed the information, in bold letters, that this was the right way to get off. The companion picture was that of a woman alighting with her face turned toward the rear of the car, and being jerked off her feet by the car suddenly starting. It was set forth in equally bold print that this was the wrong way to get off.

When these cards had been placed in all the cars the officials of the road viewed them with great satisfaction.

"All the women will study them," they said, cheerfully, "and within a week every woman who travels on the road will be getting off the cars in the right way."

But that's where the railroad managers fooled themselves. It merely went to show that what they didn't know about the nature of the average woman would fill a long series of volumes on the subject.

The women studied the lithograpes, to be sure; studied them coming down town and studied them again going up town. One of the pictured women wore a lovely long coat, trimmed with fur, and carried a big muff. And her bonnet was "a perfect dream." The other woman in the picture was somewhat similarly attired.

After looking at the card for a time a woman passenger would turn to a companion and observe somewhat like this:

"Mabel is having a hat made like that. She thinks the design is perfectly lovely. I think it would look better with less trimming, don't you?"

"Yes; I think so," the other would answer, after a close study of the pictured hat. "If I was getting the hat I'd have a nice black velvet bow with a steel buckle in place of the flowers. It would be simpler and prettier, I think."

"I've been dying to get one of those long coats," the first one would chatter, "but Mabel and George both insist that they are very unbecoming to short women."

"Well, here's my street," the second woman would say, starting up. "Good-bye. Don't forget about Tuesday night, now."

And gathering up her bundles on her left arm she would walk out to the platform and when the car had stopped get off the wrong way.

And as it was in the beginning it is yet —the one woman in the thousand alighting with her face to the front and the nine hundred and ninety-nine getting off as they have always gotten off, and, as the defeated company firmly believes, will continue to get off until the end of time.

So has it befallen that the pretty lithographs showing the right and the wrong way for women to alight have come down from their places in the trolley cars of Brooklyn.

How Many?

The mosquitos out West this season have been very large; 'tis said that many of them weigh a pound!

1901

PHEASANTS ON AMERICAN PRESERVES

AMERICAN sportsmen and American makers of game preserves may charge up a good many thousand dollars to the attempt to solve the problem of raising imported pheasants in this country. And still the problem remains unsolved. Some say the experiments have been utter failures, and declare that they do not believe the raising of pheasants of European and Oriental origin can be made a success here. Still others have met with most encouraging results and are convinced that the birds may be propagated.

Perhaps the difference in results may be due to the fact that methods have differed radically.

One of the first men to attempt the introduction of the birds was that veteran sportsman Pierre Lorillard. Mr. Lorillard had an extensive game preserve in the southern part of New Jersey. Here every Fall he entertained a party of English friends, and in return was entertained during a few weeks of shooting on the preserves of England. There he learned to love the pheasant and there he determined to plant them in New Jersey.

He arranged with a commission house for a shipment of one thousand eggs. These were set under hens, but when hatching time came the result was less than one hundred birds, and most of these died within a few weeks from causes that no one could determine. A few lived, however, and to these were added a shipment of live birds.

But there were a number of roads through Mr. Lorillard's preserve on which the public was free to shoot, and farmers and small boys from the towns lined up on these and greeted with a charge of shot every pheasant that attempted to cross. The result was much fun for the farmers, but very little for the owner or his friends. So the attempt was given up, and Mr. Lorillard contented himself with large shipments of common quail, which, caught in the South and turned loose on the preserve, made some of the best quail hunting New Jersey ever saw.

Similar to this experience is the history of very many of the early attempts to breed and Americanize the birds. It was soon learned that the eggs were spoiled by the attempt to hatch them in the incubator. Why this should be was at first a puzzle. Then it was discovered that they did little better under a hen unless the nest was on the ground. Placed in a box and on straw they never hatched; that was not the natural nest, but when the moisture of the earth was present they hatched very well.

This was a valuable tip to the breeders, and they arranged the nests as much as possible as they are in nature. Methods of breeding improved to such an extent that when W. C. Whitney some time ago secured a shipment of 500 eggs nearly 80 per cent. hatched.

Several men went into pheasant raising and have done a pretty good business. Until recently Vernon De Guise has been the best known hatcher about New York. Mr. De Guise learned the business in France and was connected with some of the large English preserves. The greatest difficulty he found was a tendency of the birds after a few generations to become degenerate. This was attributed to in-breeding, which becomes more or less of a necessity unless new birds are constantly introduced from abroad to keep up the standard. The most common trouble noted was with the eyes, which in many cases never attained the power of sight.

The prices sometimes paid for the birds would strike the uninitiated as bordering on the fabulous. In the beginning the millionaire sportsmen did not object to paying $25 for a pair of Lady Amherst pheasants. The "versicolor" and "swinhoe" and one or two other Chinese varieties brought $5 more. However, Dr. Webb did draw the line when E. B. Woodward offered to secure black cock from Scandinavia for $100 each, or even twice that amount per pair.

Mr. Woodward is a veteran dealer in live game birds, and in explaining the price said he had asked a Swedish bird catcher about the manner of taking the black cock and learned that the prevailing method is for the hunter to disguise himself to resemble a stump or log and stand or lie perfectly still until the birds approach within reaching distance. Sometimes, the man said, it takes days to make a catch. The same dealer throws considerable light upon the heavy cost of other pheasants. Once he sent to China for a consignment of silver pheasants. On the journey across the Pacific all died but fourteen, and all of these were males.

One of the most successful attempts to introduce the birds was made on the Harriman estate at Arden, N. Y. Mr. Harriman's gamekeeper has succeeded remarkably well in hatching the eggs under hens and in feeding the baby birds. For food these latter seem to thrive on grubs, larvae, ants, and small insects. As they grow larger they may be fed grain much after the manner of chickens.

He has met with the trouble that overcame Mr. Lorillard, however, for the birds have shown a decided tendency to wander away, and when once one of the beautiful fellows comes across the omnipresent farmer's boy-with-a-gun there is usually a missing bird. For this reason the keeper of the Harriman preserve keeps a large part of his birds penned up until time comes for a hunt. Then he lets a few go, trusting that they will be killed by the owner or his friends before they can get off the estate. This cannot be called a full solution of the problem by any means, for until the birds can be turned loose and allowed the full range of a preserve they will be of very doubtful value as makers of sport. However, the breeders hope to overcome this in time, and have been working in that direction.

They found that the Mongolian birds are the worst of rovers, very wild, and inclined to fly long distances without stopping. They found also one English variety that is so tame and slow that it not only did not seem greatly inclined to venture away from the preserve, but that it made little sport. The two would cross and produce a bird much like the ring-necked pheasant. This has all the beauty of its parents and is not so much inclined to wander as is the Mongolian ancestor nor so sluggish as the English. But while this is a step in the right direction it has not by any means furnished a full solution to the problem.

One of the great questions asked is whether the birds turned loose into the American woods will breed. This has been the hope that has urged men on in the making of some of the Western preserves. In Northern Ohio is a section of country covered with marsh where ducks alight in their semi-annual migrations. This land is mainly preserved by Ohio sportsmen. Of recent years they have been turning a great many pheasants into the preserves, and it was stated that the birds were breeding. However, the land being of a swampy character, was overflowed with every high water and of late the nests have been drowned out and the young birds have perished.

Further west there has not been this trouble. On two preserves in Illinois it is claimed that the birds are not only breeding, but that they are doing so very rapidly, and that the pheasant problem seems to have been solved. It must be noted, however, that as yet there has been no shooting on those preserves and that no one knows what will happen when the shotguns begin to roar. One New York dealer to whose interest it is to make pheasant raising appear successful says they will be frightened into leaving the country, or at least leaving the preserve and falling into territory where they will be shot by the first hunter.

A similar degree of success is reported from one large Missouri preserve. Here the birds have not strayed, for the reason that the club making the preserve has leased the hunting rights to nearly a whole county, and the range is too great to tempt the birds to seek a wider one. This preserve was opened for shooting last Winter for the first time and a number of the birds were killed.

To the average American there is something repulsive in the mere mention of pheasant shooting on a preserve. If he will analyze it, the feeling will no doubt trace back to some story of hunts on other preserves in Europe where the birds were driven into nets and slaughtered after the manner of chickens in a pen. But no such thing has characterized sport on the American estates. On the Missouri preserve in question they were hunted in exactly the same manner as partridges.

The English pheasant is a larger bird than the partridge and not so swift of flight, making rather easier shooting. Still, since they are generally found in the brush it is by no means an easy matter to kill one when it flushes and darts away. Some hunters found sport shooting the birds with a small rifle, not as the partridge is sometimes killed by a man stealing through the woods and shooting a bird in the head as it stands. Sometimes such a hunter takes along, instead of a bird dog, some dog that will bark. Such a dog will lead the birds to tree.

Since the sportsman shoots for the head and since the head is most of the time moving this is by no means bad sport. Still it will never take the place of the more general sort of shooting with a shotgun over a bird dog. Just what has been the result of this shooting on the birds of the preserve cannot yet be told. Some have scattered to the surrounding lands and have been killed. But whether or not these have been in such numbers as to make their loss a matter of importance is yet to be seen. The Missourians think not, but experimenters of the East are inclined to a pessimistic view and believe most of the pheasants will leave after a few seasons of shooting and that the birds which remain will deteriorate unless new ones are imported from time to time to keep up the stock.

In some States an attempt has been made to introduce the birds into all the wild lands, preserved and free. Michigan and some of the States further west have tried this and laws have been enacted to prevent their killing for a term of years. In Michigan the birds were set free upon the pine plains of the north. But the pine plains are the most desolate part of the whole State and are about as little covered by the State laws as are the jungles of Africa. The result is that the natives have slaughtered them right and left.

The beauty of the birds works against them. A rural hunter who knows little or nothing about game, and has next to no ideas about game protection, seeing a bird larger and far more beautiful than any he has ever seen before will, nine times out of ten, shoot it, regardless of law. In one community of Northern Michigan a neighborhood turned out in force at the report that some strange and wonderful birds had appeared, scoured the woods after the manner of a rural community into which a bear or deer or wildcat has strayed, and killed nearly all that had been placed there.

The State Game Warden of Minnesota has tried faithfully to make the birds a success in his State. To this end he created a preserve on land which has both high ground and low. There are oak trees on high ridges that run eastward and westward between two chains of lakes. It was his idea to make also a duck preserve, and to that end he forbade any shooting on the lakes. The latter phase of the preserve was a decided success, for since there was no shooting on the lakes these became cities of refuge to the ducks which had been shot at whenever they bent downward toward the stream or pond. They came hither in flocks, and were never disturbed.

On the ridge between the two lakes, however, there were blinds, behind which the owner or his friends would lie to kill a limited number of birds during the morning and evening flight. But this shooting, while of a sort to encourage the coming of ducks to the lake, was in the midst of the pheasant resort, and those birds began to go elsewhere. The owner had to care for his preserve a man who had raised pheasants in Sweden, and this man attributed the disappearance of the pheasants to the fact that the shooting drove them away to be killed by farmers.

One Milwaukee sportsman several years ago undertook to raise pheasants on a farm west of his city. On a wooded ridge beside a lake he built pens without number, and into these put English, golden, and silver pheasants. These latter are large birds, glistening white in color, but full of a spirit that belies the hue of their feathers. So aggressive were they that they had to be removed from the common large pen, and shut up by themselves to save the lives of their one-time associates. This man has met with fair success in breeding, but when he began to turn them loose upon his estate they disappeared, and went the way of pheasants further east.

Among the latest importations in the region of New York was one of fifty birds made last year by William Bayard Cutting. The birds were set free upon his country place near Oakdale, L. I. It seems probable that Mr. Cutting's attempt will meet with greater success than some of the others, for about him on every hand are other country places, owned and preserved by millionaires. The result is that the birds have a range of several thousand acres of preserved land, and may do a large amount of wandering before they come into the domain of the irresponsible small boy.

L. HUBBARD, Jr.

COLLEGE LIFE IN COLONIAL DAYS

THE French and Indian war was at its height; Col. George Washington and many of his future associates in rebellion were loyal servants of his Britannic Majesty; independence and world-power for North America was but the unvoiced dream of a few daring minds, when Nathaniel Ames, Jr., newly arrived at the dignity of freshmanhood in Harvard College, opened his diary with this naïve protest to posterity:

> Cambridge, Septr. 20th, 1758.—They who see this in future times may know that it is the covering of an old Almanack 1758. And do not despise old times too much for remember that 2 or 3 centurys from the time of seeing this you will be counted old times folks as much as you count us to be so now. Many People in these times think the Consumation very nigh. Much more may you think so, and do not think yourselves so much wiser than we are as to make yourselves proud for the last day is at hand in which you must give an account of what you have been about in this state of Probation & very likely you are more given to Vice than we are, and we than the last Century folks; if you have more arts than we have that you yourselves have found out impute it not to our inability that we could not find them out for if we had only those very arts that we have now when we first came to settle in North America very likely we should have found out those very things which you have the honour to be the Inventors of.
>
> Dinner is ready I must leave off.

This ought to be salutary reading for the complaisant collegian of to-day—particularly that last delightful paragraph in which the young writer comes a healthful, materialistic header from his speculative highhorse. Collegiate spelling and composition haven't altered much in 143 years.

Nathaniel Ames, at the time when this diary begins, was in his seventeenth year His father, a well-to-do physician of the old town of Dedham, Mass., was known to fame as a publisher of almanacs, which may be considered as the ancestors of the modern magazine, and the son succeeded the father both as doctor and publisher. Necessarily, most of the entries in the diary are omitted, and of the few here given there are several that only their author could fully explain; but, meagre as they are, they give a good flavor of the college life of the period.

January, 1758.

came home vacancy beg.
Doctr. Miller preach'd, went hear him.
kept school in the new room.
Mr. Havens day of prayer.
Holloway took a fine prize La Glorie.

"Vacancy," of course, is "vacation." Holloway seems to have been a privateer whose inroads on French commerce are several times mentioned.

February.

8 Vacancy ended.
21 Went to Doctr. Wigglesworth's Lecture.
23 cato brought some wood & Linnen.
27 performed all the Duties of the Day.

It is easy to imagine "cato," a trusted family slave, on his way to Cambridge with the wood and linen, with the absurd scratch wig of the period over his natural wool. It is also easy to see his young master patting himself on the head for having "performed all the duties of the day"—for this is the only time that entry appears.

MARCH.

2 Snow at night. Class met about Logick.
11 Lord Loudon came to our House talked about corn.
14 Paid Prentice ye 2 first Quarter Bills 58.10.
18 fit with Sophomores about Cust.
20 had another Fight with the sophomores.
22 Went to Newtown Ordination.

The "cust," concerning which there was war with the sophomores, were the "customs" by which freshmen were obliged to stand uncovered in the august presence of upper-classmen and to show their humility in other ways. Perhaps it is significant that in the second entry on this topic, "Fight" is spelled with a capital F and "sophomores" with a small s.

April.

6 general Fast, went to meeting.
11 training day, the Governour & Col. Frasier came to Cam.
20 went a gunning after Robins with Hooper.

There also appear various items about going to meeting, who preached, and as to where the court "sot."

May.

22 Went a fishing with 13 of my Class mates, sot away from Cambridge wharf at 12 o'Clock catch'd 3 cods besides dog fish, skates, & Sculpins; arriv'd at Nantasket at 8 o'Clock at night, lodg'd at a Tavern, sot off in the morning between 7 & 8 o'clock, pass'd holloweys prize. Arriv'd at the Castle at 2 'ck saw Mr. Gay of Dedham, dined with Mr. Bacon, did not see Captn Metcalf tho' he was on the Castle. came from the Castle to Charlestown from whence we walk'd on foot to Cambridge which we were oblidg to do, the Tide being so low we could not come up Cambridge River.

Quite an outing. Holloway continues to take prizes, a 90-gun ship is burned in the Mediterranean, and various expeditions against and victories over the French are briefly noted.

June.

6 fleec'd Mr. Hancock.
8 hoisting of Palmer & Browne.
23 Declaimed this morning left off my wigg.
26 Presidents Grass Mow'd.
30 Valedictory day, I waited on the Orator. Tom Wentworth was Orator.

Just what happened to Mr. Hancock is not clear, but I am afraid that Palmer and Browne were hazed. The mowing of the President's grass seems to have been legitimate.

July.

1 finished the Presidents hay.
3 Cato a play acted at Warrens Cham.
6 Cato to perfection.
11 did not go to pray'rs.
13 dismiss'd from reciting.
14 Cato more perfect than before.
16 Sot in Sophimores Seat.

The author seems now to be a full-fledged sophomore. Judging from the super-perfect performance of "Cato" in Warren's chambers, college theatricals flourished in 1758.

August.

11 Hedley Eaton Dana Daniel took off the Doors.
15 Hedley and Daniel went to Providence.
16 Dana run off, Eaton paid 10 Dollars.
23 Vacancy ended did not go to Coll.
31 Went to College this Day with Daniel.

There is a world of history between these lines, and the backwardness of the writer in returning to college leaves room for suspicion that he, too, may have been implicated in the door-lifting.

November.

2 Sent home by Mr. Hunting.
13 made two Rockets.
18 Calabogus Club begun.
26 Fort Du Quesne taken by Gen'ral Forbes.
29 Painted Court of France.
30 Ditto. Stay'd home a week new Maid Pitcher.

Young Ames was sent home by various tutors at sundry times. In view of the news of Fort Du Quesne, it is safe to assume that when the Court of France was painted it was painted red; but what induced the young writer to stay at home on the 30th is too difficult for conjecture.

December.

8 Quarter Day. Skated all Day & Dined on ye Pond.
9 went Whitfield club Hooper's chamb.
12 I responded to the class.
14 had some cold Pig, catch'd cold.
21 had a dance at Bradfords Chamber, my chum at Boston all night.
23 Cato brought me some wood, very cold.
26 began 3d book of Euclid.
27 Corporation met President sick.
31 Club at my Chamber Saturday night.

Even before the Revolution December was a gay month in the college year. There were dances, club meetings, class festivities, and, best of all, plenty of good skating. In fact, although the work of the freshman and sophomore years in 1758 would probably be mainly covered by the curriculum of a first-class high school to-day, these brief extracts emphasize the trite truth which the average historical novel tends to obscure, but which is the delight of the lover of historical study—that through the past centuries, boys as well as men and women, whatever forms of expression they may have used, thought and acted very much as they do to-day.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

His Refuge.

Lawyer (to client.)—Have you put in your answer to this suit?

"Yes, Sir."

"And what did his Honor say?"

"Told me to go to the devil."

"What did you say to that?"

"Told him I would go to you."

SEPT

Women Here and There

IT was one of those household events which are comedies or tragedies according to the point of view. The young housewife to whom it happened considered it a tragedy at the time, but her friends to whom she tells the sad tale regard it as a great joke. There is one child in the family, a small boy of five, on whose account the family had packed up betimes to return to the city, for the young man began his proper education this Fall in the public schools. The moving was a great trouble, for there was the house in which the family had spent the Summer to put to rights, the goods to go home to be sorted from those to remain, and then upon the return to the city the city house to be cleaned and put in order for the Winter—a task no lighter than it might have been, because the painters and paperers had been at work a part of the Summer. To top it all, the family servant was not over-efficient, and altogether it was one of those hard times which housekeepers pass through with more or less equanimity once or twice a year. The fifth birthday of the small boy did not arrive until the day after the homecoming, and it was a great day for him. He awakened in the morning in a state of effervescence not altogether unusual. This day the feeling grew until it was absolutely necessary to do something to let off the superabundance of vitality, and the small boy decided that the most all-around pleasant way was to give a party. The city house is really a suburban house, where the families know their neighbors, and the small boy gave out his invitations right and left to all the children of his acquaintance to come over to his house that afternoon to a party—his birthday party. The children were of course delighted, and in the afternoon they arrived, every mother's son and daughter of them—not one regret was received. The most surprised woman in the whole city that day was the small boy's tired mother, who had not been taken into the young man's confidence, when she saw bearing down upon her this little army of children all in their best bibs and tuckers. There was nothing to do then but to entertain them in the best way possible, which she did, and each housekeeper can judge for herself as to the comic or tragic elements of the affair.

◆

There is always some doubt as to the success of training schools for domestic servants, and attempts to start the schools are so often unsuccessful that a letter written by an Atlanta woman to the editor of The Constitution of that city is interesting. She has a family in which are several children, including one infant, and the servant leaving it was necessary to find another and one who was thoroughly capable. Application was made to a college where colored girls are taught everything from "kitchen work to Latin," and the girl who appeared in answer to the call proved to be a treasure. She understood sewing, housework, waiting on the table, was good with the children, amiable, and respectful. Apropos of the difficulty of getting girls to go to schools of domestic science, possibly this shows that they should have a little of the higher education thrown in with their more humble work, and the result would be more satisfactory. Where to get other such girls and how to get them when young to enter schools where they will be trained, and where to find the schools to put them into is the question which interests the average housekeeper. The writer of the letter told the story of her domestic prize as a suggestion to Mr Carnegie of a way in which he might well invest his money. Her idea was to have domestic training schools for the poor whites of the South, for whom there are few schools of any kind. It is not a bad suggestion, and Northern people would not object to any philanthropy of the kind Mr. Carnegie would start in the North. "We can live without friends, we can live without books, but civilized man cannot live without cooks." If Mr. Carnegie could solve the domestic servant problem the Dewey arch would not be a consideration to the monument which would be raised in honor of so great and good a deed by a people truly blessed.

◆

While there is a difficulty in this country in finding young women who will take up domestic work and perform it properly, on the other side girls are complaining because men and boys are cutting them out of their normal professions. Chefs are on the increase, and in big establishments men and boys are employed to the exclusion of girls in the kitchens, and these are not able to obtain positions where they will receive the training they require to become good cooks, and there is danger that the cordon bleu will become extinct. The young women who are being ousted in this fashion have banded themselves together, and are asking for their rights and positions in the kitchen. All honor to the woman's rights procession of France! May they have all the rights they claim!

◆

Here is something that may not be new in regard to linen, but it is at least not a generally understood theory. A young Irishman who knows linens not only because he was born in the country of flax, but because he is in the business as well, says that linens should never be touched by a hot iron.

"In the first place, on the other side the poorest people would not use the linens bought by some wealthy people over here. They are coarse, and not half linen at that, and having the linen on the other side we know how to take care of it. You would find, if investigation was made, that nice handkerchiefs are never ironed without another piece of cloth over them. Our tablecloths are never touched by the irons; they are all mangled and towels as well. The contact of linen with linen will give it the best kind of a gloss. That which is given by a hot iron is not natural, and it takes the life from the material. Two maids in Ireland take a tablecloth that is to be mangled, pull it and shake it, fold it carefully, and put it through the mangle. It is folded and put through again and again, with the smaller folds the last time, and the more substance there is the heavier the pressure is brought to bear on it, so it is given a natural polish. Then a good cloth from the softness and fineness of the materials will loose these creases almost entirely when it is put on the table. We would not consider it good form to put on a cloth that had been ironed smooth without a crease, as some superfine housekeepers do over here. If finer linen was used more on this side, it would be much less expensive. Of the finest linens only comparatively few are imported to this country, as there is no surety of a sale for them, large prices are charged, and the importer or merchant makes a big commission."

◆

Two-threaded black saxony, a good housekeeper says, is one of the best things to darn black stockings. It will keep its color better than any of the regular darning cottons and is softer and generally more satisfactory.

◆

Major, a big English hound who is the delight of a certain household not far from New York, was in disgrace the other day. He was shut up in the yard, and looked the picture of woe. A friend of Major's and of the family, who chanced to see the unhappy prisoner, learned the whole sad tale. Major's mistress had decided that day that she would go into the kitchen and do a little cooking on her own account. The children are very fond of her molasses cookies, and what a pleasure it would be to surprise them! Making cookies is hot and tiresome work, and it was with a sigh of relief that the last pan of them was taken from the oven. There were three pans of them, each about the size of the floor of the oven, and she set them on the hearth to cool while she went upstairs, leaving the kitchen alone. At least she thought it was alone, but it chanced that Major was on guard, and when he saw the cookies he was delighted. He had never eaten ginger cookies before, but he knew by the odor that they were good. How kind of his mistress to leave them there! Major took one of the cookies. It was as good as it smelled, and he swallowed it whole and tried another and another. It was not fifteen minutes later when the housekeeper returned to the kitchen to put away the cookies, and found Major with a somewhat sleepy, but very amiable look, sitting at the outside door, while three empty pans stood on the hearth. Major had done his duty like the noble hound he was, and not a cooky was left.

◆

Wandering around in one of the up-town shops the other day was a girl carrying a gruesome burden in her apron. It was full of delicately pink-tinted, well-manicured ladies' hands. They were the hands of the lay figures upon which gowns are exhibited. After a little they become badly soiled, have to be taken off and carried away to be washed, and then are brought back and screwed into position.

◆

The queerest party on record is a corset cover or underwaist party. The girl who gave it had a short time previous been so unfortunate as to break her leg. That necessitated a long stay indoors, and to amuse herself when reading grew tiresome, she sewed. Just before the accident there had been a sale of white goods, and the girl had laid in a stock that at some future time she intended to make up. She was not at all sure how much material it would take, it really does take but very little, and her supply was generous. In her invalid condition she could do only such parts of the sewing as could be done by hand, and, after cutting out a waist, she would put in tucks by hand, sew on Hamburgs and lace, feather-stitch the bands, and make the buttonholes. There was much more done by hand than would have been done under other circumstances, and still, as the girl was industrious, the number grew, and by the time the leg was well enough to allow machine stitching, there was an array of seventeen corset covers, tucked and shirred and ruffled and made in all the dainty ways a girl's ingenuity could invent. It became a standing joke among the girl's friends, and when the seventeen were all complete, the girl conceived a brilliant idea—she would give a corset cover party. She is a bachelor girl, and the party would have to be given in her own room, but that would be half the fun. She sent out her invitations, which were mysteriously worded, and invited seven of her most intimate friends to come to the underwaist party. There was a general acceptance. The hostess did not receive her guests, for it was necessary for her to be up stairs preparing the feast, which was to be the first thing on the order of exercises. When everything was ready, she went down to receive her guests, stood outside the door and prinked a minute, and then burst in upon them. Such a shout of laughter as there was! The girl was arrayed in a white gown, with pearls around her throat, but the upper part of the dress, which the girls recognized, was nothing more or less than one of the seventeen underwaists. The laugh was not all on the hostess's side, for when she had time to take breath, she discovered that her mysterious invitations had taken effect literally, and not only she, but every one of her guests was wearing a little corset cover dress waist, which no one but the initiated would have known except for the narrow lingerie ribbons run into it.

◆

C. F. Moberly Bell, the general manager of The London Times, in cabling to his paper, spoke of the bright colors worn in Washington on the day of the funeral of the late President. Mourning dress has not been compulsory here, as it was in England at the death of Queen Victoria, but there has been a noticeable attempt to show personal respect to the dead Chief Magistrate, at least in New York. It was observed immediately in the shopping districts. It could not have been by chance that so many women were wearing black and white, long black suède gloves, many of them over their sun-burned arms, while those who were in the brightest colors—having nothing more sombre in their wardrobes undoubtedly—wore a bit of crape or black somewhere. One girl wore a bit of black on her little chatelaine watch, another had a bow of red and white ribbon intermingled with black, and on Thursday many women wearing bright gowns also wore black bands on the left arm or a knot of crape in the buttonhole.

◆

The children in the public schools who were asked to pray for the President's recovery before he died, certainly took the matter seriously. In School No. 32, in Brooklyn, one of the teachers who has a room full of little girls of from ten to twelve, told them to bow their heads and each pray silently for the suffering President. The children were greatly interested in this, and it was a beautiful sight to see every little head bent, and all the solemn little faces. The teacher said to herself that she would let the children pray until the first uneasy little girl showed signs of restlessness. But minutes went by, and there was not a movement. One could have heard a pin drop. The teacher let her eye pass over the bowed heads, but there was still not a movement and not a sound. She bowed her own head again and waited, but still no movement in all that roomfull of little girls, and she tapped on the desk to call them to attention and the lessons of the day.

"If I had not," she said later, "I am sure those little things would have gone right on praying until 12 o'clock."

SMART STYLES IN HATS.

THIS is the season for hats from the hatter—which is a very different thing from millinery from the milliner. The hatter makes hats with decided lines, strong effects, simple hats, stylish hats, as there is always more style in simple lines than in fluffy effects. Not that the hatter does not descend to the latter occasionally, but even then there is a certain symmetry of lines that is not all fluff and feathers.

This is the season for the more simple hats, for it is pre-eminently the season for outdoor life and a little early to give much thought to the evening hat. There is not much that is new this year, but many hats which are most attractive. As to the novelties, a little ladies' hatter on Madison Avenue who makes smart English models says:

"There is absolutely nothing new this year but the Continental shape, the three-cornered hat, with angora and marabout for materials. The first is an exceedingly pretty shape, which will be becoming to many people, and the angora and marabout will give a soft effect to everything. The angora is made up on a horsehair foundation and the soft, fleecy whiteness is going to be exceedingly smart with furs this Winter, and it is wonderfully becoming, softening all the lines of the face. Everything that is said of the angora can also be said of the marabout, which has all the charms of the angora intensified.

"Cloth and taffeta will all be used, as well as velvet, and castor and beige will be prominent colors. There are new ribbons that are stylish, velvet on one side and a heavy silk on the other. Very smart are the black velvet ribbons faced with white, and also quite new. A beautiful velvet of black has a striped black and white edge which is most effective.

"The best things in everything will be the most original, and the smartest models are those which do not follow popular styles."

The angora is something quite new for hats, and a material which is both stylish and becoming. A hat of it has the broad crown all of the soft white hair, the turban-shaped rim made of row and row of horsehair edged with gray angora of a delicate tint. The under rim of the hat is finished with folds of white tulle and the only trimming is a knot of black velvet on the band resting against the hair.

Another simple and stylish hat is a rolled sailor, with two points finishing either side of the wide rim in front. The under brim of the hat, which is much in evidence, shows a network of dark gray chenille, the crown and upper rim are of light gray liberty silk in folds, and the only trimming on the hat two gray and white ostrich feather pompons with aigrettes, giving the hat a smart tailor finish. An effective hat of the same shape is of turquois blue with under rim of black and black pompons.

In a smaller hat is one made after a French model, a turban of white doeskin—a material similar but a little finer than broadcloth—embroidered with black chenille dots. A line of black velvet which faces the inside of the rim is carried up above it, showing an effective line of black at the edge and a green and black parrot is put on one side from the back.

On the same simple lines and in black and white, which is always good in tailor hats, is a wide-brimmed sailor, the rim and crown made of row and row of white doeskin, a black velvet band around the crown and on the outer edge of the rim, standing on edge and fencing in the circumferance of the hat, innumerable little black wings completely encircling it. The under side of the hat is of liberty satin in black laid in folds.

A French sailor is of pale-gray beaver, the wide rim rolling smartly as if raised by a strong wind, the edge bound with white felt, the hat draped with a fancy gray silk showing a pattern in large polka dots in white, and at the left side of the front, partially covered by folds of the silk, a white dove.

For a purely tailor hat there is a charming one in a gray Oxford cloth, the body of the hat of the cloth, put on row and row, with the under side of the high-rolled rim covered with a network of black chenille and white worsted, while for trimming at the left side of the high-rolled front are white-frosted black pompons, and two quills curved to pass around the hat; the one to the back on the outside of the rim and the other passing around the front inside the rim.

Even prettier than this is a hat in the Continental shape of a gray a trifle lighter, made in the same stylish way, row and row of the cloth covering the crown, the black and white rim of angora and black chenille. The only trimming is two wings, one on either side of the hat on the outside of the rim. These wings are most effective, black and white showing first a little patch of black at the base, then a patch of white, and the remainder of the wing of black. The patches of black and white have a military effect, which is in keeping with the style of the hat.

But when one is talking of simple and smart hats the time has come for mentioning the rainy day hat which the raglan girl will wear on rainy days. She will undoubtedly have her hat to match the raglan and made of the material, but here is the model, which is delightful. It is a derby, low of crown and wide of rim, made of stitched Oxford and simply finished, with a tailor's band of black silk around the crown and a binding of the same material around the edge. Nothing more—but it is a chic little hat, and one that will withstand all weathers.

To go from this hat to an extreme which it should meet in the wardrobe of the smartly dressed young woman is a hat made for a golden-haired blonde; it is simple, also, but by reason of the great amount of work that is in it. It is a big flat hat, standing out with a flare over the face, and made of a wonderful shade of rose leaves, a coral red, the entire hat of the petals, which reach their deepest tint on the edge and grow paler toward the centre. The only bit of trimming on the hat is coral ribbon, with two strass buckles, one holding straps of the ribbon on the top and the other on the band close to the hair.

White worsted braid with a coarse weave forms some smart hats. This material is stylish and will probably not reach the popular stage this Winter, at least, and it is a safe investment. The whole hat, rather a large Amazon, is formed of this material, put on row and row. Draped around the crown, or rather lying along the rim, is black velvet ribbon, while a big, broad, low Alsatian bow of the velvet finishes the front. The hat is slightly tilted.

Quite different from any of the others is a rich hat of deep colors, brown velvet, with Autumn foliage in subdued tones. This is a rather large hat, made on what is called the English walking hat model, the crown shirred, the rim draped with the velvet, and the Autumn foliage carried around the hat and back of a straight high bow at the back, passing over the short back rim and making a pretty finish above the hair. A buckle in the front shows a bit of gold in the form of a band.

In taffeta hats is one of a castor shade, made row and row, and each row of the silk stitched. Around the edge is the new taffeta-faced ribbon, two standing rows of it, one of brown and one of tan, and on one side under the lifted rim more of the velvet, with two small widely stretched wings showing beige in their coloring.

That black and white are to be worn this year, that red will be a good color where it can be worn, and that large birds and long wings will be good style are some of the small points upon which one may draw conclusions.

In Boston.

Eight-year-old-Parthenia—Mamma, I assure you the death of our canary has upset me dreadfully.

Mamma—Don't you mind, darling, papa will buy you another.

Parthenia—O mamma, I could -I could cry like a child.

An "Easy Boss."

First Office Boy—What time do you have to get to work, Willie?

Second Ditto—Aw, any time I like, so long as it's before half past six.

1901

Gowns of Well-Known Women and Girls

MISS GWENDOLYN BURDEN was seen in a unique gown of soft white wool. The fullness at the back of the skirt was laid in a triple box plait, the top so cut as to form a sharp upturning point; this was stitched at the edges and the point was further outlined by five large white pearl buttons, one at the extreme tip and the others outlining the slanting sides. These box plaits appeared again in the fronts of the Eton jacket and were pressed flat at the top. At the sides they cleared the waist line, but lengthened toward the middle front until they extended some distance below it. There were long ties of white taffeta silk fastened at the bust line. The jacket sprung out from the back with a distinct outward flare. The sleeves showed a tendency to flow. There were plaits in the skirt laid lengthwise, and bands of the white wool done in outline stitch in dull blue, four inches wide and twelve long, were applied, their own length apart, around the skirt near its foot. The same were laid across the lower edge of the jacket, in the back, and on the sleeves and as a collar. A large white hat trimmed with pure white ostrich plumes topped the fetching costume.

⁂

Mrs. John Drexel has an effective frock of taffeta lavender crêpe de chine. The skirt has clusters of the finest possible tucks each side of the centre front and also in the back. The tight-fitting coat bodice is of the lavender completely covered with heavy cream-colored lace. The back is postillion in cut and the two tablike ends covered with lace, and in the centre of the back, directly at the waist line, are two black rosettes of velvet with steel centres, and above them two more. The elbow sleeves are finished with frills of the lace and have steel-centred black velvet rosettes at the back. There are touches of black in the stock and the rosettes again appear in the front. With this she wears a corsage bouquet of mauve orchids, and a small hat formed entirely of light purple wistaria blossoms. Mrs. Drexel carries a plain parasol of the same shade and material as her frock.

⁂

Mrs. Spottiswood D. Schenck wore at a luncheon a gown of black net over white silk. The skirt had ruffles at the extreme lower edge, and there were insertions of black lace nearly four inches wide, distant from each other about fourteen inches. These insertions ran to the waist line. The bodice showed the same insertions from neck to girdle, both back and front. The elbow sleeves were frilled with lace. A flat white toque trimmed with black was worn.

⁂

Miss Edith Clapp was seen recently in a frock of thin gray material. The skirt had a very deep and finely tucked hip yoke and a deep applied flounce, with insertions of white lace. The bodice had a yoke of white lace, and the lower part of the waist was formed of alternate entre-deux of the gray and of white narrow lace. A gray hat was trimmed with a long ostrich plume of the same shade, and a feathery white and black boa was worn.

⁂

Miss Twombly wore one day a frock of pale blue veiling. The skirt had several circular flounces with insertions of cream guipure, and these flounces were headed with guipure, through which black velvet ribbon was laced. The underblouse was of white embroidered organdy, and the Eton jacket of the veiling had a deep collar and revers of the lace. Miss Twombly's light blue hat was of fancy straw, trimmed with puffs and chous of white chiffon, with touches of blue.

⁂

One of Mrs. Ogden Mills's gowns is of white Swiss, the pattern being tiny Maltese crosses. The skirt is tucked in six-inch clusters from waist nearly to hem, and the bodice and sleeves are also tucked vertically, and there are some appliques of écru lace, used sparingly, on bodice and sleeves.

⁂

The Misses Beatrice and Gladys Mills were seen together dressed in white Swiss muslin, figured, and tucked vertically and with lengthwise insertions of white lace and horizontal ones near the foot of the gowns. The bodices were tucked to match, and bloused. One was worn over pink taffeta, the other over blue, and both wore large white straw picture hats trimmed to match their frocks.

⁂

Mrs. R. T. Wilson wore while driving a gown of black crêpe veiling over black taffeta. The trailing skirt revealed fluffy chiffon flounces on the foundation skirt and the skirt of the gown had a narrow circular flounce. The upper part had horizontal entre-deux of four-inch black lace over white. Some of these were longer than others, the long and the short following each other alternately. Both bodice and sleeves had insertions similar to the skirt. Mrs. Wilson's bonnet was made of alternate braids of rough cream and black straw and had a bunch of three short cream-white ostrich plumes rising at the left front.

⁂

One of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's prettiest frocks is of yellow cluny lace over plaited white chiffon. The skirt is plain, with the white chiffon showing through, and at the bottom in fluted flounces. The under-bodice is of plaited white chiffon. The bolero is of the cluny and the elbow sleeves of the lace were finished with frills of cluny. At the left of the corsage there is a knot of pale lavender satin ribbon. The hat she wears with it is a flat one of the lace, with soft white plumes at the left. Mrs. Oelrichs also wears a full box-plaited boa of white tulle with stole ends. Where the neck ruche ends and the ends, which reach nearly to the ground, begin, inch-wide black velvet ribbon is knotted, and this is repeated about a foot from the ends.

⁂

Miss Lily Oelrichs wears a close-fitting gown of pale gray. The material is thin and clinging. There are what might almost be called "sunbursts" of fine tucking all over the tight bodice, that is the tiny tucks start from the outer edges and meet at a central point. The back of the bodice is a good example of this, as the tucks run from the neck and the shoulder and arm-seams to the centre of the back, where an oval medallion of yellow lace, perhaps four inches long, is set in. This same design is repeated on the upper portions of the sleeves. There are horizontal insertions of yellow lace in sleeves and front of bodice, and four or five wide insertions with tucks between form the lower part of the trailing, sheathlike skirt. Miss Oelrich's beautiful blonde head is usually crowned with a broad-trimmed hat of rough castor-colored straw with wide pale gray ostrich plumes applied flatly to the brim, when she wears this gown.

⁂

Miss Gwendolyn Burden recently wore a white muslin. The skirt was very fluffy, with row upon row of narrow, finely plaited, lace-edged ruffles. The skirt was gathered slightly at the waist line, and from the belt to the ruffles—a third of the skirt's length—ran at wide intervals a narrow band of white Irish crochet. The round waist was made of strips of Irish crochet and white muslin, as were the sleeves. A pale shade of apricot pink girdle was worn, and the immense cream-colored straw hat was turned up on the left, and from the back narrow satin ribbon ran, and was fastened to the high up-turning brim in long, flat loops.

⁂

Miss Chloise Hatch was seen in a delicate shade of pink muslin over rose pink taffeta. The simple skirt was absolutely plain, save for a gathered three-inch ruffle at the foot, and fitted smoothly around the hips. The bodice was unlined in yoke and sleeves, and these were of heavy cream-colored lace, as was the stock. The sleeves were plain and close fitting. Miss Hatch's hat was a frail white straw, and set around the edge of the rather wide brim were feathery white silk flowers.

⁂

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt occasionally wears an exquisite costume of scarlet mousseline trimmed with bands of changeable scarlet and mauve taffeta. Both close fitting bodice and skirt are laid in the finest tucks. In the skirt the tucking is done in groups six inches wide and the same distance apart, and these extend some eighteen inches below the waist line and are then allowed to flare, making the skirt sufficiently full. About the bottom of the frock are two ten-inch tucked ruffles, and these tucks are also allowed to flare to make the ruffles full at the lower edge. Inch-wide bands of changeable mauve and scarlet silk are applied an inch from the edge of each ruffle. The sleeves are tucked; two inches from the shoulder seam a band of the changeable silk crosses. At the elbow the sleeves are allowed to puff, the tucks being loosened, and then are brought closely in again by more tucks, crossed by the bands of silk. The vest, of irregular outline, was of white lace, and around the opening the silk is stitched. With this frock a la Valliere chain with a large emerald pendant is worn. Mrs. Vanderbilt's hat to go with it is of white straw. Around the flat brim are masses of lilies of the valley and foliage. The left side is lifted and across it from the crown run two broad bands of black velvet and white satin respectively, laid in folds. Under the left brim the white flowers and green foliage show.

⁂

Mrs. Ogden Mills wore at a recent luncheon a simple frock of white foulard, figured in a sprawling but graceful design of pale blue. The trailing skirt was plain, save that at its foot five graduated tucks—the lower two inches wide and the upper an inch in width—finished it. The bodice was equally simple, and bloused a trifle in front. There was a white lace stock and vest, and lace puffs above the wrists. Mrs. Mills's hat was a large one of pale yellow straw trimmed with ostrich plumes, one black and one white, and she wore a deep boa of white tulle, the edges finished in black.

⁂

Mrs. Arthur Kemp appeared also at a luncheon in a princess gown of ecru pongee silk. The bodice was laid in the finest of lengthwise tucks, and fitted like a glove. The skirt was also laid in tiny vertical tucks from the waist to within eight inches of the bottom of the skirt. There the tucks were allowed to flare and formed a ruffle around the feet. A wide, pointed and boned girdle, stitched in rows with ecru silk, clasped the waist. A large black picture hat topped the costume.

⁂

Miss Anna Sands wore at the Newport Casino a robe of pink Swiss. The skirt had two five-inch insertions of cream-colored lace near the bottom. The bodice showed crossing insertions of the same lace, which was used again in the sleeves. A white boa was worn, and a large white hat trimmed with pink and white.

⁂

Mrs. Clinch Smith has a unique Parisian gown of blue satin of an extremely pale shade, really a pastel blue. It is princess in cut, and sleeves and frock cling with sheathlike tightness. From the centre back and centre front fine lines of black cordlike embroidery run down to points on each side, and there is a succession of these some eight inches apart. At the waist line, front and back, the petticoat portion of the gown is slashed the entire length of the skirt, which separates slightly and discloses a V insertion of filmy black lace finely plaited. From the point at the top where the lace begins it broadens to a width of some six inches at the bottom. With it Mrs. Clinch Smith wears a small close-fitting toque, pale blue with a hint of black.

⁂

Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell wears a frock of white net covered with horizontal bands of white satin ribbons. This ribbon is perhaps two inches wide at the skirt's hem. Above it, its own width from the lower round, is another band a shade narrower, and so on up the skirt. The bodice and sleeves are encircled in the same fashion with white ribbon, and the stock is of ribbon. The hat worn with this gown is a flat one of delicate open-work straw trimmed with white lace and draped with a lace veil.

⁂

Mrs. George B. De Forest wore a few days since a frock of medium blue linen canvas. The upper part of the skirt was plain, but the lower was laid in box plaits, left loose, and under the tops of the box plaits and showing in the back spaces between were broad bands of blue linen embroidered in coarse white thread. The Eton jacket had this embroidery across the bottom of the back and outlining the neck. The sleeves were coat-shaped to the elbow, where they flowed, the lower edges being laid in five tucks and just at the elbow line a broad four-inch band of the embroidery crossed, concealing the joining of the flowing sleeve. The lower or under sleeves were of white.

Smart Things in Feather and Fur.

STUNNING things in big muffs and boas are to be seen this year, and the most elaborate ones imaginable are made of Brussels net combined with chiffon, taffeta, velvet ribbons, and chenille for dress occasions. Feather boas are to be worn, and there are many pretty things in them, but the milliners' confection takes the lead not only in price, but in general style.

Some of the handsomest of these things for the early season have been imported and many of them, even at this early date, have been sold. While the full and fluffy boas are still worn, and are stylish, among the newest there is a tendency to deeper ruffles, which lie flatter than the full ruchings. A stunning one of these boas in black has three rather deep ruffles around the neck, ends about a yard and a half long, divided on each side into three-tailed ends, according to the season's styles. Each ruffle and the ends are edged with a narrow taffeta ruffle, which itself is edged with folds of chiffon, and one row of baby black velvet ribbon. It is one of the most striking of the imported articles, and costs $35. Chiffon folds are seen in many ways this year.

To match this is a muff which is conspicuous for its length across. This has rows of ruffles of the material of the boa, finished in the same way with tiny ruffles, folds of chiffon and lines of velvet ribbon, while the inside of the muff where it is carried on the hands is a soft, fluffy mass of chiffon. The muff is only $5 less expensive than the boa.

Evening coats and wraps furnish all the fluff that is desirable in many cases, and muffs are sold without boas for use with them. One pretty white muff is of the same long shape, with small crimped ruffles of the chiffon lined across it, each having drops of black chenille hanging from it at intervals. Around the edge of the openings more of the chiffon is massed. This muff of solid white, with its small black dots, might not be considered beautiful from an artist's standpoint, but in point of effectiveness and style it is delightful. This will cost $31.50.

Net is the material par excellence for smart boas this Winter, and it comes in black with white, white with black, all black, all white and edged with chiffon, corded ribbon and taffeta. Black and white has been worn all Summer, and it is to be worn more than ever during the Winter. Solid black or white or black and white are suitable for all occasions; they will combine with everything and are universally becoming.

Soft, dull colors will be worn to some extent and beautiful things are to be found in them. One long, pale gray boa is made entirely of long pointed, gray silk petals. Only a dot of gray chiffon, which holds the petals, is to be seen here and there with folds which are inside the part of the boa to be drawn up around the throat. This is one of the round boas, the same shape of the full length. Liberty silk and chiffon are also to be seen in beautiful boas, fluffed around the neck and with long crimped ends hanging. Short boas of the net and different materials are just long enough to tie around the throat where they fasten with a short velvet or ribbon bow.

In some instances long loops and ends of ribbon, velvet as a rule, are liked. If the woman does not happen to find what she wishes in a ready-made boa she can make it herself, and not come to grief either, for the fluffy, feathery boa material is sold by the yard. For instance, there is the most delightful white dotted black net, with a white-bordered black ribbon edge, which costs $7.75 a yard, and black and white ribbons can be found for ends, and there you have a charming boa.

There is a big selection of fluffy stuff to choose from. There is plain black net, a big fat ruching of it, which costs $5.75 a yard, and velvet can be bought for ends of this, ends that simply tie in a short bow, or with long loops and ends, or with long strings of the ribbon hanging below the waist, with a knot and a loop of the velvet set on at intervals—a good style if the woman has the knack of making the loops. If she has not it is ten chances to one that the girl in the shop where she buys the velvet will make them for her, as she would make smaller bows of shorter lengths of ribbon. This is not inexpensive, of course—did any one ever see anything that was really good that was inexpensive? It is only semi-occasionally when a good shop sells off its odds and ends to close out a stock that real bargains can be found. There is nothing worth while as a rule in this world that does not bring a good price.

As to feather boas they are more popular than ever, and are coming not only in black and white, which is as good in them as in other things, but in pink and blue and violet, as well as in the natural colors. The ostrich feather boa is always good, and a long boa made of expensive feathers is a serviceable, if expensive, piece of property. A beautiful three-yard ostrich feather boa costs $58.50, and is more economical at that price than a net boa at half the money, though the latter has more smartness this year. As long as there is a piece left of a good ostrich feather boa it is useful in one way or another. In addition to the black and white in these there is also the gray and the tans, which will be worn by the people who like them.

Ostrich feathers, marabout and coque feathers are the three varieties to be seen most frequently this year. The ostrich feathers are the old stand-bys, the aristocracy in the feather family, the Knickerbockers of the boa world, and bear the stamp of good taste. While as boas they are not the smartest neckwear of the season, they are so generally popular that they are made up with other feathers, and are effective in combination with marabout, which is one of the feathers of the season.

The marabout comes in all colors, the delicate shades, the natural, and odd brown; and of course the black and white. Among the handsomest of the marabout boas are those in white, in which are curled up at intervals all over them little black ostrich tips, which are shown off effectively by the downy whiteness of the other feathers. One of these with long ends will cost $19.50. The ostrich feathers in the natural colors are also combined with the white marabout, and a marabout boa entirely of this dull, peculiar brown is very pretty.

Coque feather boas come in many designs with feathers curled and straight, and a white boa is dotted here and there with small feathers of the rich green coque. One of these with the curly white and fancy coque feathers will cost only $6.50, and a longer coque feather boa will cost $12.75. For $4.75 and $5.75 very delightful little short feather boas are to be found tying with a short black velvet or satin ribbon.

Two Effects of Crowds.

"WHAT I like about New York," remarked a Westerner, "is its tremendous energy. The crowds and bustle have upon me the exhilarating effect of a stimulant. As I move along among the masses on the sidewalks, and look upon the perpetual stream of vehicles of all descriptions in the streets, I am conscious of a buoyancy of spirit and an increased physical energy.

"I feel like going all the time, my mind is brighter and clearer, and, in fact, my whole being seems toned up. New York and its crowds are more beneficial to me than any resort I have ever struck. After a two weeks' stay here, I return home feeling like another man."

"Well, that is strange," said the person to whom this statement was made. "Do you know, New York has upon me just exactly the opposite effect. To me, what I might term the surplusage of life here is depressing. I am by no means fond of solitude. I have lived in a moderate sized city all my life, and it bores me to stay in the country for any great length of time, but when I come to New York and am caught in the tides of humanity, see the overcrowded tenements, and have my ears assaulted with the perpetual din of the streets, I become positively melancholy.

"I feel what an insignificant atom I am, after all—no more than a drop of water in a great river—and the feeling oppresses me. It seems so like there was nobody here who cared what became of anybody. The only relief I find from the feeling is in the theatres. I go to a show every night while I am here, and, of course, I enjoy that immensely. But as soon as I have made the rounds of the shows, I am ready to return home, where I know most everybody and there are many who care."

SEPT

A Central American Lourdes

THE Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe, near the City of Mexico, is one of the handsomest edifices of its kind in the world. It is the shrine of Mexico's national saint, and has obtained a local celebrity for miraculous cures almost equal to the fame of the ancient church at Lourdes, France, and the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, in Quebec, Canada.

Travel-stained, worn, and weary, more than 3,000 people last week toiled up the steep hill to the Mexican church on one of the frequent pilgrimages of which the shrine is the object. At their head, followed by his priests and acolytes, all chanting the prayers of the Church, was the Bishop of Zacatecas. Behind him came the long procession.

There were some there who were fairly well dressed, and well-to-do, but by far the greater part were men and women who had used their last "centavo" and sold their few personal effects in order to pay the railroad fare thither. How they would get home they did not know—walk and beg as they went, they thought—but they were happy in having seen the miraculous tilma, and in having prayed before its shrine. The sight of the wonderful cloth and its marvelous picture more than atoned for the privations, past and to come, that the long trip entailed.

To the Mexican "peon" a pilgrimage to the shrine of the nation's saint is as much a duty as it is for the Mohammedan to visit Mecca. The pilgrimage last week was the first of the new century, and was planned by the Bishop of Zacatecas months ago. A long time for preparation was needed, for when men work for the equivalent of 12 cents a day, American money, it takes a long time to save up enough to pay railroad fares for a trip of hundreds of miles.

The church on the hill was far too small to hold all the pilgrims at one time, and while those who could not gain admittance to the church were waiting their turn they visited the Chapel of the Well and prayed before the scores of votive shrines which are everywhere on the hill, and which almost line the main approach to the church.

But the place that attracted most of the visitors was the Chapel of the Well. There they hastened to drink of the miraculous waters of the spring which came from the rock at the spot where the Virgin first appeared to the poor Indian. To the mortal who is disinclined to believe in miracles this water is anything but pleasant. It is brackish, strong with soda, and just warm enough to emphasize its unpleasant qualities.

The story of this national shrine of Mexico is no more strange than the belief which the Mexican peon has in every miracle that it is said to have performed is firm. According to the accounts, the blind have been made to see, the lame to walk, and the deaf to hear. These cures are attested by the canes and crutches which have been left behind by these miraculously cured cripples, and by the offerings and inscriptions which have been placed in the chapel by those who could afford to pay for a record of their cure. And yet, at the door of the cathedral and at every shrine on the hill will be found cripples who drag themselves slowly about and beg for alms. Perhaps they have no desire to be cured, and are better satisfied to subsist on the charity of the many pilgrims.

The legend on which has been built this devout belief has been investigated and approved as true by the Church at Rome, and it has received the official sanction of the Congress of the Mexican Government. According to the story, Juan Diego, an Indian convert, was on his way to hear service which was being held by the Franciscan fathers. It was the morning of Dec. 9, 1531. To reach the church from his home at Tolpetlac he had to pass the hill of Tepeyac. That morning as he approached the eastern side of the hill he heard music which sounded to him like a chorus of birds. He stopped to listen, and as he did so he saw a cloud of all the colors of the rainbow, and in the midst of it a beautiful lady. She called to him and he bowed before her. Then she said:

"Know, my son, that I am the Virgin Mary, mother of the true God. My will is that a temple should be built on this spot, where you and all your race will always be able to find me and seek my aid in your troubles. Go to the Bishop and in my name tell what you have seen and heard. Tell him, too, that it is my wish that a church be built here, and for doing this you will be repaid with many graces."

Juan hurried with his story to the Bishop, but found little attention paid to what he said. Then he started home, but at the same spot again saw the Virgin. He told her of the ill success of his errand, and she replied that he must not be downhearted, but repeat her message to the Bishop on the following day.

The next day was Sunday, and after hearing mass Juan found the Bishop. This time he was told that if he saw the beautiful lady again he was to ask for a sign. When he left the house the Bishop told some of his servants to follow the Indian. They did so, but when he reached the hill he disappeared, and the servants, unable to see him, reported that he was an impostor.

But while Juan was invisible to the servants he was again in conversation with the Virgin. He told her that the Bishop had required a sign, and she promised him that on the next morning she would give him one. But Juan did not come back in the morning. At home he found his uncle sick, and he remained with him two days. Then, on the 12th of December, he started to go to confession, and again passed the hill of Tepeyac. But he was afraid of being reproached by the lady for not having done as she told him, and so he avoided the spot where he had seen her.

This did not avail him, for at the spot where the Chapel of the Well now stands she appeared to him. She did not reproach him, but told him to climb to the top of the hill and fill his tilma, or coarse cloth cloak, with the roses he would find growing there. Juan knew that the hill was only a mass of rock, and that no flowers grew on it, but he did as he was told.

At the summit of the hill he found a great bush laden with roses. He gathered them all, and, placing them in his tilma, took them to the Bishop. When he had told his story to the prelate, he opened his tilma to show the flowers. The roses fell to the floor, and then it was seen that on the tilma was a picture of the Virgin as she had appeared to the Indian. The Bishop fell on his knees, and after some time in prayer, took the tilma and placed it over his private altar.

The Bishop—Zumarraga was his name—at once set to work and built the chapel, now the cathedral, at the foot of the hill. When it was completed the wonderful tilma was hung above the altar. There it has remained ever since, only being removed when some of the extensive alterations were being made to the place. On the summit of the hill where Juan had gathered the miraculous roses was built another chapel, and still a third was erected over the well or spring which came from the rocks and marked the place where the Virgin had appeared to the Indian for the fourth time.

Accepted by the local clergy and implicitly believed in by the people, the attention of the Pope was called to the miracle. In 1663 it was recognized, and in 1754 it was fully sanctioned and confirmed by a papal bull. Before that, in 1736, after the image of the Virgin and the picture on the tilma were believed to have done away with the pestilence which was raging, the Virgin of Guadalupe had been solemnly elected by the Church and people as their patroness. Hidalgo, too, took a picture of this Virgin for his banner when he began the war for independence, and she accordingly became the protectress of the revolution.

In 1822 Iturbide, then Emperor, created an Order of the Virgin of Guadalupe as his highest decoration, and afterward Felix Fernandez, the first President, changed his name to Guadalupe Victoria. Later, in 1824, Congress decreed the 12th of December to be a national holiday.

The church of Guadalupe is now one of the handsomest in the world, so experts declare, so much money has there been spent upon it. But it is in the tilma itself that the interest centres. And this old Indian garment is certainly a marvel. It is the same kind of half poncho, half blanket, that is worn by the Indians to-day. It is of the roughest material, coarsely woven, with irregular meshes. On this the picture appears, showing exactly alike on each side of the cloth. Artists and scientific men of high standing have examined it and have testified under oath that it is of no known style of art and that there is no other picture in the world which has the same characteristics. On different parts of the canvas are to be found four different kinds of painting, while the gilding seems to be rather woven into the garment than painted upon it.

But, perhaps, most marvelous of all is the remarkable preservation of the tilma and the picture upon it. No attempt has ever been made to clean it, and yet it is as fresh as though it was new and not almost 400 years old. And during those four centuries it has been exposed, without any covering, to the smoke of censers and candles and to the damp air of the church, which, filled with saltpetre, corrodes the most solid substances and has rotted away heavy altar hangings of the finest silks. These have to be replaced every few years, but the strange tilma remains fresh and strong in the midst of all.

To describe the beauty of the church which has been erected as a home for this marvel would be practically an impossible task. The statues and the paintings have been executed by the finest artists who could be found in Europe. Artists were brought from France to paint the frescoes on the walls, and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent on the smaller details alone.

An idea of the money which has been expended and of the richness of the decorations may be obtained from the crown which hangs in front of the tilma and just above the head of the painted Virgin. This was manufactured in Paris. The rim at the base represents the twenty-two Bishoprics of Mexico, each one being designated by a shield of solid gold. Above comes a circle of angels issuing from roses. Between the angels, and supported by them, are six shields for the six Archbishoprics of Mexico.

At the top is an enameled globe, on which Mexico is symbolically shown. Above this is the Mexican eagle, grasping the globe with one talon, while with the other he holds aloft a diamond cross. At the top of the cross is a ring by which a golden cherub holds the crown above the picture. The entire crown is of solid gold and weighs many pounds. All the shields are surrounded with diamonds, and in the breast of each angel is a huge ruby. Almost the entire remainder of the surface is covered with sapphires and emeralds.

But to all this wealth in the church the poor pilgrim peons paid little attention. A realization of it was beyond their simple minds. What they came to see and what they bowed and prayed before was the picture of the Virgin on the tilma. Once they had performed that duty they were happy, even though they should have to beg their way home.

F. F. T.

Invited to Succeed Himself.

"IN a big city like New York," said a man who has made a success of life in the metropolis to a TIMES reporter, "a young man, in that happy irresponsible period when he is not endowed with either too much money or too much care, is pretty certain to have some peculiar experiences, experiences rich in seriocomic elements, where the grave and gay co-mingle in the same adventure.

"I remember a laughable and yet a rather serious incident which occurred to me shortly after I had come to the city a very green young chap from the country. I was reasonably well educated, and possessed some excellent references, so it was not long before I found a position with an elderly lawyer, whose name was Marston.

"I was to be his secretary, but in reality I was the general factotum; that is, I did everything, wrote ponderous letters to clients, kept books and swept up, and when Winter came I added the duties of stove engineer to my other multifarious vocations.

"Well, this was not so bad, and I would have been perfectly satisfied, but what galled me was that nothing I did suited the old man. If I wrote a letter it was either too short or too long; if I swept up I had either not sprinkled the floor enough or I had put too much water on it.

"He was, in fact, such a 'crank' that I was tired of my position, and of the old man, and I had good reasons to suspect that he entertained a similar affection for me. At any rate, I had learned from previous secretaries of his (and they were legion!) that he was not in the habit of keeping a man in his employ for more than six months, and I had already been with him a whole year!

"So I decided to get out before it came to an open breach, in which case I would be out a recommendation, and inserted an 'ad.' in a paper stating that I wanted a position as secretary. The next morning I went to the newspaper office, where the clerk handed me two letters. One was from an employment agency, stating that they had places to burn, (I threw that in the waste basket;) the other seemed more business-like. It read:

"'My secretary will leave me on Saturday, when the position will be open. Kindly call before that date, with references, on

JOHN MARSTON.'

"Now, you may imagine my amazement! Between the humor of the situation and the grave prospect of losing my position I was lost in a medley of conflicting emotions. But the idea of getting my own position when I had vacated it, of myself succeeding myself, and the trap into which the 'old man' had fallen, was too much for my optimistic disposition; I was convulsed with mirth.

"This happened on Monday. Saturday came, and I was almost crazed with expectation. During the morning the old man was somewhat nervous, as if he expected some one who handn't shown up. At last he couldn't contain himself any longer:

"Has there been no young man here this morning wanting to see me? No! Well, if he does come, tell him to wait for me in my private office.'

"But the mysterious 'young man' failed to show up, and had not yet appeared when at 5 o'clock the old man bounced into his office, wearing a rather disappointed expression.

"'Has that young man not been here yet?' he demanded.

"'You mean the fellow you sent for to take my position?' I inquired.

"He jumped up as if some one had thrown a glass of ice water down his back.

"'Why, who told you that?' he cried.

"'You, yourself,' I replied, 'I am the man whose ad. you answered!'

"There was a moment's silence. Then a gleam of humor stole into the old fellow's eyes. 'You're a brighter boy than I first gave you credit for,' he said, 'I guess we had better stick together!'

"But we didn't, for the following week I inserted another ad. and got a position that was more secure and where the boss was less eccentric."

A DEAD MEDICAL SYSTEM

DOES anybody ever hear nowadays of the Thomsonian doctor and his patented practice? He was to be found in rural towns in New England and the Middle States half a century ago, and had in many places enthusiastic disciples and adherents. The "Botanic System" was the favorite appellation, perhaps, of those used to indicate the Thomsonian practice, though the Thomsonian doctor was frequently called a "steam doctor." This was owing to the fact that steaming the patient was one of his highly cherished remedies.

The system was more familiarly known as "Thomsonian" because it was invented by a Dr. Samuel Thomson. Thomson hailed from Boston, when he put forth his imposing medical book. It was imposing in price if not in size—as he sold it for $20. He was probably of New England birth, and possessed, judging from his style of writing, only a plain common school education. For his system, education was not necessary. In fact, both he and his fellow-doctors ridiculed the physicians of the regular school as much for being "learned doctors" as for using other things than vegetable ones in their Materia Medica.

Thomson's negative creed—his opposition to calomel, mercury, bleeding, blistering &c.—may have been of some value, as all but the last of these modes of treatment are either now out of use or are relegated to the background of infrequency. He made hostility to them his strong plea, and claimed that only vegetable substances, such as are not poison, should be dispensed for medicine. In the country practice of Thomsonian adepts, lobelia and Cayenne pepper played important parts. One other remedy in which pepper was a component was the famous Composition powder, of which a tea was made, which was taken for sudden colds. This was really good and efficient, and many people not Thomsonians, who knew of it years ago, are still glad to avail themselves of it if they possess its secret.

I never saw Dr. Thomson's book, but from the lesser compend of the system which was made by Reuben Chambers in Bethany, Penn., in 1842, its substance can be gathered. The practice was a patented one, certain secrets in it being reserved or communicated under the strictest bonds. Whoever desired to practice the system could do so by buying a territory, as he might when selling a patent churn or washing machine, whereupon he got the right to practice therein. I am not sure but that family rights also were sold, for certain Thomsonian families always had their approved specifics on hand, and gave them freely on their own easy diagnosis. They really did not need to diagnose, for if the remedy administered did not hit the mark it was deemed harmless, anyway, and another equally harmless one was substituted.

The esoteric remedies were sold by numbers, as No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and so on. There were also various preparations of each number, such as a "tenth preparation of No. 4," a "fourth preparation of No. 1," and many others. These, I suppose, were furnished by Dr. Thomson himself, or by his authorized pharmacies, and were frequently mingled with the herbs which the country clients of the system gathered for themselves. There were about fifty numbered remedies, and I find no prescription in Chambers's book disconnected from one of these numbers. Some number went in every prescription.

As a result of this method the patentee and his associates were enabled to reap a considerable revenue from their discovery and its unknown specifics. The class of people that patronized Thomsonianism was mostly made up of the common and uneducated sort. It is not always the case that unlearned persons despise learning, but those who do despise it are usually of the illiterate or poorly educated class. At any rate, the dispensers of the Botanic system seemed to glory in what they did not know of science and letters, as if nature had somehow given them an inspiration that was better than knowledge. I notice that Reuben Chambers, who is the author of the book before me, spells in a perfectly independent way, as, for instance, aggrimony, raddish, meazels, assafetidy, ellekampane.

Chambers's book was published in 1842, and it was in the forties that Thomsonianism had its greatest vogue. Thomson then was an old man, but he was looked up to by his votaries as the greatest discoverer and physician of his time. In fact, the contemporaries of Esculapius hardly held him in higher esteem than did the Thomsonians Thomson.

Disease, according to his notion, if I have rightly interpreted him, was something like a wild beast prowling about in the human system, and the true way to dislodge the enemy was to go at him heroically with weapons that the patient could distinctly feel. The fact that they were "purely vegetable" weapons seemed to acquit them, in Thomson's view, of all possible harm. Dieting he did not lay much stress upon apparently. To give a typhoid patient at the crisis of the disease a hearty supper of stewed clams would be considered a death warrant to-day, but I knew of a Thomsonian patient who went through this ordeal not unhurt, but a good deal discouraged. His loss of faith in the system, at any rate, induced him to call in a regular practitioner to take charge of his case.

There are vegetable physicians who practice to-day, but they are not, I think, of this cult. I wonder if there are any of the Thomsonian kind now left, or if, in any rural community, the system still survives. So far as I can find out it would seem as if the system had faded away with only a shadow of its history left.

I have been told, however, that there is at least one Thomsonian pharmacy in this city, somewhere on, or near, Norfolk Street. Whether there is or ever was a Botanic Medical College is not within my knowledge.

JOEL BENTON.

LITTLE STORIES OF THE TOWN

A Dominick Street Vendetta.

AMONG the foreign folk who dwell in the twisted, dingy lanes off Mulberry, Mott, Hester, and Allen Streets there exists many a latent vendetta which, if the police were less zealous, would break out in frequent and exciting encounters. Foremost among these just now is an international feud in the neighborhood of Dominick Street, known as the vendetta Paolo-Rosenstein.

Paolo is a dusky son of sunny Italy; Rosenstein is the sunny son of dusky Russia. Rosenstein is the proprietor of a perambulating emporium of washpans, boilers, old-oaken-bucket dippers, &c. Paolo deals in woolen, linen, and cotton textures that have found their way into the ash barrel and into the street.

Up to six months ago Paolo and Rosenstein were friends. Then a "skinner" came between them. A skinner, by the same token, is a horse in the last stages of life, just before he is sent to have his oleomargarine extracted. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals discourages skinners, but here and there you can see them on the East Side, where they stand with bowed heads between two old shafts as pointed as the hipbones that threaten to puncture the poor dull hides.

If a man owns a "skinner," or any other horse, and if the animal dies, the health authorities of the city will cart the body away, but it insists upon free delivery on the street. That is, the Board of Health does not feel bound to enter the stable of any man to drag forth the deceased. That is the owner's business, and incidentally it is an operation of considerable effort. As a matter of record, the "skinner" on his feet will pass through an infinitely narrower passageway than when on his back, with legs extended like the sticks of a four-masted schooner. It was partly because of this difficulty that the vendetta began.

Came Rosenstein to Paolo and said Rosenstein:

"Antonio, you vant to puy der pargain horse? I sell you my Rosie—I vass sell her for a tollars five, pud I giff her to you for fower an' a halluf."

Paolo looked Rosenstein between the eyes and drew a long whiff from his long clay pipe. Then he exploded:

"Bah! You make-a da monk tsick. Go back-a to-a da wood. You sell-a da Rosa to me for fouwah an' a haff, an' you canna get-ta fi'. Nix."

Then Rosenstein rejoined, as a man whose feelings had indeed been hurt.

"Antonio," he said gently, "I know you vant to puy der horse. I vant to sell der Rosie, pud I vant too ter make to you der liddle bresent. For vy? Pecause, Antonio, you vass mein frent; pecause you vas hellup' me oudt von day ven my Rosie vas sick, and because I do not forget such a pizziness."

Then Paolo felt that he had wronged Rosenstein, and he went with him to visit Rosie in her stable. He bought Rosie, and late that night she was led into Paolo's barn. That night Rosie died. Paolo found her so when he went to the stable next morning. Paolo was unable to drag the deceased out of the barn by himself, and it cost him $3 and two hours' time to wedge her through the narrow alleyway into the street. Then he returned to his home and sharpened his stiletto.

From that hour Paolo began to skirmish and to lurk. He lurked and skirmished and skirmished and lurked until late that night, when he caught sight of Rosenstein up the street. Rosenstein took to his heels, and proved a surprise to the talent. So did Paolo. Up the street they went and down the next, up side streets and down adjoining side streets, up through a tenement to the roof and across housetops and down another tenement and into the street and toward Third Avenue, where a policeman caught the exhausted Rosenstein in his arms and collared the vindictive Paolo. Paolo was marched to jail.

All this was some months ago. Antonio gained his liberty upon promise of not slaying Rosenstein, but he bides his time and remembers. Some time may come when none shall be there to interrupt his revenge. Friends of Rosenstein have advised him to hie himself to Sumatra or to Guam or to Africa; to some place away from the immediate vicinity of Paolo. But Rosenstein declines.

"Vat?" he cries, "leave der easy mark chust ven I can get von more rise out of him? Not on your life. First I vill sell him von more horse."

And so the Paolo-Rosenstein vendetta remains "on."

Lunch Prices and Dinner Prices.

ANY ONE who will take the trouble to compare the lunch and dinner menu cards of some of the leading restaurants of New York will make a rather surprising discovery. He will ascertain that the prices on many dishes are cut on the dinner card from 10 cents to 20 cents.

This fact is a source of not infrequent complaint, especially between the hours of 5 o'clock and 6 o'clock, when the menu cards are changed. The man who glances at the dinner card and discovers that the dish which he ordered from the lunch card and for which he has been charged 50 cents is marked 35 cents, naturally demands an explanation. He never gets one that is satisfactory. The only answer the waiters have is that they must make out his bill according to the card from which he ordered, otherwise they would have to pay the difference.

A gentleman whose curiosity was aroused by this singular practice to the extent that he went to the head waiter for a more satisfactory reason than the table waiter could advance, was given this explanation:

"You see," said the waiter, "the generality of men don't care for a heavy lunch. One dish and a glass of milk or a cup of coffee, with bread and butter, is sufficient for them. Consequently to prevent them from getting off too cheap we have to put up the price of single dishes. At dinner time it is different. A man wants a number of dishes for dinner, and so we can afford to make our meats and fish cheaper."

"But do you think that is exactly——"

"Honest? Why not? It is always honest to take what people are willing to pay you for what you have to sell, is it not?"

"Little Buck's" Romance.

"LITTLE BUCK," who runs an annual ball at Tammany Hall, famous in east side circles as the function where the woman with the tiniest feet always gets a pair of brand-new slippers, the measurements being taken on the floor of the dance hall before the assembled multitude, was one of the guests on the occasion of "Big Tim" Sullivan's annual chowder. Some persons prefer to call him "Honest Buck," because he is known to be a handler of big money for men at the race track who want to "plunge" without their identity becoming known and who have to use a man they can trust in doing business with the "bookies."

It was on the homeward trip, when the Grand Republic was moving toward a sky suffused with golden light that covered the surface of the water with a billowy sheen like iridescent yellow silk. Perhaps the twilight was the cause of "Little Buck's" gentle melancholy, for there was no suggestion of glorying in himself when in the course of a general conversation about women he told this story to a little group who had won his confidence.

"Youse all knows me," he said. "I ain't no saint. Well, I meets a goil here a few weeks ago who was different from any I been in the habit of runnin' with. She wasn't in me class at all. But I takes a likin' to her, and I goes to see her several times. Den I asks her to go out wid me, and she done it. The more I see of her the more I like her. And she got to likin' me, too.

"Well, her folks found out about her knowin' me, and there was trouble in the runnin.' They sent fer me to come and see 'em, and I went. I didn't know what was up, but as soon as I seen her mother, a nice-lookin', little woman, wid silvery hair, I kind of made up me mind that I'd do the square thing by 'em, whatever they wanted."

Little Buck paused a moment, gave a pull on a big cigarette which he was puffing, then threw it far out into the water.

"The old lady says to me, 'Mr. Buck,' she says, 'I want you to stop goin' with my goil. She ain't your kind, and you know it. Promise me that you won't see her any more. Will you.'

"Well, say, that hit me pretty hard. I liked that goil. I did that. But I looked at the old lady, and something I seen in her face kind of made me feel queer. And what did I do but promise.

"I had a date to take the goil to a show that night, but I sent her word that I was sick in bed. I knew just what she'd do. So I went and got a goil I know on the Bowery, one of them flashy, yellow-haired kind, and I takes her to the show. And, sure nuff, when we come out there was the little one waitin' outside. And as soon as she seen me she just tossed her head up like a skittish colt, and the next day I gits this note from her."

Little Buck felt in his coat pocket and took out a crumpled bit of blue note paper on which in a small hand were scrawled these words:

"You and me are done with each other forever."

Little Buck folded the paper again and carefully replaced it in his pocket. Then he continued to gaze at the darkening sky and until the steamer reached her pier was oblivious to the merriment that went steadily on about him.

Street Tributes to Dead President.

IT is not often that the discordant notes of little German bands rouse the depths of solemn feeling in New York. The programme of these itinerant musicians is generally made up of popular ballads, and just now when "Mary Green" and "Sweet Annie Moore" are the rage, these tunes are tooted all around the town.

But during the period of the obsequies over President McKinley the wandering minstrels changed their music. Vaudeville ballads were forgotten. It seemed strange to see a band of four or five strong-lunged Germans, armed with brass instruments, playing "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Crowds gathered immediately, and on the east side the children did not waltz or hop about as is their wont when the band comes around. Older folks, too, would stand and listen to the solemn notes, and sometimes tears coursed down cheeks not often wet from such a source.

In Hester Street an organ played "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and some one in the crowd kneeled down to pray. Hundreds followed the example. Passersby in many instances removed their hats when the street bands or organs were playing "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and when "Lead, Kindly Light," was played, voices could be heard carrying parts of the hymn.

Not within memory have such spontaneous bursts of reverence and affection been witnessed on the streets of New York.

No Joke for the Small Boy.

SUMMARY punishment was meted out the other night to a particularly offensive specimen of small boy. As a Brooklyn elevated train left the City Hall station for the bridge, a youngster about ten years old, who was idling about the platform, spat at a passenger through the open window. The man had done nothing to the boy, had not even seen him, in fact.

The youngster had of course counted on getting out of reach at once, but he had not reckoned on the alertness shown by his victim. With a wild grab, the screaming culprit was safely caught and pulled into the window, getting a sounding box on the ear by way of earnest money. And then the grinning passengers were treated to an exhibition of paddling that left nothing to be desired in the way or force or thoroughness.

All the way from the City Hall to the bridge that good right arm rose and fell like the piston rod of a machine, each descent augmenting the continuous running chorus of staccato yells contributed by the patient. At the bridge the guard willingly took charge of the tearful yet still defiant young ruffian.

"Shure and it's a blessing ye lammed the young divil. Tim Clancy, his fayther, will say thanks to yer whin Oi tell him," quoth the guard.

Bridge Haunting Pigeons.

THOSE who visit Fort George, and who yield to a very natural impulse to have a look at what is going on down on the Speedway, are apt to have their attention drawn by a sound of many fluttering wings as they descend the steep paths and stairways close beside the Washington Bridge. The wings belong to runaway pigeons from near-by private cotes, the birds making their new-found home in the bridge's stone abutments and the iron arches.

The pigeons are there Summer and Winter—lay eggs there and hatch their young. They live in the indentations which have been left in the masonry to prevent the sweating of the rock. These indentations provide the coziest sort of homes for them, just big enough for two. When the fledglings are strong and able to fly they soon find mates, and also crevices somewhere in the rocks of the bridge to set up housekeeping on their own account.

Women and Street Cars.

THE brakes of the open trolley car grated as the car drew up to a corner, and the conductor, bell strap in hand, leaned out and shouted "All aboard!" A fat woman with three youngsters began to wander up and down the outside of the car as if looking for empty seats. Seats enough were to be had, but when the woman finally dodged into one it was filled—and the only one in the car that was so.

Four persons were seated on it, but the woman lifted her youngsters in one by one, pushed them ahead of her into the crowded bench, and then jammed herself in on top. In front of her three seats were vacant; behind two were empty, and in the first row every seat was unoccupied excepting two.

"Did you ever know it to fail?" asked the conductor, sighing heavily as the stout woman proceeded to make herself and the family comfortable. "Now, she has not seen even yet that there are seats in front of her and behind her that are just praying to be sat upon. Neither would she see it if she sat there for a week."

The conductor left to collect his fares and returned presently to the rear platform. He was evidently prejudiced against the sex; that was plain.

"It's the queerest thing out," he continued. "Take a man and he will stand on a corner and as the car comes along, without any pretense of stopping, he will jump aboard and never fail to land at a seat which is empty—that is, if there is one empty. The reason is that he looks around as the seats pass him and the first one he sees he jumps into. Often, also, he walks along the runboard looking for a still more advantageous place, and rarely does a man manage to get into a seat already filled when there is a place empty elsewhere.

"Now, a woman does nine times out of ten exactly what you saw this woman do. She never looks around. She chases up and down the outside of the car as if she were hunting a bargain. She sees one seat, but she wants to see if she could not find one that she likes better. When she has looked them all over she runs outside the length of the car and has another pick. By that time the conductor has yelled 'All aboard!' half a dozen times, and she is panic-stricken and dodges into the first seat in front of her, and, of course, that is always occupied.

"The ordinary traveler doesn't notice it so much, but stand here on the end of the car for ten or more hours a day and watch them, and you begin to wonder.

"One of the other things I have often observed is the different expressions of faces which women assume upon entering a car. Some appear smiling and pleasant, as if they were about to receive guests in an afternoon at home. They generally manage to step on men's and women's feet as they pass along the seats, and the more they step the more they smile, as if it were all a huge joke.

"Then there is the outright jovial kind, who comes in laughing heartily, though at what? Heaven knows. As a rule, they bob upon the runboard with a bound, bob into the nearest seat, and jounce to settle themselves securely. Then they smooth out their skirts and laugh at the person opposite, though I'll eat my cap if they know they are laughing, or if they intend to laugh at all.

"There are dozens of other kinds who come into the cars—regular types, each with distinctive characteristics. But notice some day how few of them get in with a sensible manner." And the conductor, with a grievance against the sex, rang up another fare on the dial and then went to collect the nickel.

The Cat and the Travelers.

"JUDGE a man by the way he treats dumb animals," said a philosopher; or, if he didn't, he should have said it, for it is undoubtedly a truth that was worthy the observation of any one of them. To a traveler whose course took him by way of the Christopher Street ferryhouse of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, an opportunity to prove its wisdom was vouchsafed by a large, grave looking cat with a mottled coat.

It was remarkable to him the number of ways various people who entered the ferryhouse had of showing attention to the cat. In a very short time the traveler grew so facile in character reading that he almost knew beforehand what each person was going to do as he approached the animal. The cat seemed to know, too, for when a tall, black-mustached man came along she dropped her tail and started with a rush for a corner, not, however, in time to escape a poke in the ribs with a large cane. Still another jaunty, kind-faced gentleman, with a large leather hatbox and a dress-suit case, and absently tearing a letter into bits, came along. Pussy looked into the kind face with a confiding purr. He was young and looked so gentle. He looked down at her with an answering smile, beautiful to see, and the traveler decided that he must be a charming person indeed, when, straight into kitty's upturned face, into her wide mild eyes, came the handful of bits of paper, startling her and sending her with distended tail to the other end of the room. The kind, good gentleman laughed a happy, ringing laugh, and the traveler in the corner marveled at how deceptive appearances sometimes are.

A stout, fatherly looking gentleman in a linen hat and holding a small boy by the hand, stopped long enough to stroke her fur with his umbrella and to admonish the small boy, who undoubtedly saw visions of lost opportunities with a tin can, in lieu of which he was pulling the unfortunate animal's posterior appendage:

The ladies showed but small individuality, it must be admitted, in their treatment of the cat. The slender young ones who could let themselves gracefully into a stooping posture knelt before pussy and gently scratched her head or stroked her fur, and pussy closed her eyes and lay on her side and looked her happiness. But the older ladies had to be satisfied with using their parasols and playfully poking her in the ribs.

But what was really the most interesting of all was a rather rough-looking man, dressed in overalls, and bearing the marks of hard work on his clothes and hard usage in his face. He stopped before the cat and looked down at her. Being a well-bred cat, accustomed to the attentions of select travelers, she turned her back upon him and sauntered off. But, undaunted, he followed, knelt, and tenderly lifting her, held her in his arms. The unusual caress, the gentleness of the man's touch, the rough kindness of his look all reassured kitty. She stretched out her head, closed her eyes and was just dozing into a pleasant nap in the arms of her rough admirer, when suddenly the ferryboat's shrill whistle sounded, the bells clanged, the gates closed, and the traveler in the corner was suddenly aroused by seeing the cat thrown head foremost from the man's arms, land on her feet, arch her back and fly for rescue behind a bench. He came to the gate just too late.

"Darn the beast," he muttered, "I've missed my ferry." The beast meanwhile looked at him from her retreat, more in sorrow than in anger, as one who might say: "I should have known better than to be so deceived; I'll stick to the gentry after this."

SEPT

INDIA'S PLAGUE PROBLEMS

SIMLA, Aug. 25.—The monsoon rains, which started about a month late this year, and on that account at one time gave occasion for considerable anxiety, have since fairly made up for their delay in arrival. From almost every part of India there come reports of copious downfalls, and there is at present no uneasiness whatever regarding agricultural prospects.

But the shadow now on the land is that of plague. That baneful pestilence is again making its presence felt. The advent of the rainy season has had the effect of driving the people once more into their houses, while during the Summer months they live very much in the open air under much healthier conditions. The insanitary habits and customs of the native of this country, Hindu and Mohammedan alike, are all in favor of the speedy propagation of epidemic disease.

Plague begins to increase like magic as soon as the people are driven by stress of weather from an open-air life to the sheltr of their evil-smelling and ill-ventilated habitations. For some weeks past the mortality from this source has been in excess of 2,000 per week, and it is still increasing. There is little doubt, indeed, that with the advancing season the numbers dying will continue steadily to increase, and that by the end of the cold weather last season's death rate of some 12,000 a week will be reached if not exceeded.

The virulence of the disease may be seen from the fact that the mortality among those attacked is as a rule in excess of 90 per cent. At present the worst districts are in what is known as the Southern Mahratta country, in the south of the Bombay Presidency, and in the native State of Mysore. Later on there is little doubt that the more northern portions of Bombay will be seriously attacked, and there is no reason to hope that Calcutta and other districts of Bengal which suffered so heavily last year will escape this.

The proper treatment of this terrible pestilence is one of the most difficult problems before the Indian statesman. When it first appeared it was attacked in accordance with the latest theories and beliefs of Western science. Sanitary measures, segregation, and inoculation, to mention only a few of the measures, were all tried. Such methods were in the last degree repugnant to the people, and it was in accordance with their practically unanimous desire that the policy inaugurated just a year ago was adopted.

This policy, roughly speaking, was largely one of letting the disease take its course. Certain precautions are adopted, but the stringency of the earlier sanitary regulations has been almost entirely relaxed. With a people so ignorant, so bigoted, and so suspicious as are the people of India it would be difficult to say what other course could have been taken.

I think I have in previous letters given some instances of the depth of ignorance, the wealth of baseless suspicion, and the intensity of fanaticism with which any interference with the immemorial habits of filth which obtain among the population are regarded. I have explained how the mere flushing of a drain may lead to a riot, how an attempt to disinfect a plague-stricken house is regarded as in the nature of rapine and outrage, and how the segregation of the sick is looked upon by the populace as a measure of wholesale poisoning.

There is no need, therefore, to repeat any of the many examples of these beliefs, so universally held. But a case has recently occurred, not in connection with the plague, or of any other contagious disease, which illustrates so forcibly the ignorance and superstition of the people of this country that it may be of interest to give it here in outline.

In a district of the Northwest provinces, possibly the most thriving, most prosperous, and most enlightened part of India, the son of a prominent villager became addicted to fits. His relatives consulted together, and eventually came to the conclusion that a certain low-caste man belonging to the village had afflicted him with a devil.

This man was sent for and asked to take away the devil which he had caused to take up its residence within the sick man. He denied all knowledge of such arts, and persisted in his innocence of the action imputed. The relatives, however, were unmoved. They still believed that the devil had been sent through the agency of the low-caste villager.

He was taken into the inclosure round their house, pegged out on the ground X-fashion, and then slowly beaten to death with clubs by all the relatives, being exhorted the while to remove the devil. These facts came to the notice of the authorities, and the whole of the guilty persons, with the exception of one who is still wanted, were arrested and tried, with the result that they have all been condemned to death for as brutal and cold-blooded a murder as it is possible to conceive.

Yet incidents of this sort occur frequently in India, for whose inhabitants, the most bigoted conservatives in the world, certain foolish politicians, both in England and India, are demanding votes and direct representation in the government of the country. A paternal despotism is the only possible description of government for this country for years to come, but this fact, patent though it be to those who have passed long years in the East, is ignored by the globe-trotting politician whose acquaintance with the country is limited to a few weeks' hurried traveling on the main railway routes.

⁂

The new frontier province, it is confidently believed, will begin its existence somewhere about November next. The dispatch containing the final recommendations of Lord Curzon's Government in this connection went home some weeks ago, and is now in the hands of Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India.

It is curious, by the way, that one of the strongest and most eminent of modern British statesmen should be in a position of official subordination to one of the weakest and most lack-lustre politicians that ever sat on the Treasury bench. But at least it may be said for Lord George Hamilton that he generally recognizes his limitations and accepts without serious demur the measures conceived by the most brilliant Viceroy India has known for upward of a generation.

To revert, however, to the frontier. The great clans of tribesmen who gave such trouble in 1897-8 remain absolutely quiescent. There is not so much as a murmur from their portion of the border. With the Mahsud Waziris, however, the case is very different. It may be remembered that a long course of outrages, lootings, and crimes of every description on the part of these tribesmen resulted, nearly a year ago, in the intimation by the Government that a fine of a lakh of rupees—about $33,000—must be paid at once or that further punishment would follow.

The sum mentioned may seem small to American ideas, but meant a good deal to the inhabitants of somewhat sterile hills, whose wealth consisted merely of a few herds of lean cattle and little else. The fine was not paid, and as a result a blockade of the tribe began on the 1st of December last. The blockade has continued ever since, and has resulted in a certain portion of the fine being paid.

Latterly, however, the tribesmen, who have suffered severely through the blockade, which stops practically all trade, have grown excessively turbulent, and have committed outrage after outrage. The blockade is evidently extremely irksome to them, and their plan is to try and irritate the Briish into a punitive expedition into their country.

This would be, to their ideas, far preferable to the continued existence of the blockade. They have little or nothing to lose in a state of actual war, and a good deal to gain. When the English cross the border they bring money into the country, for they purchase immense quantities of forage and other supplies on the spot. The tribesmen would never stand for a pitched fight, but would hang about the flanks and rear, picking up such odds and ends as they could.

Convoys of treasure and supplies would be ambushed, sentries and stragglers would be cut off, and numerous rifles, the most concentrated form of wealth across the border, would be secured. The Mahsuds, in fact, are trying the time-honored device of the Irishman, and are asking their English masters to tread on the tails of their coats.

But it is extremely unlikely that they will be obliged in this manner. It may, in the end, of course, come to an expedition. The tribesmen might become so emboldened by the comparatively passive attitude of blockade that they might attack some of the British cordon in force, in which case the British would be bound to follow them.

In that case it is probable that the tribesmen would find that the polite and gentlemanly way of conducting trans-frontier expeditions has about seen its day. In the future the British will probably take what supplies they want, without going through the ceremony of paying grossly inflated prices for them.

The assassins of sentries and murderers of non-combatants will no longer be petted and caressed, but will receive short shrift. The policy of moderation and gentle conciliation has failed many a time in India and its borderland before now, where anything in the shape of moderation is only regarded as the weakness of fools. With the bloodthirsty savages who live beyond the Indian frontier kid-glove methods are altogether unsuitable. This is being recognized, and if the Mahsuds compel an abandonment of the present passive attitude, they will probably find, to their great surprise, that the other side has abandoned its kid-glove methods, too.

JAPAN'S UNPLEASANT SIDE

MOST people have probably learned to think of Japan as one of the most fascinating lands on earth. Returning travelers and missionaries from that country are loud in praise of its beauties, and Sir Edwin Arnold has made it appear a veritable fairyland of tiny people, enchanted gardens, paper houses, and bamboo bridges.

Although Japan is thus seldom associated with anything that is not dainty and delightful, yet according to the Rev. Claude M. Severance, pastor of the Port Morris Congregational Church of this city, that country has an ugly side quite as glaring and quite as characteristic as are the soft voices and gentle manners of its people. Dr. Severance was for five years a missionary in the Land of the Rising Sun, and traveled to every portion of its different islands.

"It is not nearly so pleasant to discuss this side as it is to talk about the wonderful beauties of the Island Empire," Dr. Severance said in speaking of the subject. "Writers on Japan generally are careful to avoid it, and I myself generally follow their example. Nevertheless it is a plain, undeniable fact that an unpleasant side does exist in Japan, and all the enchantment of the other cannot hide it. I mean by this the native customs and habits of the people, and their manner of living.

"Take, for instance, the slave trade which is carried on among young women and girls. In every city and town throughout the empire is a quarter called the Yoshivara, which is regularly licensed and set aside by the Government, in which these girls are kept. They are not low or vicious women, there of their own volition, but sweet, innocent young country girls, whose fate is made lawful by the doctrines of the native religion which teach that a child must support its parents. Agents from these houses wander out into the country, select the prettiest girls they can find, and offer the parents an amount of money equal to about $30 for the girl's services for a year. If the father is willing he may accept the price, and the girl has no redress. Virtually, she has been sold as a slave.

"I well remember a beautiful young girl who used to attend the school at one of our country missions. She was exceptionally bright and intelligent, and we were all fond of her. One morning the woman at the head of the girls' department of the mission came to me in great distress. Her favorite pupil had been sold to one of the traveling agents.

"We discussed the subject from every point, only to find ourselves powerless to prevent the crime. Had we redeemed the girl from the agent, her father would instantly have resold her, turning our charity into a profitable business. On the other hand, had we bought the girl from her father for a higher price than that offered by the agent, dozens of parents in the village who would not otherwise have sold their children into disgrace, would instantly do so, relying upon our offering more money to save them. So in the end this beautiful, gentle, happy girl was led away to a life worse than death.

"This certainly is one of the ugly sides of Japanese life. Another feature of existence in the 'Flowery Kingdom,' which is unpleasant to an American or a European, is the utter lack of any adequate system of sewerage in the cities and towns. Even in Yokohama, men walk through the streets each morning with large tin cans swinging from their shoulders, in which they carry away the offal from the various houses, and take it out into the country, where it is emptied into large cesspools dug for the purpose along the public highways. Here it lies, uncovered, beneath a scorching sun, breeding smallpox, typhoid, and kindred diseases for the unacclimated foreigner, and making a journey through the rural parts of Japan hideous.

"It is not likely that the advancement of Japan in other matters will bring relief in this. In the first place, the people will not think of draining their cities into the rivers, since they depend upon these for their drinking water, and are careful to preserve them from pollution. To be sure, in every town and village stone steps are built down to the water edge that the men, women, and children may descend without difficulty each day for their morning bath, but the Japanese do not consider that bathing in water ruins it for drinking purposes.

"But there is a still more important reason why the Japanese will not consent to drain away the waste from their cities. This waste is necessary for the growth of the three crops which the land in that country is made to produce each year. Winter wheat is first grown on a field and when this is reaped rapeseed is planted, and after that come the rice crops. For each new crop the farmers come to the pools along the highways, dip out their contents, and spread them over the young growths.

"The Government is trying to induce the farmers to forsake the overworked land of the main island and go to Yesso, or, as it is known in that country, the 'Hokkaido.' There the soil, rich and virgin, is capable of producing abundant crops for twenty years without manuring. But the Japanese dread the cold Winters of Hokkaido, and, though the Government has established model farms and agricultural schools in that region, and offers them land for almost nothing, they cannot be induced to emigrate.

"This constant saturation of the land with sewage explains why the Japanese cannot bore wells for their water supply. Indeed, it is not safe to drink inland water at all.

"Then, when a traveler leaves the large cities on the coast, with their European hotels, he is subject to much annoyance, owing to the complete lack of appreciation among the Japanese of the necessity of privacy. A woman, particularly, suffers from this. In a Japanese hotel there are no doors or locks. The walls are merely screens. When a traveler has gone to his room, having, as he thinks, made all necessary arrangements, as likely as not when he has reached an embarrassing state of dishabille the side of his room will suddenly slide back and there will be the daughter of the house bowing before him.

"'At what time did your honorable presence say you wished to be called in the morning?' she will inquire politely.

"At no time is either a man or woman safe from such unannounced intrusion.

"The walls of the house, moreover, are, as I said, mere screens, being constructed of a light wooden framework, covered with a sheet of rice paper. The children of the house, ever curious as to the ways of foreigners, have the delightful habit of sticking two fingers through the paper for eyeholes, and, sitting on the floor outside, intently observing all that passes within. The Japanese mean no harm by this. Even in their largest cities men and women bathe in the same pools, in the public baths. They cannot understand a foreigner's objection to such a custom.

"I remember my first morning bath in a Japanese hotel. I had, as I supposed, secured a private room, and had just stepped into the tub when the opposite end of my bathing apartment slid noiselessly back and without word or sign of apology two handsomely dressed women entered. They were evidently of the higher ranks of Japanese society. They gave a casual glance in my direction, and quietly began to disrobe. Unfortunately they stood between me and my clothing, which I had left at that side of the room; so all I could do was to wave them away with my arms, at the same time imploring them in all the Japanese I knew to kindly leave. For a moment they gazed at me in surprise. Then they glanced at each other, with a little laugh. 'Oh, he is a foreigner,' they said. And, evidently much amused, they withdrew.

"Another incident, amusing in spite of its embarrassment, occurred while I was visiting a health resort made famous by its sulphur baths, up in the mountainous regions of Hokkaido. A boiling stream of sulphurous water poured down the rocks from the crater of an extinct volcano. This had been blended with another stream of cold water to bring it to a proper temperature, and then made to fall into a number of rocky basins, hewn out for the purpose. Here the Japanese, men and women, bathed together in large numbers, for the waters were noted as a cure for rheumatism.

"An American who was visiting the place with his sick wife inquired if a private bath could not be had for her. He was told by the attendant, a Japanese boy of about fourteen, that such rooms had been built especially for foreigners, and was led to a wooden inclosure, with a bolt on the inside of the door. Satisfied as to her privacy, the American's wife entered the room and proceeded to prepare for her bath, while the husband returned to the hotel. It was a funny story she told on her return. Just as she was about to step into the bath she heard a soft voice above her inquire courteously:

"'Is the water at exactly the right temperature, madam?' And looking up she was horrified to find the boy attendant gazing down at her from over the top of the inclosure. The door being locked, he had, with the best of intentions, scaled the wall to make sure that she wanted for nothing.

"Despite the many respects in which Japan is still far from realizing our ideals of civilization, however," concluded the Rev. Mr. Severance, "I have great hope for the country, because of the religious awakening which, especially just now, is taking place among her people. Christianity and Christian morals will finally do away with the horrors of the Yoshiwara. Already the representative from Sendai, the province north of Tokio, has moved in the Japanese Parliament that that institution be made unlawful in all cities and towns of that section, and although public opinion at large is still too decidedly against such a reform to have allowed the measure to pass, still the fact that the motion was made is most encouraging. It may not be many years before much of the ugly side of Japan has been wiped out."

JOHN DOE OF OLD NEW YORK

It is seldom that John Doe, either in courts of law or courts of criminal justice, ever attains any real individuality or rises into public prominence. For the past several months New York has rung with the name of a John Doe—a human entity embodying colossal municipal corruption. Almost two hundred years and a decade ago there was another John Doe of New York of almost equal fame, though in his case the crimes charged against him were tangible, and he was not shielded by the most perfect political organization the world has ever known. Further, there is this difference: Should the twentieth century Doe be brought to justice, he can be accused only of misdemeanor and sent to prison for one year; for the John Doe of the original Knickerbockers, however, there awaited a hempen collar and a cauldron of boiling oil.

To any one who has the leisure or the curiosity to visit the rooms of the New York Historical Society and spend a few hours over the time-worn records of the General Quarter Sessions Court of the latter years of the seventeenth century, a fragmentary history of the John Doe whom our forefathers sought with all the animosity of injured civic pride is available.

The paint was still fresh on even the bench of New York's first criminal tribunal, then held in the old City Hall, which stood where the Custom House stands to-day, on Wall Street. In those days the city's chief public building was surrounded with broad lawns and ancient, spreading trees, under which loungers disposed themselves luxuriously while awaiting the crier to announce the court's convention.

Shortly before noon of a day early in the May of 1695, the court was in full session. A young solicitor was laboring manfully with an argument on some knotty legal point, in which he had become hopelessly involved. The learned Justices of the General Quarter Sessions Court, bowed under the weight of their mammoth wigs, were gently snoring in judicial unison, alternately starting drowsily as the tyro before them delivered some fiery dart of eloquence. The Court Clerk's quill scratched raspingly, and every now and then the brander poked the glowing coals of his little brazier and tested his irons on the sole of his boot.

Suddenly a remarkable interruption broke in upon the slumbrous activity of the courtroom. With a swish of skirts, a flutter of laces, and the soft crinkling of brocades, three stately women swung sedately in through the narrow entrance. Despite their brave efforts as they walked with unfaltering step to the bar, the extraordinary emotions that surged within them were revealed in their strained features. The bench righted itself with a start, wigs were straightened, gowns smoothed down and each Justice seized his gavel and volleyed a fusillade of raps for order. The Presiding Justice leaned forward inquiringly, and Mistress Wendell, the tallest of the women, spoke.

"Your Honor, grave crimes have been committed in our homes, and we seek the arrest and immediate punishment of the culprit. In my home, both theft has been committed and cruel and wanton mischief done. My furniture has been wrecked, the beautiful pearl-handled mirror given me by Lady Douglas stolen, and my poor little Jippy almost murdered. The wretch cut off his tail, and—"

But here she broke down and sobbed as violently as her dignity allowed, her two companions joining her in a lachrymal discord. The Judges looked helplessly at the ceiling. The brander stirred his fire into a blaze, and the Clerk went madly to work sharpening his quills.

The Justice cleared his throat and spoke.

"Mistress Wendell, you have told us of crimes grave indeed. Let your companions tell us further of the outrages of this villain."

The three women reined in their emotions, and the two who had not spoken sobbed in chorus a history of destruction to their bric-à-brac and furniture, the theft of various articles of toilet and jewelry, and other appalling offenses that made the stern Justices shake their wigs and mutter:

"Certainly this is a series of startling crimes, which must be punished with the utmost rigor of the law."

After a brief consultation the bench decided unanimously on summary action, and, instructed by the court, the Clerk, on voluminous rolls of legal cap, took down in detail each separate complaint. As no one could be found who had even the faintest suspicion of the identity of the terrible offender, he was simply nominated John Doe. With all possible dispatch the Grand Jury was summoned and indictments were found forthwith for burglary in its various degrees, grand and petty larceny, trespass, malicious mischief, and various other major and minor felonies. The indictments were handed up to the Court, and the learned Justices scratched their signatures to a score or more of bench warrants and turned them over to the Sheriff, the town constables, and as many deputies as could be sworn.

Just as the Sheriff and his improvised police force started from the courtroom with their warrants, Meinherr Von Pelter and his frau bustled into court, their stout bodies fairly shuddering with anger. Under one arm Frau Von Pelter carried a large pan filled with dough and, while she struggled to regain her breath her spouse, with great splutterings and chokings, volleyed forth such a tale of household devastation as made the bench gasp with astonishment. Who could this terrible person be? From the manner in which he destroyed he must be of prodigious strength and possessed of maniac fury.

"But here yas a clue," panted Meinherr Von Pelter, after a pause for wind, and seizing the pan his frau held under her arm. "Here vas a clue," and he exhibited a panful of dough in which was the deep impression of a hand of extraordinary size. The pan was handed up to the bench, and after a close scrutiny by each of the learned Justices, solemnly marked "Exhibit A." Here at least was a description of a part of John Doe's anatomy, and, ordered by the Judges, the Clerk called back the warrants and filled in technical descriptions of the hand print in the dough. That ceremony over, the Sheriff and his force went forth, and the few loungers in the courtroom sped hot-footed to alarm the city of the presence of the monster.

Not since the appearance of the Duke of York's fleet and the mighty wrath of Peter Stuyvesant had there been such excitement in New York. All manner of trade and commerce ceased abruptly, and the name of John Doe echoed from a thousand tongues. Then, as the accounts of his tremendous strength and his inhuman cruelty, as evidenced by Mistress Wendell's mutilated Jippy, (the particular breed of the canine is not specified in any record extant,) to relieve whose sufferings a dozen physicians and apothecaries were at work, spread abroad and gathered color in its transpiration, there was a general rush to arms, and by nightfall the entire city bristled with ancient blunderbusses of a hundred different patterns, matchlocks, cannon—large and small—and even a few rust-molded mortars, relics of some famous Continental siege. In an hour gunpowder tripled in value, and a hundred bullet molds were worked to a white heat. Words cannot describe the clamor that filled the city, though a faint idea may be had in the imagining of hundreds of grindstones furiously circumactive in giving razor edges to every species of blade, from the three-foot scythe to the daintily carved pocketknife. With nightfall, defensive weapons were run out of portholes and windows, and every door in the ancient city slammed with a bang and numberless bolts rattled into place.

The next morning the city awoke and learned with a great sigh of relief that nor hair nor hide had been seen of the criminal. To add to the feeling of security, the town crier, a sword in one hand and a blunderbuss in the other, went furtively from house to house and announced that with the crow of the cock the Sheriff and his valiant band, armed to the teeth, had gone forth to serve their warrants.

Later the crier had informed the inhabitants that the Justices of the General Quarter Sessions Court had decided in event of John Doe's capture to have him tied to the tail of a cart and dragged three times about the circumference of the city and then slowly boiled in oil. In order to insure a most expeditious execution by noon, the cart was ready with a stout horse in the shafts, and the executioner's caldron was set on its tripod filled to the brim with glistening oil and a roaring fire started beneath. No mercy awaited the felon.

Night fell again, however, with the warrants unserved, and another day broke with John Doe still at large. Once more the crier proclaimed that at cockcrow the Sheriff and his posse had sped forth to ferret out the criminal. The crier incidentally remarked that the pot was still a-boiling. Some diarist or chronicler of that year handed down to posterity by way of foot note or postscript, the comment that in the matter of the search for John Doe the Sheriff and his forces confined their efforts strictly within the city limits and respected the curfew. In addition it is stated that on one occasion the entire party was seen speeding across lots with hair streaming in the wind and parts of their armament dropping at every ten paces. It is not clear whether they were hastening in pursuit of some malefactor, though there is marginal mention of the fact that they cast frequent glances behind them. A week passed, and still the search for ye culprit Doe was on. With each succeeding day the feeling grew that he was well and away, and the wheels of commerce again took up their monotonous revolution.

On the morning of the eighth day, however, the inhabitants were again stirred to their most exquisite emotions. The quiet little cottage of Mistress Dudley Van Haltren—a much-respected spinster—had been invaded, her flour barrel overturned, and handmarks of the meal daubed on every article of her wardrobe, which she found scattered from garret to cellar. That was not all, for her pet cat Jenny was smeared with jam and her tail twisted into many kinks.

The spinster's black silk skirt, soiled with the floury handmarks, was produced in court, and when the marks were compared with "Exhibit A" (from Von Pelter's pan of dough) it was obviously another felony of John Doe, and further indictments were drawn against him, and additional warrants issued from the bench. The discovery that the criminal was still in the immediate neighborhood gave new stimulus to the excitement of the inhabitants, and fresh logs were thrown under the caldron of oil until it fairly sizzled. At the same time, the horse which was to draw the executioner's cart was fed almost to suffocation on luscious bran mash, with the result that he got so frisky that his halter had to be fitted with a steel chain.

On the morning after the descent upon Mistress Van Haltren's cottage, the General Quarter Sessions Court convened an hour earlier than usual to listen to suggestions of the City Fathers on the most expeditious manner to capture the criminal and also to hear suggestions of new methods of punishment commensurate with the enormity of his crimes. Alderman Smith acted as spokesman for the municipal paternity and launched into an eloquent speech full of the soundest advice. He suggested in part that man-traps, nets, snares, and other similar devices be sprinkled throughout the city and the suburbs; that the Sheriffs and constables be organized into a mounted police to scour the countryside and arrest all suspicious persons, some of whom might be executed as a warning to the criminal to keep away or give himself up. The courtroom was crowded to the doors, the spectators listened breathlessly, and a full bench in gala wigs and gowns nodded approval.

Alderman Smith, red in the face and shaking with the intensity of his declaration, was full in the middle of a burning period when an awful hush fell upon the packed courtroom. In full view of the entire assemblage, seated on the high window sill in the rear of the bench, was an enormous ape, serenely viewing himself in Mistress Wendell's stolen pearl-handled mirror. The Judges, whose backs were turned to the remarkable apparition, stared in magisterial amazement at the bulging eyes and terror-stricken countenance of Alderman Smith and the fright-stunned spectators. Then, instinctively, they turned about.

One look was enough. Regardless of wigs or gowns or judicial decorum, they vaulted the bench in a body and rushed madly for the doors. In the furious scramble that followed it is recorded that many were bruised and injured. There was one man in the courtroom, however, whose features pictured delight instead of fear. His aspect was wholly foreign, and his clothes cut after a strange fashion. In the general interest of the moment he had remained unnoticed. As soon as the courtroom was empty he emitted a peculiar chuckling sound. The huge simian, who appeared utterly oblivious of the commotion his presence had caused, took his eyes for a second from his own pleasing resemblance in Mistress Wendell's mirror and looked up. With a squeal of joy and a glad chattering, he dashed the hand-glass to the floor, and in three bounds was beside the man, who deftly slipped an iron collar attached to a steel chain over his head. Then, leading the animal, he slowly made his way to the door.

The common without the courtroom presented a spectacle long remembered by our forefathers. Every tree, down to the slenderest sapling, was weighed down with clinging human beings, and to the lower branch of a centenarian oak in the centre of the little park clung the Justices, their wigs crumpled and awry and their gowns in tatters. The foreigner walked straight to the Judges' tree and spoke, pointing to the ape.

"Eet eez ze pet—ze rang-tang de moi—ze tame wild rang-tang," and he patted the ape's ugly head. The animal grinned horribly and the Justices, with wonderful agility, sought a higher limb. The foreigner continued affably:

"I'm 'fraid eet eez ze Jean Doee ze people rave of. He eez ze bad boy. Howev', I conduct heem to ze sheep !—"

The Presiding Justice, still climbing higher, roared in a voice hoarse with judicial severity:

"You are ordered by this Court to proceed post haste to your ship and take that beast with you. If you are found within the city precincts after one hour you will be hanged, drawn and quartered, and boiled in oil. Go!"

The man bowed, jerked the ape's chain, and started briskly toward the harbor.

That was the last New York ever saw of the celebrated John Doe of 1695.

Where Primaries Are Not Run By "Bosses."

The oft-repeated question: Can there be no reform made in the present primary election laws which prevail in this city? has once more been brought prominently to the front by the recent spectacle of the contest in the Second Assembly District between Patrick Divver and Thomas F. Foley.

Just what a primary election here generally means is well illustrated in the declaration made by a man who has always lived in the Thirty-first Assembly District, in Harlem. He had been away from home for over a week. He returned the day after the primaries.

"Where have you been?" he was asked by a friend.

"Oh, I have been down town in the Divver-Foley fight. I have made lots of money. You see, I sent word to the Board of Elections that I intended to move into that district, so they enrolled me. After that it was easy enough for me to vote there. I did not leave my own district, as a matter of fact, and I will be here to vote at the election. This primary scheme is a great game, and lots of us made money by going into the Second District and voting for the man who would pay the freight."

The possibility of any such proceedings as this is completely wiped out in a little county in Western Pennsylvania, where the people have an opportunity to vote directly for their preference for candidates for public office at the primaries. No delegates who are "fixed" are selected. When a voter goes to the primary polls he goes there to express his opinion directly for the member of his party he desires to see nominated to office. The voter cannot live in one election district and declare his intention to vote in another. He must vote in the district in which he lives.

This primary election plan, which appears to be almost ideal, is known in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio as the "Crawford County Plan." Crawford County is located in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania. It is a farming county, and at one time was the centre of political intrigue of the State. In this county William H. Andrews, the active lieutenant of Matt. Quay, made his headquarters for years.

All along the people felt that they were not properly represented at the nominating meetings of the different parties. They had voted for years for delegates. These delegates had always been subjected to the will of some "boss," who had really named the candidates. Under the present plan any individual who thinks himself strong enough in his own party can become a candidate by duly announcing his candidacy in the public press a certain time before the party primaries. His name is put on the official ticket, and if his friends prevail he is duly placed on the ticket to be voted for at election, notwithstanding the fact that he may have had no influence with a "boss."

In substance, this is an application of the general election laws to the party primaries. The primaries are held in the regular voting places. All the paraphernalia of a general election are used. Tickets, tally sheets, and return blanks are furnished. There is no restriction, beyond a twenty days' notice in the public press. The ballots are of a prescribed form, and are printed by the County Committee of the party holding the primaries. This committee is compelled to place on the ballots every name which has been announced in one or more papers of the county twenty days before the primaries.

As a result, the aspirant for the position of County Judge or the man who seeks to be Town Constable can go directly before the people without asking the permission of any "boss" as to whether he can be a candidate or not. The full title of the law which allows this free use of the right to express an opinion in primary nominations is "An Act to Protect the Election of Voluntary Political Associations, to Regulate Primary Elections and Punish Frauds Therein, Within the Limits of Crawford County."

The act provides for the appointment of regular election officers, and for their conducting the primaries in the same way as for a general election. The voter must be a bona fide resident of the district in which he is voting. "Intention" to become a resident does not qualify him to vote there, as it does here in New York City. A fine not exceeding $500, and imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, is the penalty for making a false oath or for offering or accepting money for a vote.

One of the local "bosses" went to the State of Washington to live after the act became in full force. Another "boss" retired from the county and went to Pittsburg. To-day the county has purely representative men in office. The county seat, Meadville, has a Democratic Mayor; its Councilmanic body has a Republican majority; the County Judge is a Democrat, who succeeded a Republican; the Congressman is a Republican, while the members of the State Assembly are Democrats.

The regulations as to party affiliation which prevail here under the present primary laws practically exist in Crawford County. A man must be a declared Republican to vote at the Republican primaries, and a declared Democrat, Prohibitionist, or Socialist Labor Party man to vote at their respective primaries. His voting residence at the time of the primaries is his residence for primary purposes. The "floater" plan as used in New York City cannot prevail under the "Crawford County plan."

One man on one side or eighteen on another cannot select the candidate for Mayor irrespective of the wishes of the members of the parties. Under the "Crawford County plan" a man who is admittedly popular with the individual voters of his party could be duly announced as a candidate and his name sent to the County Committee. The name would have to be placed on the primary ticket, and if he was popular enough he would be selected as the nominee, no matter whether he suited a certain "boss" or not.

The "Crawford County plan" has been in force in the little Pennsylvania County for ten years. It has since been adopted in other counties of the State, and has also penetrated to the Far West. It has not yet reached New York City.

A Twisted Sunday School Lesson.

Teacher, who has been telling the youngsters of the hiding and the finding of the little Moses in the bullrushes, asks the class to repeat why the mother of Moses packed the little one in a basket and hid it, as described.

Little Fellow in the Rear.—Because she didn't want the Board of Health to vaccinate him.

SEPT

Races for America's Cup

Complete and Concise History of All the Contests for the Trophy

IN 1851 the schooner yacht America, built by George Steers, and owned by several Americans, was sent to the World's Fair, in London, as an exhibit of our type of fore-and-aft vessels. Arriving in England, her owners challenged all comers, but no attention was paid to them. Challenging a second time, they were told that they might enter their yacht in a regatta to take place on Aug. 22. They then learned for the first time that a cup had been offered for yachts of all nations. They entered their schooner, and she brought home that cup. It is still here, and it is called the America's Cup. Its name is not the America Cup, nor the Queen's Cup. It is simply the America's Cup, the cup brought home by the America. Sixteen yachts started in the regatta on Aug. 22, 1851, ranging from the forty-seven-tonner Aurora to the three-masted schooner Brilliant, 392 tons. The start was from Cowes, and the course around the Isle of Wight.

The fleet got away from a one-gun start at 10 A. M., with a light westerly wind. At 11:30, when the yachts had rounded No Man's Land buoy and were on the windward part of the course, the wind freshened to six knots, and America walked out two miles to windward of the rest. The wind fell light, and with a strong head tide the yachts beat up under Shanklin Chine, America still gaining. At 3 P. M. the wind freshened again. America carried away her jib boom, but nevertheless she rounded the Needles at 5:40 eight miles ahead of the second yacht, the little cutter Aurora. Again the wind fell light and the tide was ahead. At 8:35 America anchored off Cowes. Aurora anchored 20 minutes later, having come up as the wind fell. And that is how "The America's Cup" was won.

On July 8, 1857, the owners of America, J. C. Stevens, Edwin A. Stevens, Hamilton Wilkes, J. Beekman Finley, and George L. Schuyler, presented the cup to the New York Yacht Club to be held as a perpetual international yachting trophy. In October, 1868, James Ashbury, a member of the Royal Thames Yacht Club of London, challenged for the cup, but owing to difficulties in making terms, he did not race for it till 1870, when he came across the Atlantic in his schooner Cambria in an ocean race against James Gordon Bennett's Dauntless from Old Head of Kinsale to Sandy Hook Lightship. Cambria won by 1 hour and minutes. Mr. Ashbury's race against the New York Yacht Club was under the same conditions as America's against the English yachts. He had one race against the whole fleet. It took place on Aug. 8, 1870. Those who labor under the delusion that extensive interest in the cup contest is something recent should read these words of Capt. Roland F. Coffin, who saw the race and published, in 1885, a history of the cup contests up to 1881:

> "Nearly every steamer in the harbor was brought into requisition for spectators, and all were crowded to their capacity. Besides these, almost everything that could float, from the large coasting schooner to the tiny skiff, was brought into use, and it seemed as if the whole population of the city was on the water. Wall and Broad Streets were deserted for the day, and the courts and public offices had but few attendants."

The race was over the old New York Yacht Club course from off Stapleton, S. I., to and around the Sandy Hook Lightship and return. The yachts were started from their anchors at 11:25 on the last of the ebb tide, with a good southeasterly wind. Fifteen schooners competed, and Magic won, beating Idler, the second yacht, by 11 minutes, 8.9 seconds. Cambria finished tenth, being 39 minutes 12.7 seconds astern of the winner. America finished fourth.

In 1871 Mr. Ashbury returned with a new schooner, Livonia. This time the club selected four schooners to race against the challenger, reserving the right to name the starter on the morning of the day of each race. Columbia, Sappho, Palmer, and Dauntless were the defenders. The record was as follows:

First race, Oct. 16, 1871, club course, start from anchors, tide last of the flood, wind northwest and light. Starters, Livonia and Columbia, the latter a typical skimming dish, put in on account of the light weather. Columbia won by 25 minutes 28 seconds, elapsed, and 27 minutes 4 seconds corrected time.

Second race, Aug. 18, twenty miles to windward and return, from Sandy Hook Lightship. The course was not accurate, as the wind was west-northwest, and the course east-northeast. A light wind in the morning caused Columbia to be chosen as the day's defender, though it breezed on before the start. Columbia won by 4 minutes 35 seconds elapsed time; corrected time about 8 minutes. Mr. Ashbury protested that Columbia had rounded the outer mark the wrong way, but the protest was not allowed.

Third race, Oct. 19, club course, wind fresh from southwest, tide beginning of the ebb, defender Columbia. At the Southwest Spit Columbia lost her flying jib stay, and on the run home, off Buoy 10, broke her steering gear. Livonia won by 15 minutes 10 seconds, being the only challenger that ever won a single race in any series.

Fourth race, Oct. 21, twenty miles to windward and return, from Sandy Hook Lightship, wind south, course south-southwest, tide second half of the ebb, defender for the day Sappho. The wind soon after the start shifted to south-southwest, making the course dead to windward, and freshened to a good wholesail breeze. There was a lively sea, so much so that a small boat stowed in Sappho's cockpit was carried overboard. Sappho won by 30 minutes 21 seconds.

Fifth race, Oct. 23, club course, wind wholesail from west, tide last of the ebb; defender Sappho. Sappho won by 25 minutes 27 seconds. Mr. Ashbury again protested against the decision in the case of the second race, but after some acrimonious correspondence the club dropped him from further consideration.

The next challenger was the schooner Countess of Dufferin of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club. The record of her contests is short. One defender, the schooner Madeleine, was chosen to meet her, and the series was two out of three races.

First race, Aug. 11, 1876, club course, wind at start south, outside south-southeast, water smooth. Madeleine won by 10 minutes 59 seconds.

Second race, Aug 12, twenty miles to windward, south-southeast from Buoy 5, off the point of the Hook, and return, wind light at start, afterward freshening to wholesail breeze, but falling light again before the finish. Madeleine won by 27 minutes 14 seconds. America went over the course and beat the challenger 19 minutes 9 seconds.

In 1881 Canada tried it again with the 65-foot sloop Atalanta, the first of the single-stickers to challenge. Trial races were held for the first time to select a defender, and the iron sloop Mischief was chosen. The record follows:

First race, Nov. 9, 1881, club course, wind at start west-southwest, brisk, tide last of the flood. Mischief won by 28 minutes 30½ seconds after a fine run home in a growing breeze.

Second race, Nov. 10, course sixteen miles to leeward from Buoy 5 and return, wind west by north, a fresh, wholesail breeze, tide beginning of the ebb. Mischief won by 34 minutes 16 seconds.

In 1885 the challenger was the British cutter Genesta, the first of the 90-footers to try for the cup. Two new yachts, Puritan and Priscilla, were built here as defenders. Puritan was chosen by trial races. The record of the cup contests was this:

First race, Sept. 14, 1885, club course, wind southeast and light, tide in the last quarter of the flood. The wind was uncertain in the lower bay, but outside was brisk from the south out to the lightship and return. Puritan won by 16 minutes 47 seconds elapsed and 16 minutes 19 seconds corrected time.

Second Race, Sept. 16.—Twenty miles to leeward from Scotland Lightship and return; wind west-northwest, fresh, rising to a moderate gale (thirty-seven miles an hour). Genesta led to the outer mark, but was beaten on the windward leg, partly through a shift of the wind a point northerly, which enabled Puritan, occupying the northerly berth, to ease sheets a trifle. Puritan won by 1 minute 38 seconds. There has never been a finer race in the history of the cup.

In 1886 the challenger was the ninety-foot cutter Galatea. More new yachts were built here, and Mayflower was chosen after trials against Puritan, Priscilla, and Atlantic to defend the cup.

First Race, Sept. 7, 1886.—Club course; wind south to southeast; light inside and fair outside; tide last half of the ebb. The yachts had the flood returning. Mayflower won by 12 minutes 2 seconds, corrected time.

Second Race, Sept. 11.—Twenty miles to leeward from Scotland Lightship and return; course southeast, wind light and changeable, so that the yachts at the finish had it abeam. Mayflower won by 16 minutes 3 seconds.

In 1887 the Scotch cutter Thistle was the challenger. Volunteer, a new steel sloop, was selected as defender after trials with the Mayflower.

First Race, Sept. 27, 1887.—Club course; wind moderate, southeast, shifting to southwest; tide at start last of the ebb. Volunteer won by 19 minutes 23½ seconds, corrected time.

Second Race, Sept. 30.—Twenty miles to windward from Scotland Lightship and return; course east by north; wind at start brisk, falling later and then breezing on to about twenty miles an hour. Volunteer won by 11 minutes 47¾ seconds.

The next challenger was Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie I., in 1893. Colonia, Pilgrim, Jubilee, and Vigilant were all built to compete for the honor of defending the cup. The last named was chosen. Three races out of five were now to be won.

First Race, Oct. 7, 1893.—Course fifteen miles to leeward, east by south, from Sandy Hook Lightship and return; wind about eight knots, sea smooth. Vigilant won by 5 minutes 48 seconds, corrected time.

Second Race, Oct. 9.—Triangular course, ten miles to each leg; first leg dead to windward, southwest by south; wind brisk, sea smooth. Vigilant won by 10 minutes 35 seconds, corrected time.

Third Race, Oct. 13.—Fifteen miles to windward, east, from Sandy Hook Lightship and return; wind fresh to strong, sea rough. Both yachts started with single-reefed mainsails and gaff topsails set over them. Valkyrie led to the outer mark, but on the run home burst her spinnaker and was passed by Vigilant. The American yacht won the race and series by 2 minutes and 13 seconds, elapsed, and 40 seconds corrected time.

In 1897 Lord Dunraven came with a new Valkyrie, the third of the name, the second having been lost at sea in the Mediterranean. The new American yacht chosen to defend the cup was Defender.

First Race, Sept. 7, 1895.—Fifteen miles to windward from a point off Seabright and return; course east by south; wind light; sea smooth, with a deep swell. Defender won by 8 minutes 49 seconds, corrected time.

Second Race.—Course triangular; ten miles to a leg; first leg to windward, south; wind moderate and freshening; sea smooth. Valkyrie fouled Defender at the start, carrying away the latter's starboard spreader and causing her topmast to buckle. Valkyrie finished apparently a winner by 47 seconds, corrected time.

Third Race, Sept. 12.—Fifteen miles to windward and return; east by south; wind light; sea smooth. Valkyrie crossed the line, and then abandoned the race, Lord Dunraven giving as a reason the refusal of the New York Yacht Club to guarantee him a clear course, so that he might avoid such fouls as that of the second race. The club disqualified Valkyrie in the second contest, and thus Defender won by three straight. Lord Dunraven accused the New York Yacht Club and the manager of Defender of trickery. After a formal investigation of his charges, which were not proved, he was properly expelled from the club.

In 1899 Sir Thomas Lipton came forward with Shamrock I. Columbia was chosen to meet him after many trials against Defender.

First Race, Oct. 16, 1899.—Fifteen miles to windward from Sandy Hook Lightship and return; wind east; moderate to light; sea smooth. Columbia won by 10 minutes 8 seconds, corrected time.

Second Race, Oct. 17.—Triangular course of thirty miles; first leg dead to windward, east by south. The start was at 11 o'clock, and 25 minutes later Shamrock's port spreader went in the "nip," and she lost her topmast. There was a long swell, and this caused her to roll too much. Columbia finished alone, winning the race by a walkover.

Third Race, Oct. 19.—Fifteen miles to leeward and return; course south by west; wind north by east; fresh; about eighteen knots; sea choppy. Columbia won the race and the series by 6 minutes 34 seconds, corrected time. This series was made remarkable by the number of failures to get wind enough for a race. There were eight of these fizzles. W. J. HENDERSON.

Caxton Imprints in New York City

TO this city, which treasures so many examples of the wonderful and patient art of William Caxton, England's first printer, has just come a fine copy of one of his rarest and most valuable imprints—"The Royal Book; or, Book for a King," printed partly in 1487 and partly in 1488. The large sum of £1,550 was given at a recent London auction for this rarity, and until this copy is sold again—which may not be for many years—connoisseurs will never have an opportunity to acquire a perfect "Royal Book," as all known copies are in public collections, the Bedfordshire General Library in London possessing one, the Cambridge Public Library two, and the Spencer-Rylands Library at Manchester another, the finest of all, measuring 11 by 8 inches, for which Earl Spencer paid £61 19s. at the Hibbert sale in 1829. No other copy was again sold until 1889, when Buccleuch's copy, lacking one leaf, brought £385. The recent increase in value is most significant, and is indicative of the present appreciation of literary treasures of this kind.

This city, which possesses in public and private collections so many great book rarities, has thus added another to its long list. The Caxton imprints figuring in this list are few in number—there are few anywhere, in fact—but the copies here are remarkably choice examples, unequaled in condition abroad. Chief among these comes the only perfect copy in existence of Sir Thomas Malory's "Noble and Joyous Book Entitled La Morte D'Arthur," printed by Caxton in 1485. This beautiful copy, in old English red morocco, ornamented with rich gold tooling, was once in the celebrated Harleian Library, and in 1748, a few years after Harley's death, was priced by an English book dealer at 5s. It was bought by Bryan Fairfax, one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's customs, and later was sold with the Fairfax Library to Francis Child, the banker, from whom it passed by marriage to the Jersey family over a hundred years ago. In 1885, one of the later Earls of Jersey, having little regard for books, but much love for horses, sold the collection at auction, and Miss Abby E. Hanscom of Brooklyn (later Mrs. Pope and now deceased) secured it for £1,950, outbidding the bibliophiles of the world. In 1896, when Mrs. Pope's magnificent collection was privately sold, Robert Hoe added this treasure to his library. The only other copy known is Earl Spencer's, with ten leaves in manuscript, which sold for £320 at the Lloyd sale in 1816, and is now in the Spencer-Rylands Library at Manchester. The value of Mr. Hoe's copy is greatly in excess of its former price, and when sold again the book may bring $20,000, or as much as a Guttenberg Bible.

A second Caxton from the Jersey Library, and also from Mrs. Pope's, is the finest copy of Gower's "Confessio," that is now known, only four other perfect examples being in existence. This copy of the extremely rare first edition (by a typographical blunder the date appears in the colophon as 1493 instead of 1483) was bought in 1885 for £810. It is now worth fully twice that sum.

Mr. Hoe's third Caxton cost him $6,750 in October, 1888, and would now bring much more. It is the best copy extant of Trevisa's version of Higden's "Polychronicon," printed by Caxton about 1842, with a continuation of Trevisa's antiquated text, called "Liber Ultimus," which is the only original work of any magnitude from the printer's pen.

The book itself is one of the commonest of Caxton imprints, but also one of the hardest to secure in good condition, only half a dozen perfect copies being known. The Hoe copy brought £477 15s. in Lord Charlemont's sale in London in 1865. It then lacked two leaves, which were supplied from an imperfect copy by the purchaser, and the book was beautifully bound by Francis Bedford at a cost of £50. It may be truthfully described as a marvelous Caxton, containing over 200 uncut leaves, and measuring 11½ by 8¼ inches. "Few of Caxton's books," wrote his biographer, William Blades, "have excited more interest and research than the 'Polychronicon.'" A copy like the present one, large, perfect, and almost uncut, is a wonderful possession.

The great collection of books in the Lenox Library includes six fine Caxtons—the "Game and Play of Chess Moralized," printed about 1474-5 at Caxton's first press in Bruges; Lefevre's "History of Jason," about 1475; Higden's "Polychronicon," 1482; "The Knight of the Tower," 1484; "Book Called Caton," about 1484, and the second edition of "The Mirrour of the World," about 1490. The first of these was secured by the late James Lenox in 1872. It is one of the few perfect copies in existence. (Blades knew of only four.) The book contains very little about chess, each separate piece being used merely as a peg whereon to hang some anecdotal essay on the various duties of mankind. No perfect copy has been sold at auction since 1837, which illustrates the book's rarity.

Next in importance among the Lenox Caxtons comes the "History of Jason," which cost Mr. Lenox £105 in 1854 at the Gardner sale, having been in the Wilks, Higgs, and Blandford collections. It is a fine and perfect copy, rivaling the Earl of Ashburnham's, which, with a noble pedigree, fetched £2,100 in 1897, the largest sum yet paid for a Caxton. Then comes the "Polychronicon," the copy which fetched $1,300 at the Ives sale in 1891, and the second best known. At one time it was in the libraries of John Dent and Henry Perkins. Rarer and more valuable is "The Book Which the Knight of the Tower Made to the Enseygnment and Teaching of His Daughters," of which only six perfect copies are known. The Lenox copy, once in the Blandford, Taylor, and Jolley Libraries, brought £590 in 1868 at the Corser sale, and six years later was secured by the late collector for £616. It is one of the only two perfect copies that have sold in two centuries. The "Caton," which Mr. Lenox bought for £81 in 1854, is one of two copies sold in half a century, Ashburnham's being the other. Only twelve complete copies are extant. The sixth of the imprints is "The Mirrour of the World," 1490, which cost Mr. Lenox £510 in 1874. It was Sir William Tite's copy.

The Columbia College Library includes a fine copy of "The Fayts of Arms and of Chivalry" of Christine de Pisan, 1489, one of the scarcest of the late Caxtons. This is part of the valuable Phoenix collection left to the university. Only one copy is known to be owned here of Caxton's greatest achievement—the printing of the first edition of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales"—a work which, however faulty, must rank for all time above the other productions of his press. This is Robert Hoe's copy, which, lacking seventeen leaves, (only two perfect copies have survived,) sold for £1,320 in 1896 in London. The missing leaves have since been supplied in fac simile, and the volume has been placed in a Parisian binding. The book is the second printed by Caxton at his first London press, the "Dictes of the Philosophers" preceding it by about a year in 1477, and is his greatest service to English literature.

The two complete copies are locked up in the British Museum and at Merton College, Oxford, and New York must be satisfied with the best of the nine defective examples of the masterpiece of the first great English poet, printed by the first of English printers. This city already possessed the finest "King Arthur," "Confessio," and "Polychronicon," and to make more splendid the showing of specimens of the infancy of English printing, there is now added the only copy of "The Royal Book" outside of public museums.

ROBERT F. RODEN.

The Pan-American at Night

EVERYBODY agrees that the electric illumination is the great distinction of the Pan-American among great fairs. To one who has seen Chicago in 1893 and Paris in 1900 and has not been at Buffalo, the former glories seem difficult to surpass. The electric fountain at Chicago, the jets of feathery spray undershot with iridescence, was the great sight. It was enhanced by the outlining of the buildings of the Court of Honor with rows of lights, and by that great semaphore of an electric pencil which swept the sky upward, downward, lakeward, and landward from the roof of the huge Manufactures Building. At Paris, too, the electric fountain closed the wonderful vista of the Champ de Mars, looking across from the Trocadéro, under the basal horseshoe of the Eiffel, a vista which nobody who saw it is likely to forget. But what most tenaciously abides in the memory of Paris is the great, sweeping searchlights in the lanterns of those actual and full-sized reproductions of the French coastwise lighthouses that were erected on the banks of the Seine, searchlights which sweep the city and the river and the sky with their luminous swaths, while high over all, a thousand feet in the air, the still larger searchlight at the summit of the Eiffel wheels round its brush of fire across the sky, and

Like Atlas in the heavens withdrawn,
To hemisphere and hemisphere
Disparts the dark and dawn.

Neither of these effects is that of Buffalo. The electric fountain, so far from being the centre and culmination of the pyrotechnical display, is at the far end of the grounds, and does not come into the general display at all. For the great searchlight of Chicago, or the many swinging searchlights of Paris, there is only one slender beam of light rotating from the summit of the Electric Tower. And yet the Pan-American at night is even more impressive and more beautiful than either of its predecessors. It is a more systematic and artistic "general illumination."

Really to see it, you must see it at its beginning, see the Esplanade and its bordering buildings lighted up. That has come to be understood by Buffalonians, and by visitors of some standing in point of time, insomuch that many thousands populate the Esplanade at the appointed hour, and almost crowd it, who disperse immediately after. The appointed hour is the hour when the light fades out of the sky after sunset. It is of course advanced as the days shorten until now it is at about 7. Take your stand then, if you are well advised, between the pylons at the summit of the gentle rise from the great open space, and watch the light that fails. The gay and festive coloring of the Building of Music at your left and of the corresponding Building of Ethnology at your right fades gradually, until the local color is altogether lost, and only the deep bronze of the quadrigas on the Building of Ethnology disturbs and accentuates the uniform grayness. Happily for us, there is no moon, and happily also a curtain of rain cloud to the northward hangs as a background to the Electric Tower and its flanking colonnades and their flanking palaces. The buildings darken into a pearl-gray against the leaden murk of this pall, across which at intervals the unharnessed lightning of nature plays harmless and noiseless. Standards holding flambeaux burn to right and left at the corners of the lagoon, and thin slits of light show themselves in the shaft of the tower, from the base of which you hear but no longer see the tumbling of the mimic Niagara.

Twilight, and evening bell,
And after that the dark:—

For now the torches are extinguished and the rays of light disappear, and a hushed expectancy prevails among the vast, dimly-seen throng in front of you. They say the Esplanade will hold 250,000 people, and it seems quite half full of the dense, dim crowds. The fountains plash from the distance with a distinctness startling in the wide silence, and the bulk and outline of the bordering buildings are seen in sombre silhouette against the cloud now scarcely darker than themselves.

On a sudden a movement among the arrested crowds. A moment later a dull crimson glow is manifest along the edges of the canal, and ascends to the lights at the ground level, to the "features" of the palaces, to the cornices and steeples and domes, to the "tiara of proud towers," to the bulbous diadem of the Electric Tower, which is, by night as by day, the cynosure of the whole Pan-American display. Two hundred and eighty thousand electric lights, they tell me, are turned on by one man at one lever. From the first faint flushes of dull red to the complete illumination is a matter of two minutes or less, and the palaces stand all glorious in white incandescence. And the band plays "Hail, Columbia"!

One rather wishes that it wouldn't. And distinctly one wishes that the "Japanese Lady Cornetist" over in the Moral Midway would not project into the scene the blare of her instrument blowing "refined vaudeville." It is a disturbance too much like the foolish exclamations in flat voices of our fair rustic countrywomen in the circumambient throng, who seem to consider that they must "say something" to show their appreciation. None of these is the proper accompaniment to the spectacle. But there is a conceivable, nay, a realized "appropriate music." There is a beautiful passage in Taine's book "On Intelligence," telling of his first visit to Nôtre Dame, a visit made in his nurse's arms, when he looked up from the nave at the great rose window of the western front, and the organ was playing, and it seemed to him that the music proceeded from the wheeled kaleidoscope of colored glass he looked at. One evening at Buffalo, when the illumination was complete, I had the luck to be sitting under the windows of the Temple of Music, now of mournful memory, and an organist happened to have the interior of the place all to himself, practising, I suppose for a concert the next day. I beg to convey to him my thanks. For he was playing "strict organ music," and as he drew stop after stop, and the whole fabric shuddered at the vibration of the deep diapasons and the powerful "pedal reed," it did seem that this impersonal polyphony was the analogue in sound of the incandescent marvel that we beheld.

And what a marvel it is! On our left and abreast, as we stand between the pylons, so that we have to turn to see it, is the terraced pyramid of the Building of Horticulture; on the right the swelling cupola of the Government Building. But all eyes must be turned first down the vista that is closed by the Electric Tower, which stands with its flanking piers walls of white light, and the perforated tracery of its central shaft a network of luminous filaments. And, in the full illumination, the cunning artificer has so undershot with emerald the spouting cataract of the mimic Niagara as to bring back into vividness the curving crest of the real Horseshoe Fall just before the plunge into mist and mystery. On the right, your right, are the Spanish steeples of the Stadium, counterparted on the other side by the like steeples, and nearer the flat dome of the Manufactures, (is it?) and on the other side the loggie of the Electricity Building. Still nearer, the counterparting cupolas of Ethnology and Music. All these are outlined in light, and outlined with great skill. The illumination of the Horticulture Building and its flanking annexes is especially well managed. It looks at first as if it had been lighted almost at random, but one comes to perceive that it is a subtle artistic sense which has presided over the disposition of the electric bulbs upon its central tower and its outlying pinnacles. One supposes that each architect has designed the illumination of his own building, so well the illumination fits each "case." At any rate, what was done in this way at Chicago looks crude and tentative in the retrospect beside this careful and finished work of a sensitive artist.

Between the bordering buildings, down the wide avenue, and at this end of the sunken gardens and the sunken canals, there are boundaries of lights, no longer still, like the sheen of the buildings themselves, but flaming cressets flaring to every gust, and yellow against the tranquil white incandescence. The jets of white misty water in the canals, too, bend to the breezes like saplings, under the white light from the bordering buildings. And the central basin is filled, at the surface of the water, with burning colored globes of red and green and yellow that convert it into a parterre of flowers of fire.

All this movement and color but emphasize the steady, tranquil light of the main illumination. The Electric Tower, with its traceried walls of light, stands like a fixed piece of pyrotechny, an arrested coruscation. And its moveless splendor is accentuated again by the upward rush of the actual fireworks behind, the most vivid and brilliant that I have ever seen—rising, exploding, dispersing, and dying in fiery green and red and purple and gold, while "the Holy City" simply stands and shines.

But, in fact, after ransacking one's vocabulary one has to admit that the spectacle is indescribable. He can say, however, with confidence, to an artistically sensitive reader that if that reader goes to Buffalo by the morning train, arriving in time only for the illumination, and returning, if he must, by the first train that leaves thereafter, what he will see will be well worth his trouble. He will have a wonderful picture to hang in the gallery of remembrance. Experto crede!

MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

New Plays of the Week

TWO new productions graced the week at the theatres. That which the better deserves consideration will pass by without any attention from the man about town or the woman of fashion. It is called "Up York State," and is on exhibition at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. The other was imported directly from the home of British gayety. It was made known here with all the glitter and bustle of a first night at a popular Broadway Theatre, was applauded as if it were a revelation of genius, and will without doubt "make a barrel of money." Let us, therefore, respect public opinion and give this wonderful thing the place of honor. The name of it is "The Messenger Boy." It took six Englishmen to write this play. Two of them concocted the story and the dialogue, two more expended the gray matter of their brains on the "lyrics," and the other two composed the music. Thus, as it takes nine tailors to make a man, does it take six Englishmen to make a musical comedy.

The usual method of discussing such productions in newspapers is to say that no one expects them to have any sensible plot, but that so long as the music is bright and catchy and the action amusing, all that can be asked for in addition is a plenty of pretty women in many garbs and some good dancing. All of which is cheerfully accepted in this place as the proper demand to make of a musical comedy. But there certainly ought to be some one in the performance who does something bright or clever. Some one should at occasional intervals say something witty or at least humorous. The words of the lyrics should have glimmers of sense or fun in them. The women should be worth looking at, and the dancing should consist of something more than awkward hoppings, jumpings, and kickings of the heels. One would even like sometimes to see some evidence of a suspicion that those on the stage knew that the foot could be gracefully disposed in dancing and that its angle with the leg should not constantly present the whole lower extremity in the shape of the letter L.

"It is to laugh." That should be the motto of the musical comedy maker, but as a matter of fact it seems to be that of the audiences which attend the productions of these things. "We are here to laugh, and we are going to do it, no matter who tries to prevent us." That seems to be the thought of these audiences. It is a happy mood, of course, and it makes the evening pleasant for those who indulge in it. But its existence is no reason why the chronicler of theatrical doings should go away and write down that the play was good. "The Messenger Boy" has been pronounced as good as most works of its kind, and some have declared that it is even better than the average. So be it. But so far as we are c[illegible] say that the st[illegible] dialogue is neither witty nor humorous, there are no comic situations, the action is simply industrious, and the music is of the sort that any good amateur musician can sit down and improvise without a moment's thought.

Furthermore, the astute builders of this musical comedy have made the foolish mistake of giving the principal feminine position in their work to a character part, the mother of the messenger boy. There is no principal part for any young and handsome woman. The comedian, Mr. Powers, and the character actress, Miss Robson, have all that is prominent in the performance. This being the case, the managers would have been wise to surround them with beautiful women in the subsidiary parts and in the chorus; but this is not the case. The chorus is wonderfully homely, but theatregoers are becoming accustomed to that in these days. Homely women are now the rule on the stage. No wonder that people like to go to Weber & Fields's place occasionally and refresh themselves with a look at the still unblemished beauty of Lillian Russell.

And what a treat it would be to hear some one who could sing in the cast of "The Messenger Boy." The music, as we have already said, is cheap and trivial. It is not good in its kind. But how is the average theatregoer to get at its merit, if it have any, when he cannot tell what the tune is? It is no exaggeration to say that none of the actors can sing well enough to make their tunes recognizable. And yet "The Messenger Boy" will probably be a pecuniary success. Of course that is a matter which does not concern this writer. The business of the newspaper commentator on things theatrical is not to guess whether they will "go" or not. That is the manager's business. The chronicler's business is to say whether he thinks they are good in their kind and whether the kind is worth consideration. The species of entertainment of which "The Messenger Boy" is a specimen is capable of being made piquant, dainty, and fascinating, but none of these epithets can honestly be applied to this particular production.

⁂

"Up York State," which is to be seen at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, is a rural drama of the type made known to us in such modern productions as "The Old Homestead," "Shore Acres," and "Sag Harbor." It is not quite so ambitious dramatically as the second of these, nor is it so thin as the first.

It was written by David Higgins and Georgia Waldron, who enact the principal personages. They previously wrote "At Piney Ridge." The action of "Up York State" takes place at Stony Creek, an Adirondack village, and the characters are typical American country folk of this part of the world. The story is simple and wonderfully natural, except in its revelation of the past life of the villain. This is a little strained, but would not seem so in a more highly wrought drama. It is emphasized by the simplicity of the rest of the story. That the richest man in the village should turn out to have been a gambler in Kansas and to have deserted there a woman who turns up in the last act to upset his plans is rather hard to accept, in view of the nature of the other incidents in the action. Yet the authors have shown remarkable continence in the treatment of this episode and have made a good character study of the abandoned woman. She is not a weeping, melodramatic personage, but a study from life, and a possible, indeed, a probable character.

The strongest scene in the play is that with which the third act ends. Darius Green, the hero, has sold a piece of land to Woodford, the villain, in order to get enough money to pay for an operation on the eyes of the heroine's little brother, who is threatened with total blindness. The heroine, who is penniless, is led to believe that Green loves another woman, and in order to repay him the money she consents to marry Woodford. It is understood that on the wedding day he is to pay all that it cost Green to save the boy's eyes. But Woodford, with the help of Lem Yarrington, a village "sport," has learned that there is marble in the land, and he gets the property at a bargain, Green being ignorant of the discovery. The heroine demands that her newly wed husband give back the land, which he had unfairly obtained. He refuses. She turns upon him with a vehement burst of indignation and refuses to live with him as his wife. The situation is good and the scene is excellently written. It would be the making of a far worse play than "Up York State."

Mr. Higgins acts the country hero in a natural, unaffected, manly style. He succeeds largely by restraint, in which he is wise. He never attempts to do too much, and consequently he is almost invariably convincing. Miss Waldron interprets the rôle of Evelyn Blair sympathetically and at times with real force. William T. Hodge is admirable as the country "sport," who has no principles and no conscience. Gabriella McKean is worthy of praise as Green's maiden aunt, a malicious old woman, who makes much of the mischief in the play, and Eva Westcott, as the village coquette, contributes a neat piece of acting to the general effect. The minor characters are acted acceptably, and the key of the performance is well sustained throughout. The drama has been handsomely mounted, and is on the whole a most enjoyable entertainment. It should be very successful.

⁂

QUERY.—In Mr. Clyde Fitch's delectable comedy, "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," why does not Mme. Trentoni, or at any rate her astute guardian, ask how it happens that a young man holds an I. O. U. of Jinks's, made on account of a bet about Mme. Trentoni, before the bet is decided? If it was a bet that Jinks would marry Mme. Trentoni, how is it that he has paid over the amount (in the form of an acknowledgment) before he has learned whether he is going to marry her or not? If any one had thought of inquiring into that matter, Mr. Fitch's ingenious play would have come to a dead standstill about the middle of the second act. And that would really have been a pity.

Kind Act Brought Reward.

IT was just after midnight. A boy and a horse, near the corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West were the centre of attention of several persons. Among those who noticed the two was a tall gentleman with kind eyes and a long gray mustache.

The horse had fallen on the asphalt and was so weary and bruised that it evidently did not care to ever rise again. It had a splendid broad forehead, but its poor body had long since lost its symmetry. A look at the head, eyes, and nostrils told the story of the good blood in its veins.

The boy was a shock-headed, poorly-clad fellow, and almost as weak as his fallen friend. But he climbed over the fence into the Park to get grass. On the inside there is quite a fall there to the ground. It was dark and the boy did not see this. He was hurt, but went back again for provender. This he tucked under the horse's head and placed some near his mouth. And while he worked he kept talking to the animal.

"Poor Bob," he said; "Dear old Bob. Bob, you rascal. You can't eat can you, Bob? Your teeth are worn blunt. They need filling. You can't grind your food, and you ain't a meat eater like the tiger, are you, Bob?"

The agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals came and the boy walked away where he could not see Bob put to his last sleep. Then he came back in time to guard the wagon and harness. The tall gentleman, by questioning, learned that the boy had eaten nothing since morning, as it was the busy season and his employer had to make money handling the trunks of returning tourists.

A wholesome and abundant meal came from the restaurant in a near-by hotel. The gentleman, too, happened to be in need of a stable boy at good wages, for he owns good horses, and he fancied a boy naturally good to horses.

So Bob's friend now fears that it was through Bob's misfortune he came into good fortune.

Small Consolation.

Heavyweight—He called me a gigantic ass.

Bon E. Yard—Well, you are pretty large

A CORNER IN RAILROADS

A True Story of Reconstruction

IN THE year 1870 the State of Mississippi was in the throes of reconstruction. She had just emerged from the period of military government and had organized a civil one, with James L. Alcorn as Governor, and had a Legislature, of which about one-half were negroes and the other half carpet-baggers, adventurers, who had come into the State for the special purpose of holding office, and had no further interest in the Commonwealth.

Ever since the close of the civil war in 1865 the State had been in an exceedingly unsettled condition, and much lawlessness still prevailed. The county officials had been generally strangers in the land, appointed by the military authorities or elected by the negroes, and were not at all in harmony with the white population. Consequently, when they undertook to suppress the lawlessness, which they did not do to any great extent, they found themselves powerless. But with the coming in of Alcorn's administration a better class of men were generally put in office in the counties, and every one felt that something must be done to restore order.

Among the measures adopted to bring this about was the organization of a State secret service under a bill passed by the Legislature appropriating ample funds for the purpose. This force was composed of Louis M. Hall of Vicksburg as chief and three detectives under him, all picked men. It operated for several years, under the direction of the Governor, and did much in bringing lawbreakers to justice, and in restoring order to the State.

To say that the Legislature, which was in session the greater part of Alcorn's administration, (for it was a business to them, and they could not afford to have much vacation,) was venal would be drawing it very mild. They were for sale to all comers. They did not wait to be approached and bought, but energetically hunted up any and every kind of a job, whereby they could turn a dollar. They touched nothing unless they were paid for it. And they openly became partners in the most notorious jobs that could be concocted to rob the State, or anything in it, which they could reach.

While things were in this condition, a man by the name of Richardson made his appearance at Jackson, the capital of the State, and was soon hand in glove with many of the leading members of the Legislature. He had, during the civil war, acquired considerable note as a member of the United States Secret Service, and also as a war correspondent, in both of which capacities he had taken high rank. He came to Mississippi direct from Little Rock, Ark., where there was then in session another Legislature of much the same stamp as that of Mississippi, and with whom he had, for some time previous, been busily engaged in concocting various jobs, the object of which was to fill his own and his partner's pockets, at the expense of the State and its substantial people.

At that time there were only five railroads in the State of Mississippi. The Mobile and Ohio ran from Columbus, Ky., to Mobile, Ala., along the eastern edge of the State; the Mississippi Central and the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern, together made a line from New Orleans, La., to Jackson, Tenn.; the Southern Railroad ran from Vicksburg to Meridian, Miss., east and west across the middle of the State, and the Mississippi and Tennessee Road ran from Grenada, Miss., to Memphis, Tenn.

The remainder of the State was without railroads, and was only accessible by water along the rivers, and by slow overland conveyance, where it was away from the watercourses. This condition was keenly felt by the people, and every one wanted railroads. Counties, towns, and cities, all stood ready to vote bonds to the very verge of bankruptcy, if thereby they could only secure the building of a railroad to them. The farmers were willing to give the right of way through their places, and also a large share of their lands to the road. Northern capitalists were planning railroad lines to run in every direction through the country and develop its resources. Every one was in expectation, and each one was hoping for his locality to be the favored one.

As the law of the State then stood, the only way to procure a corporation charter was by a special act of the Legislature.

Such was the situation when Richardson arrived. He soon gathered around him a few choice spirits from the two houses of the Legislature, and unfolded to them his plan of a money-making scheme large enough to make him and all of them rich. It was simply this—to create a monopoly in railroad charters in the State, and then to sell franchises to those who really wished to build railroads in it.

They were delighted with the scheme, which promised such opportunities for plunder, and immediately went to work upon it in a very businesslike manner. A regular partnership was formed between him and them, and an agreement was drawn up and signed by all parties, setting out the intended plan and stipulating how the business was to be conducted and the profits divided.

To carry out this secret plan, a bill was immediately introduced in the Senate, entitled "A Bill to Regulate the Chartering and Construction of Railroads in the State of Mississippi." This provided, in the first place, that no more special charters should be granted by the Legislature to construct railroads, but that all railroad charters should be obtained by simply filing the charter in the office of the Secretary of State.

Among many things put in the bill to fill up and disguise its real object was one clause, which was the gist of the whole. This provided that it should be unlawful to charter any railroad in the State of Mississippi to run within a distance of less than twenty miles of any parallel railroad, or of any proposed line of railroad already chartered, or to build or operate any railroad within such limits. This much of the conspiracy was public, and harmless enough.

The part of their plan which was not made public, however, when coupled with the bill, put a very different face upon the matter. It was this: They had taken the map of Mississippi, and drawn a series of lines across it, from east to west, twenty miles apart; then another set of lines, at the same distance, from north to south; then two other sets, one from the northeast to the southwest and the other from the northwest to the southeast, each at like distances, thus covering the State with twenty-mile lines in every possible direction. They had then projected a railroad on each of these many lines, had given a name to each, and prepared a charter for it.

All that remained for them to do was to pass the bill, and the moment it was signed by the Governor, (or passed over his veto, for they made their calculations to do this, if necessary,) to dump the whole bundle of charters into the office of the Secretary of State, and they had the matter safe. After that, all it was necessary for them to do was to open an office, and retail franchises to any one who wished to bui railroads in Mississippi. The profits, they calculated, would be heavy.

Some inkling of this came to the ears of Gov. Alcorn, and he determined, if possible, to break it up. He had heard of the execution of the written agreement, and determined to get possession of this, if possible. He sent for Hall, put the matter in his hands, and directed him to use all diligence to secure possession of the papers, and to get to the bottom of the whole matter.

Hall detailed his best man to take charge of the case. He was a stranger in Jackson, where he came in the guise of a journeyman painter, looking for work.

His first move was to have pointed out to him Richardson and the leaders in the plot in the Legislature, and to learn to know them by sight. Next, he looked up Richardson's boarding house. This he found to be a well-known house in West Jackson, called the Magnolia Cottage, a large, rambling house of many rooms, but all of them upon the ground floor.

He immediately took board himself, and informed the landlady that he should probably be there for some time, and so wished a good, comfortable room. That evening he shadowed Richardson, and found where his room was situated.

His next objective point was to get a room near Richardson's, or, if possible, immediately opposite it. Accordingly, the next morning he made some complaint to the landlady about his room, and got her to change him to another one. He continued to do this daily, and was changed from room to room, until at length, after a few days' manoeuvring, he was placed in the room opposite Richardson's, just where he wished to be.

The weather was warm, and he could leave his door open without attracting attention or causing suspicion. This he did, and remained in his room a day or two on pretense of being ill, and meanwhile observed Richardson's habits. Some of this watching he did through the keyhole of Richardson's door. He found him to be very regular in his habits. Every morning he rose, dressed himself, reached under his bed and pulled out a valise, unlocked it, took from it a bundle of papers in a large envelope, placed this in the inside pocket of his coat, locked the valise up again, placed it under the bed, and then went to his breakfast. He seldom went to his room again until night. Then he unlocked his door, went in and closed and locked it behind him. He then pulled out the valise from under the bed, unlocked it, took the bundle of papers from his pocket, placed it in the valise, locked it, and put it under the bed and then retired.

The detective concluded that this bundle of papers, which he treated with so much care, must be the ones he wanted. Accordingly, during Richardson's absence in the daytime he fitted false keys to the lock of his door and to his valise. He also oiled the two locks and the hinges of the door. He opened the valise and examined its contents, but found no papers that he wanted. This made him the more certain that the papers he was after were those in Richardson's pocket.

There was only one way to get them, and he resolved to take the chances on that. Early the next night he put on India rubber shoes, unlocked the door of Richardson's room, went in, and locek the door again. Then he crept under the bed, and stretched himself out behind the valise and waited. At length Richardson came in, locked the door, pulled out the valise, locked the papers up in it, pushed it back, and went to bed.

The detective waited patiently until he heard Richardson breathe hard, when he turned the valise, unlocked it, took out the papers, and closed and locked it again. Then he crawled to the door, unlocked it, took out the key, and laid it on the floor. Then he went out, locking the door after him with his own key.

In less than thirty minutes afterward he was in the Governor's library at the mansion and the papers were in the Governor's hands. They showed every ramification of the whole plot and every one who was in it, down to the negro members who had pledged themselves to vote for the bill for a $5 consideration, and had signed their pledge so to do with a cross mark. The proof was complete.

In the meantime the bill had passed the Senate and was then pending in the House. Within twenty-four hours after he received the papers the Governor notified each member of the House whose name appeared on the agreement that he held in his hands the written proof of his rascality, signed with his own hand, and warned him that if he voted for the bill he might expect all the penalties of the law to be enforced against him. The effect of these notices was immediately evident. Everything was very quiet, but much suppressed excitement and consternation showed itself on the faces of many of the members.

A day or two afterward the bill came up on its third reading for final passage. Richardson had assumed a defiant attitude and had been trying to rally his men and to bolster them up to vote for the bill in spite of the Governor's threats, and many had promised him to do so. So when the bill was called it was doubtful what would be the result.

When it came up I was standing near Richardson in the gallery of the House. He was intently watching the leaders in the House below. The excitement became intense, evidenced by a deathly silence throughout the room. The clerk began to call the roll, and the voting commenced. As their names were reached in the roll call one after another of the leaders hesitated and finally voted against the bill. The rank and file of the members immediately became panic-stricken and followed suit, and the bill was defeated by a large majority. Without moving a muscle of his countenance, Richardson watched them until the vote was declared, and then left the gallery. That night he left the State, and Mississippi saw him no more.

And so ended the great Mississippi railroad corner, strangled at its birth.

* * * * * * * *

It may be added, by way of postscript, that the Governor forever afterward carefully preserved the documents in the case, and, further, that from that time on he had a most obedient and dutiful Legislature. Indeed, so great did their esteem for him become that they would not allow him to serve out his entire Gubernatorial term, but some few months later they elected him to the United States Senate.

EUGENE BALDWIN.

RUNAWAY HUSBANDS AND THE LAW

ONE of the hardest problems the city officials have to solve is what to do with husbands who abandon their wives, and also what to do with the wives after they have been abandoned. In the five boroughs of the Greater New York there is a separate department with lawyers to look after the interests of deserted women who have no money and are likely to become "a charge on the county."

The cases where women have had their husbands arrested for abandonment are vigorously prosecuted. The result in hundreds of instances each year is that the home-deserters are sent to jail. There they linger in idleness, and the wives, many of them, have to work or go to the poorhouse. Sometimes imprisonment for a short time makes cruel husbands wish that they were anywhere else in the world but in prison, and they make extravagant promises as to how hard they will labor if liberated.

The machinery of the law which is put in operation when a man deserts his wife is unique. In the first place there are many technicalities which must be gone through. The deserted woman must take her case to the Charities Commissioner or deputy in the borough in which she resides and there retail the miseries of her home life to a clerk. After listening to the reason why "Jim," "Pat," or "Bill" has run away and left his wife, and in most instances children, the clerk casually remarks:

"Have you any money in the bank?"

Many a poor woman tells the truth and names a small sum.

"If you have money you are not likely to become a charge on the county, and therefore you can't have your husband arrested. When your money is all gone, then come here, and we will arrest him."

The poor wife then has to place herself on the road to the poorhouse before the city officials will offer to exert their power. When a few dollars have to be borrowed from neighbors to buy bread for starving children or to maintain herself the wife can then again appeal to the authorities.

"Now, just take this notice and go to the Magistrate's court in the district in which you live," will be the instructions after the clerk has satisfied himself that an arrest should be made. The woman will have to hunt up the court, and by that time she has wasted about three days. At the court an affidavit is drawn up charging the husband with "disorderly conduct."

The man who leaves his wife and children so that the county will have to feed them is guilty of a quasi-criminal act. He does not commit a misdemeanor or a felony, but the legal talent of the State, not being able to grasp just what crime a man commits when he leaves his wife and children to starve, decided that he must be a "disorderly person," and so he is called after conviction.

When the warrant is sworn out the wife has to await the arrest of her better half. If he has left the State of New York no arrest can be made. The general rule is to instruct the women to make a hunt for their husbands, and when located the policemen in the City Magistrates' courts do a little detective work.

"Just write him a couple of loving letters. Tell him the children are sick, or some other story, and arrange when he will call. Don't tell him you got out a warrant."

In nine cases out of ten a man, no matter how cruel he may be, decides, under such circumstances, to make a flying visit to his home. Sometimes the man's heart is touched, and he brings money with which to help the poor wife through. Generally when he reaches home an officer in "plain clothes" taps him on the shoulder and hurries him off to the station house.

Some husbands, when they find they have been caught in a trap utter wrathful statements and swear that they will never work another stroke in all their lives for the family. When arraigned in court they show defiance. The Magistrates are hard on such offenders. They are put under bonds of from $300 to $500 for appearance on the adjourned day, and are usually hurried off to jail.

When the day comes that the deserted wife is confronted in court with her husband, bearing the look of a penitent convict, she many times cries and begs to have the case dropped. If, however, long years of family strife have embittered the wife's mind, the case is proceeded with. There is a lawyer to represent the wife. Her case of abandonment is stated in a few words. One or two witnesses are called to show that the wife has no money and that the neighbors have had to help her to keep her from going to the poorhouse.

The husband has a chance to make a defense, and the usual excuses are "her sharp tongue drove me away from home," or, "Judge, it was a case of mother-in-law," or, "Your Honor, that woman drinks and don't mind the house," or, "I had to cook my own meals," and a thousand and one other excuses for the desertion.

In the parlance of the courts, such excuses "don't go with the Judge," and the prisoners are found guilty of disorderly conduct, and ordered to give a bond to pay the wife a few dollars a week, in default of which the husband is sent to jail. If he fails to give a bond his imprisonment lasts eight months. Then he is released.

The "crime" of abandonment is, however, a continuous offense in the eyes of the law A husband can be rearrested many times, and when he gives a bond it lasts for one year. If he does not continue to provide for his family after that time he is again arrested and the same routine is gone through.

The trouble of finding adequate punishment for wife-beaters and those who abandon their wives has been carefully studied by City Magistrate Teale of Brooklyn. This is what Mr. Teale thinks about it:

"Suitable punishment," he says, "for those who abandon their wives and families is extremely difficult to inflict. The real sufferers, if legal punishment is meted out, are the innocent victims—namely, the wives and children—and the inhuman husband and father, knowing this, cares little or nothing for the law and its penalties. Some mode of punishment should be devised whereby the inhuman father who deserts his wife and children should be compelled to labor and provide the necessary living expenses of those he has allowed to go hungry and homeless, and who are helpless in many cases, and hence liable to become a burden on the county for charity. This could be effected without being in the least degree harmful to the interests of honest labor."

The reports of the Board of City Magistrates show that during periods of "hard times" the cases of abandonment of homes are more frequent. In 1889, there were only 889 cases in New York City, and in 1891, when times were not so good, the number increased to 1,042. During the depression of 1896, 1,568 fathers abandoned their families, and 568 were convicted and sentenced to jail or to give a bond to support their wives and offspring. In 1897 the number of cases fell to 1,209; in 1898 they were 1,147; in 1899, 1,208, and in 1900, 1,235 persons were arrested, of whom 520 were convicted.

Needed Something on the Side.

Weary—I drempt last night dat I was one of de animals in de Zoo. Now, what is dat de sign uv?

Wanderer—It's de sign dat yer first is gittin' de best of yere jegment, and dat youse ought to git a job in a seltzer syphon factory.

He Had Great Expectations.

"How do you account for the fact that Miss Bullion, the wealthiest heiress of the season, is going to marry Nodo, who hasn't a cent to his name?"

"Oh, but he has great expectations."

"He has; what are they?"

"He is going to marry Miss Bullion."

1901

IN PICTURESQUE VERONA

VERONA, Sept. 4.—What a charm lies in this city of past glory and richness! Palaces line the narrow streets, the wide corso, and the well-arranged open squares.

From out of the midst of one, the Arena, rises a beautiful, and one might say "completed," ruin, for the walls stand with no gaps for two and a half rounds of vaulted dens. In many the huge iron gratings are hugged as tight between the mighty stones as they were when lions stood behind them waiting their turn for those few brief minutes of freedom wherein they must have hoped for escape.

Which had the greater terror, I wonder? The resigned hero, who stood like a young god before his doom, or the poor brute let loose before the maddened crowd, yelling its pleasure in frantic waves of sound that circulated around the half a hundred tiers of this vast theatre of crime?

One stands shivering even now at the thought of such a sight, for this arena seems more real than the Colosseum of Rome, because, as I have said, it is more complete.

The lions' dens, which a few years ago were rented to street vendors, are now rid of such incongruous creatures. Fancy lines of shoestrings and penny buns filling the lions' dens of this fearful yet noble amphitheatre, this gratified ambition of Diocletian!

To-day the pleasure seekers of the twentieth century show themselves at the well-filled cafés that at a distance almost surround the arena, and rattling trams go to and fro to bring the people from the far-away close, small streets to this large "open," where children, even in the late hours of the night, play at hide and seek in and out of the shaded nooks of the park trees.

Here fountains cool the Summer day, and plantain trees give shade to the little starry-eyed urchins, who sit and grin at you until they grin the "soldi" from your pocket into their dirty hands. Fascinating "little devils" they are, too—who could help giving to such winsome smiles as they know how to flash out from under their grimy countenances?

The pathos of their "Grazie Signora" well repays the dive for the huge coppers you have made into your furthest off pocket, where with women such inconvenient coinage is usually kept, but it is pleasant, too, after the long day of "sightseeing," to sip your coffee before the arena and watch the moon rise from out of this ruined pile and add her light to the already brilliant square, and to watch the passers-by.

At this season the city is rid of strangers. Only now and then do you hear a word that is not Italian. For that reason Verona is more interesting than other cities of Italy. Few visit it for more than a night. And Verona is filled with such gems of art; such out of the way corners of delight. For the lover of the beautiful in the antique it is a treasure house.

Last night as we wandered through the more silent streets we heard the tones of a fine tenor voice singing from "Lucia." It led us on till near a splendid palace, rich in red marble and ornamented balconies, (little gems in architectural art clinging to the massive façade of the palace,) to where a faint light fell from a small, red lantern which hung over one of the arched entrances. Within were a dozen or two workmen taking, with their families many of them, their evening meal; a place where for 25 centissimi you can get a good dish of meat, potato, and some kind of "greens."

A scene never to be crowded from the memory met us. The men were none of them drunk; the women all were decent. They had in their midst one frequenter of this princely haunt, a deep-browed aged man, who with an accordion accompanied the singer, a youthful fellow within twenty-five years of age. He was evidently a mason, for his clothes and hair were white with the dust from stone cutting. His plate was only partly partaken of, and he held his fork in one hand as he sang.

It was lovely; his voice was pure, his style was good. I have given many a dollar to hear that aria more faultily rendered. When he had ceased he sat down and "fell to" on his dinner; there was no applause, only a burst of "Grazie, grazie, Signore, grazie molto!" from the crowd.

Then a young woman with a red jacket and a black lace veil slung over her ebony hair (she was with her parents evidently, both were gray-haired) rose and without accompaniment sang a canzonetta of sweet style, a modern air. She received some hand claps, which rather confused her. We watched the scene for some time through the open window. No other by-passers seemed to notice them. It was all a matter of course; only some Italian workmen and their families taking their evening meal and offering at the same time what entertainment they could to one another.

The market of Verona—the fruit market especially—must be a delight to the artist's soul. First, the rich, luscious fruits, so well ripened; baskets of figs, and little plates of them set forward for those who will to eat. Delicious melons, cut open for the buyer to choose from; huge pears that scented the air, grapes of all colors that grapes can be; watermelons of delicious flavor.

Around Verona is the great fruit-growing country, so snugly does the land lie on the south end of the Alps. The women of the market are picturesque in their black lace veils, if they are rather dirty, as they sit under the huge umbrellas that form their market stall.

Surrounding all this are palaces, palaces, palaces; some of white, some of green, many of red and yellow marble, exquisite in proportion, elegance, and carving. Alas! alas! from all their first floors much mixed shops hang out their wares and anxious shopkeepers stand about the shop doors to catch if they can the "uncertain buyer" hesitating before the overcrowded window of purchasable goods.

But go on from here, and you will soon be delighted by the vast domains of the Scaliger family, the rulers of Verona in the thirteenth century, where little ladders climb on every column, pillar, doorway, and stairs—the coat of arms of the Scali. Parvenus in taste in this respect surely. The Gothic tombs of this powerful family are beside their gorgeous home, and in excellent state of preservation, splendid to behold. But even in this latter day the ladder was not forgotten, for in the new floor laid in the court is a huge shield.

Lying engraved thereon is a ladder. Between each rung it is left open—to afford—alas! alack! for that ancient pride of the Scali—an outlet to the gutter!

When Pepin was in this country he founded the finest mediaeval church that I have as yet seen, and he was buried there until some officious person dug him up and laid him somewhere else. He cannot have found a more beautiful or fitting tomb than in San Zenone Maggiore, in Verona. Here, above the crypt wherein he once lay in one long line across this ancient basilica, stand the twelve Apostles, with Christ in their midst. They are graceful, beautiful forms, well thought out in their various characters, and for once these statues bore to me the ideal one has of those twelve holy men and the Saviour whom they followed. They are cut from the finest of the light red Italian marble, and have been colored in the shadows of the garments, and just enough color is left to give a depth to the folds that are all natural in their fulness and fall—uncommon in the ancient statue maker. The whole church is a gem, but one fears, in describing churches, of falling into the habits of the guide books.

The convent of San Bernardino is close by the Campanile of San Zenone Maggiore. It is truly a comfortable-looking place, without any feeling of prison life that such places so often present. One is not shown all the cells, 'tis true, but the doors here and there stood open for the air; the weather was warm, and I saw through in several places to the inner parts of the building.

My kindly old conductor was almost loquaciously talkative—usually these frères whisper all they have to say—but he made bold strides in both manner and subject, though he rarely looked at me, but always at the pink roses in my hat. We spoke of the questions of the day—the Boer war. (I found him an ardent pro-Boer); of life in general in Verona, which he was not in the least pessimistic about; in fact, he was a modern man, though his age was advanced. The most interesting of his talk was how in 1883 the river Adize had so overflowed its banks as to make the whole convent (Verona as well,) a Venice. He told me how they all retired to the upper floors and held mass day and night under the eaves of the convent roof—that they watched from out the peep holes the lake that was in the cloisters, and how beautiful the double row of marble pillars looked reflected in the water; where you could see the flower beds still in their colors; the marble benches shining through with the reflected clouds. That all had been beautiful to see, but very sad, for them, for the flood remained three days, and when it was gone * * * "But you see, Signora; you see that they have taken much with them—the waters, and our beautiful frescoes of Dominico Morone, alas! are forever gone."

The water rose seventeen feet, and the lower half of the paintings that were among some of the finest in preservation, are wiped out—their warmth and color gone—but the old frère had not had his soul washed colorless by the flood. A cheerful, pleasant man of the order of St. Francis; a man whose ambitions had not been great, (for he had remained a brother all his life,) but whose courage and willingness were. "I serve the holy fathers," he said, "and have lived my life within these walls."

He brought me to the outer gate, just outside the cloister walk, and again I entered the gay town of Verona, with its cries of print vendors, joyful children and noise of the Arena cafés.

MEVROUW HANKEN-PARKER.

McKinley and the Soldiers.

WHEN the late President visited the invalid regiments at Montauk he did not receive the welcome one might have expected he would as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. The soldiers were most of them ill and many of them desperately so, and on the hilltop the wooden crosses above the graves were growing into a gloomy forest on the sky line.

The glory of victory was dimmed by the misery of fever and camp illness. The men were weary and worn. The "embalmed beef" idea and other complaints of the volunteers, too short a time experienced in the hardships of war, permeated the camp.

The President had visited the hospital tent wards, and was leaving with a heavy heart. He scanned the groups of khaki-clad men. His benevolent face showed the suffering that was theirs and could not help being his.

There was a group of reporters at the station to see the President's departure. One remarked that McKinley would not be nominated, and if nominated for a second term would fail of election. He asserted that the President had lost his popularity, and that the war with Spain would mean his political downfall.

Close by was a long and thin Rough Rider, who hailed from Arizona. He was not pleased with the reporter's prediction, and, as the President passed, waved his campaign hat, at the same time shouting:

"Hello Bill. You're all right, and so is the flag."

Mr. McKinley smiled his gratitude at the rough greeting and bowed to the man from Arizona. The soldier had voiced the real feeling of the army, too tired and ill to be enthusiastic, and somewhat troubled in mind about certain unexplained things in the Commissary Department.

One of the Montauk nurses tells a hospital incident characteristic of the late President. He was going through the wards showing almost a greater interest in the men than in the officers. There was a poor fellow of the Eighth Ohio, delirious and pitifully begging for his mother.

President McKinley leaned over the boy and put his hand on the hot forehead. The tears were in his eyes as he told the soldier that his mother would be hurried to him. The wild look left the boy's eyes. He sat up straight in bed and saluted.

"Why, you are McKinley," he said.

The President asked the boy's name and found that his father had served with him in the civil war. He would personally send for his mother. And then the nurse interrupted to say that they had been trying to explain to him that his mother really was due in a few hours, but that he could not understand owing to the fever.

The soldier replied that he could believe the President, saluted, and fell into a refreshing sleep to awake and find his mother sitting by him, holding his wasted hand.

Too Literal.

Teacher—Who can tell me what is an "average"?

Charlie—I can, teacher. An average is a thing on which chickens lay eggs.

Teacher—On which chickens lay eggs? How do you make that out?

Charlie—Well, I remember you told us once that a chicken lays on an average 120 eggs a year.

EVIL OF "PICKED-UP" INFORMATION

EVERY successful man learns to pick up information wherever he travels, and frequently the secret of his success is due to the manner in which he utilizes and generalizes from the wide range of knowledge thus gathered, but there is a species of "picked-up information" that is working harm in nearly every department of modern industries and even professions.

The world to-day is full of men who have "just picked up" trades, and are in no way competent to fill the positions they occupy. This probably is more noticeable among those who are in business for themselves than among the employes of well-established houses. The latter would not pay salaries to the "just picked-up" trade fellows, for by so doing they would endanger their own reputation.

In the old days it was considered necessary for a young man to serve a long, hard apprenticeship to any trade or industry before he was considered competent to do the excellent work of a craftsman. But it seems that in the modern haste to get along rapidly there are thousands of young men unwilling to learn any trade in this way; they prefer to pick up their information, and make money for themselves at once. The result is a vast number of small shops scattered throughout the land where it is impossible to get good, thorough workmanship.

Recently the writer made the rounds of some of the largest machine, electrical, and other shops, and interviewed the managers in charge to ascertain just how far this "picked-up" information extended. The phrase thus adopted struck most of them as an apt one, and it explained in a nutshell the cause of many failures and dissatisfaction in the trades.

"There are hundreds of just such electricians," said the manager of one of the largest electrical plants in New York, "and they bother the life out of us. We have applications every day for positions, and when you come to boil the whole matter down it amounts to just that. Most of the applicants have no real knowledge of electricity or its application. They have wandered through some electrical plants at various times, and have picked up a few things about the work. They forthwith consider themselves electricians, and they may have hung out a sign to that effect for a year or two. But they have never attempted to study the subject any deeper; they know nothing more than the most superficial things about electricity, and yet they expect to be employed as proficient electricians.

"When some people tell me that the electrical field is crowded, and that there is no longer the chance for young fellows that was formerly the case, I put them down as not knowing anything about the subject, or else as being a disappointed 'picked-up information' chap. If you knew how costly these fellows are to the trade you would not wonder at my vehemence. They come here to take charge of an electrical plant, and for a few days they may be able to run it. Then suddenly something goes wrong, and they are all at sea. They do not know how to repair it, nor how to remedy the trouble, and if they do attempt it they are more than apt to make matters worse.

"The man who hangs up his sign as an electrician should know his specialty thoroughly, but hardly one in five does. We need men who have served a good apprenticeship in some reliable shop, and who has supplemented this practical knowledge with reading and work of his own. Give us a man like that and he will have no difficulty in rising in this industry. But we have had enough of the 'pick-up' kind, those who have passed through a shop a few times, and have come forth self-elected professionals.

"A good work is being performed by the electrical schools in this respect. These graduates come out with some theoretical knowledge of their work, and if they would only be content then to serve a year or two in some shop to gain the practical information, would find readier promotion and opportunities. Thoroughness was never more urgently needed than in the electrical field to-day."

There are thousands of carpenters, cabinetmakers, bricklayers, and blacksmiths to-day who are placed in the same position as the would-be electricians mentioned above. If this is to be tested, call in a man to have repairs made. A carpenter will charge you the full day's wages for performing some clumsy piece of work which a skilled mechanic could do far better in much less time. Asked where he learned his trade, he will admit with some show of pride, "Nowhere; just picked it up." To him this may seem commendable, and it would, too, if he were but a skilled mechanic.

Another man comes in to build a bookcase, and in the course of his proceedings manages to ruin the wall paper and woodwork around the room, and finally leaves a clumsy looking affair for books which later you have to have torn down. It is the same old story. The man has picked up his trade, and is ready, in his conceit, to build anything for you from a bookcase to a mansion.

Masonry work is all easy; it is simply laying bricks in rows on top of each other, splashing a little mortar in between to hold them in position. Any man with fair intelligence can pick up such a trade by watching others do it. That is the reason we have so many unskilled masons who build walls that fall down and demolish the building, and who do more damage than good wherever they go. Alongside of a skilled mason, who has served his apprenticeship thoroughly, and knows every detail of the business, such a novice is of absolutely no earthly use.

"Why do so many horses limp?" you ask. Because they have sore feet, which is epidemic in some places simply because there is not a decent blacksmith in the town. They have picked up their trade, and they have hung out their signs to decoy innocent owners of horses into their shops, where they maltreat them, and in some cases injure them for life. They know nothing about the anatomy of the horse's foot, nothing about the hoof and corns, and the sensitive part of the animal's foot where the pressure in walking comes the heaviest. They do not realize the difference between the fitting of shoes for a trotter and a heavy dray horse. It is all careless work, and if the shoe happens to fit it is accident, and not intelligent design. And yet Robert Bonner, the greatest horseman of his day, said that shoeing a horse was a fine art, and that it took a genius to do it properly. So say some old-time expert blacksmiths, who have learned their trade thoroughly, but the "picked-up information" blacksmith knows differently. It is all nonsense attaching so much importance to such a subject.

But the interesting question may be asked, "What becomes of all these unskilled workmen?" Are they found out in the end, or do they go on to the end, deceiving other people until possibly they do actually learn most of the secrets of their business through constant practice and experience? It is possibly true that some of the brightest of them eventually improve so that they become passable workmen, and they retain a fair trade or secure some position where by dint of hard work they make a permanent place for themselves. But the great majority of them are failures. They are scattered all over the country; you see them in every town and village. Some are old and worn-out; others are middle age, and a greater number young beginners.

The old ones have drifted from one trade to another. They have picked up all the information necessary to make them unskilled in half a dozen trades. They do not know any one thoroughly, but a little of many; they consider themselves geniuses in some cases, and they wonder that they are not more appreciated. But they are failures because they cannot do any job well, and they are not wanted in any shop or factory, and in time private customers get tired of their clumsy work, and they are left stranded. They are the great failures of the artisan class, numbering tens of thousands, and the pity of it is that they cannot see their fault, nor understand the reason for it all.

SEPT

Troubles of the Subway Makers

Protests They Have to Listen to from Citizens Who Feel They Are Inconvenienced.

IT would doubtless be hard to find a single citizen of this city who does not expatiate in the abstract about the great benefits to be derived from the Rapid Transit Subway upon its completion, especially when he is talking to his out-of-town friends. But the workers of the giant tunnel, from day laborers to engineers in charge, are ranking the petty protests of property holders along the line as by no means the least of their difficulties.

"We have plans for the cuts and arches and steel and all the rest of the mechanical work, but what's one going to do when he runs against an unreasonable woman or man who goes crazy because there's an engine somewhere in the neighborhood, or because a crowd of Italians is too noisy?" said one of the engineers.

These engineers can enumerate many instances of squabbles they have had with citizens who are, or imagine they are, inconvenienced by the tunnel work. Women householders, particularly, are making trouble for the workers daily. In more cases than one there have been violent outbreaks from people who were formally and legally notified months ago that they would be subjected to the very inconvenience over which their outbreaks resulted. From the tearing up of vaults to the making of concrete in front of windows, everything that is being done on the subway has at one time or another caused somebody to complain, so the engineers say.

"And we know they are inconvenienced," add the men in charge, "just as well as they do themselves. But we are employed to do this thing, and it's got to be done. That's all there is to it. On this section—and I take it such is the case on all of them—the work is being done just as fast as it can be. The contractor gains nothing at all by delaying. We who are employed by the contractor are instructed to do everything we can to alleviate the inconvenience of people along the line. We follow our orders. But there are many who are so unreasonable that nothing will suit them except the building of the whole subway in a single day."

An incident that took place in front of an up-town hotel is typical of the sort of thing to which the engineers refer. One particular engineer had ordered a fire built for some purpose in the middle of the street. He had to heat some iron for the tunnel work or do something of the kind. Anyway, he had to have the fire; it was necessary. The wind happened to be blowing in the direction of the hotel, and so the smoke was carried straight into the front windows. Out came the steward in a towering rage.

"What's all this for," he shouted.

The situation was explained to him. Then the engineer was summoned.

"Take this away from here," said the steward peremptorily.

"If I take it from here," the engineer answered, "it will have to be somewhere else. Then it will trouble somebody else."

"I don't care if it does," said the hotel man, "just so you get it out of our way."

The engineer grew nettled. "Well, as far as I can see, it might as well trouble you as anybody," he said. "So right here it shall stay."

This, however, did not end the dispute. Nor was it ended until the engineer, really exasperated, made a gentle insinuation. "You know," he explained to his angry opponent, "we are entitled by law to tear up the street in front of you whenever we like. We haven't done that yet. Maybe we never shall. Would you rather have it torn up than to have a little smoke?"

The hotel man withdrew his objections, and the smoke nuisance was abated within a few hours.

Another controversy into which an engineer fell was with a woman whose residence fronted on the excavations. The street before her stoop was uprooted. The workmen had begun to build a series of wooden walkways to supersede the sidewalk that had been torn away. The owner of the house requested an audience with the engineer in charge.

"I must have a private wooden walk right in front of my door," she announced.

The engineer explained that it was necessary for him to set to work at that point a stationary hoisting engine. It would be in such a position, he said, that, were she to have her private walk, the hoister, laden often with heavy loads of dirt and rock, would have to pass directly over such a walk. In fact, the vehicles would have to be lowered right beside the walk, and thus such a passageway would not be the safest place in the world for pedestrians.

"But what are my visitors to do?" she queried. "Cabs come up to my door with my friends in them several times a day."

"Well," said the engineer, "I'll put up a walkway between your door and that of the cigar man not far off. That walk can do for both of you. It will not be far from either. What do you think of the plan?"

"Oh, it will not do at all. I must, I must have the walk. I'll protest to the authorities. I don't know what I'll do."

It was explained again that her private walkway would be dangerous, that her friends might be killed in crossing it.

"Kill them! That's all right," she said. "I can't help it. That's your lookout. But I want my walk!"

Whereupon the tunnel supervisor ended the discussion abruptly by telling her pointblank that he would not do as she asked.

A few days ago it became necessary to cut into the vaults in front of a certain building, as other vaults had been cut into ever since the subway work was first started. The owner of this particular building raised a row. He saw the engineer. Yes, he had known all the time that they would invade the vaults, but he hadn't had time to protest until they actually did so. He couldn't see the advantage of a subway, anyhow. It would never be of any benefit to him. He was sure they would not finish it for ten years, and by that time he might be dead. Even if they did complete the work before he died he couldn't see that subways would cause property values to rise.

He retired to his building after making his objections. On the next day it was found that in his vault he had some electric light meters. These could not stay there, being in the way of the subway. He was asked to move them. Another dispute followed, and when last heard of it was still in abeyance.

"These kickers," said an engineer, "have all received formal notification that the tunnel would trespass on their territory. They were told long ago exactly how much the trespass would amount to. Their acquiescence to the plan was either tacitly or otherwise understood then. We can't do anything for them now, no matter how much they complain and how much we want to do it. The city authorities have voted this through, and through it will go."

In certain sections where a more ignorant class of people live, where the difference between a shoveler and an engineer is merely a matter of raiment as far as the citizens of the neighborhood are concerned, there are frequent encounters between the men in the trenches and the dwellers roundabout. Not long ago, a woman on Elm Street threw hot water on some excavators who annoyed her, and it required many days to propitiate her.

Not seldom a big housewife, husky enough to give any laborer a scare if she makes for him, can be seen scolding at Italians or Irish or whatever other sort of workmen are around because they are making too much noise with their hammers on the steel or throwing up what she considers too much dirt on her sidewalk or digging the tunnel too close to her front door. She sees nothing good in the subway. It is but an annoyance, perpetrated on a harmless and unsuspecting public for nobody knows what reason.

All of which may be very natural on the part of the woman, who has to spend her days over the ragged excavations. But the complaints seem none the less unreasonable to the makers of the tunnel as they walk up and down, surveying the enormous work they have in hand, and wondering if anything so interesting has ever been begun since the first of the seven days.

There is one section up town where the engineer for the sub-contractor says that he never takes a step in advance but what he meets with a kick. No matter where he sets up an engine, there is always somebody who says it should not be placed exactly where it is, but rather in front of some one else's doorstep. Never is a cobblestone upturned, or rarely, but what somebody wants to know why that particular stone is selected, why a stone on the other side of the street is not chosen in preference, or one half a mile away better still. If the workmen work by night the people near by say they cannot sleep. If the work is done by day some one turns up whose business is one of the night time and who takes his rest by sunlight.

"We've learned to take things as they come and to expect them to come fast," said the engineer. "Everybody can't be suited, and the ones we've decided to cater to are the general public and the promoters of the underground railroad."

THE EXPERIENCES OF A SNAKE MAN

CURATOR DITTMARS of the Reptile House in the Zoological Park was telling a number of his friends his trials and tribulations when, as a mere schoolboy, he first showed a liking for snakes, whose study he was destined to make the work of his life.

"It may surprise you," Mr. Dittmars said, "to hear that a man can become as much attached to a snake or other reptile as he would to a dog or a horse or a warm-blooded creature. Many have asked me that question, and seemed unprepared for the answer, but I imagine one must have an inborn liking for the strange animals in order to feel toward them in that way. And speaking of inborn likings reminds me of the early days when I first began to feel that I needed snakes to make me happy.

"I was but twelve years old when one day, while walking through a woods in the outskirts of Brooklyn, I came across a snake. I was with other boys at the time, and at once stones were picked up and preparations made to kill the snake with neatness and dispatch. I felt a great pity for the splendid animal, driven into a corner after a futile attempt to run away, and without further hesitation walked toward it, picked it up, and, to the consternation of the other boys, walked away with it.

"When I arrived home there was more consternation. I was ordered to take the 'beast' into the garden and kill it, which admonition I obeyed by stowing it away in a soap box and feeding it with bread and milk.

"I felt very proud of my snake, and at an early opportunity went into the woods hunting for other specimens. I found several, and within a week had a dozen. My father, who was a very shrewd man in the way of observing children, feared even then that my taste was running to the 'perverted one of snakes,' but providing I did not try to take them into the house all was well, and I was to be permitted to add to my store. All the snakes were harmless garter snakes, but the neighborhood—or the people in it—did not like the idea of a snake emporium at their doors, and many protests were lodged.

"Winter came and up went the snakes into my bedroom, where I fed them daily and saw that they were warm. When I had housed them nicely I called my father to show him my establishment. There was a scene and a family row on the spot. My father promised me a steam engine—anything—if I would only leave off my hobby, but I wanted snakes, and no steam engine, and in the end I converted the family, and, providing only that I did not bring the reptiles into the parlor and to the dinner table, I was allowed to keep and nurse them.

"Regarding the dinner table clause, there was really some need for it, for on occasions I had been found with the snakes in my pockets and had taken them to school with me. I failed utterly to see at this time why any one should fear snakes. To me they seemed graceful and handsome creatures, that were especially clean in their habits and of an absorbing interest to watch. I would sit by the hour gazing into my snake-box watching the animals sleep or eat or glide over one another, and in time they got to know me so that they did not fear me.

"Things went along swimmingly until one day when a man in India, whose name I had never heard, sent me a boa constrictor. The gentleman was interested in animals and had heard about my liking and had decided to encourage me with a full-fledged boa. I had never seen a boa up to this time. The letter announcing the arrival of the boa fortunately reached me and not a member of the family. I went to the Custom House and found there was an obstacle which I had not foreseen—I had to have the snake 'cleared.'

"I had gone about two-thirds through Barnard Military Academy at about this time and had given up my studies to work in the Museum of Natural History. I therefore knew my ropes somewhat, and I began to make the argument of my life to get that snake cleared. I was lucky. On the ground that the animal was 'wanted for study' I finally escaped duty and the snake was mine if only I could convince my father that I needed it in my business.

"I went to him, and 'There is a boa constrictor in town,' I said. He answered that he was delighted to hear it. 'Yes, and it is on the wharf of the —— Steamship Company,' I explained, paving the way. He said he was still more delighted to hear it. If I had eloped and had to break the news gently, I could not have had a more exciting job than I had breaking the news that I was the proprietor of that boa. Finally, when I had it out, there were arguments pro and con on the part of both sides, and pro won out. I was allowed to bring the boa home—and 'How long is it?' 'Only fourteen feet, father; he is a little bit of a one.'

"One of the articles of capitulation was that my father was to build the cage for the 'brute,' which he did, and it was strong enough to hold an elephant. Likewise, even if I had violated the provisions about bringing snakes into the parlor and to the dinner table, I was not to think of carrying this one around in my pocket. I agreed to everything, and, the cage being finished, I went for the boa.

"For two weeks all went well. I spent most of my time with the boa, watching and studying him. But then came an afternoon when the family was all gone out and boa and I were left alone. I decided that the boa needed a bath. There was no real good place to take the snake, so I decided that the family bathtub was next best. Accordingly I filled the tub and went into the cellar and began to lug my friend up stairs.

"All went well the first flight. The second flight, however, had a banister, and the instant the boa saw the inviting spokes (I had him by the neck at the time) he twisted his tail around them, and there I was anchored. I pulled and yanked and tugged, but it was of no use. I coaxed and pleaded and petted the fellow, but nothing would do, and I simply had to let go the head and untwist the tail.

"By the time I had his tail loosened his head was around the banister, and when again I had the head loose the tail was tight. I was pretty well tired out, and wondered if I would ever be able to get the brute either up stairs or down stairs, when I saw that with each effort we were progressing upward very satisfactorily, even without the knowledge of my friend. Then came a supreme effort, and into the bathroom we went, both of us. I put the constrictor into the tub and locked the door and went below, thinking how he would enjoy himself.

"In half an hour I returned. There was no boa that I could see, anywhere. I looked under the tub and under the sink, and even into the outlet, but nowhere was there a snake. Then I saw that the window was open. Down on the ground, in the tall grass, there was a distinct trail where the boa had disappeared, and I hurried below and traced this until it was lost in some golden-rod bushes that were so stiff as to defy breaking down, as was the case with the grass.

"When my father came home and heard the story he was tickled to death—said he had not felt so good in two or three weeks, and hoped the infernal thing would creep into a sewer and find its way to the East River and out to the ocean. For my part, I felt less joyous. Besides the loss of the snake I was thinking of the neighbors who had grown more and more restless, knowing that I kept reptiles, and I figured that it was more likely that one night the boa would be found in someone's bed than that he would make for Coney Island via the Narrows.

"Exactly ten days later the expected happened. It was about 9 o'clock at night when our next-door neighbor ran breathlessly into our house and yelled the one magic word 'Snake!' I knew what was up in an instant, and ran out with the man to get my pet back. I was so overjoyed that on the way, while the man told the story of his discovery, I listened to but half.

"It seemed he was sitting in his dining room reading a paper when he heard 'kersmash!'—some bottles in the cellar. The first thought was burglars, and the man, not being of heroic cast, called his wife, who also had heard the smash, and together they ventured to the open cellar door. The man yelled down that if there were any burglars they had better get out, as he was coming and that he meant to hurt them. There was no answer, but as he spoke, 'kersmash!' went another batch of bottles.

"That was too much for the woman of the house, who recognized preserve bottles thumping on to the concrete, and she decided that it was cats and that there were no burglars. She took a light and went below. Nothing could she see until she lighted the shelf on which the bottles had stood, and there, coiled in a huge wad, his head slightly raised, as if inquiring the cause of the disturbance, was the fourteen-foot boa, looking down at her.

"By the time I heard the story we were at the house, and I was led into the cellar. The man suggested if I would hold the boa he would chop him into 'fourteen halves' with an axe. But I lugged my friend away. The outing, however, did not agree with him. He failed steadily, and in a few weeks was dead.

"And that is the yarn of how I first came to like snakes and of the first big snake I ever owned."

Our Late President's Surname.

THE surname Mackinlay or McKinley (the latter as spelled by the late President,) is the same with Finlayson, both meaning "Son of Finlay." The name is distinctly Scottish, but occurs also in the north of Ireland among the descendants of the settlers of the "Scots Plantation of Ulster."

The name, unlike most other Scottish surnames beginning with Mac, is not a very common one, and occurs but sparingly in the public records of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, as McFindlay, McFinlay, McInlay, McKindlay, McKynlay, and McKinley.

In Gaelic orthography the name is MacFhionnlaigh (with fh silent.) So early as the end of the tenth century the name Finlay is found borne by a powerful earl. Finlaic, son of Ruaidhri, Mormaer or Earl of Moray, a province which at that period included almost the whole of northern Scotland. The Icelandic Saga or History of Olaf Tryggvisson gives his name in a Norse form, Finnleik, and states that he suffered a severe defeat in Caithness at the hands of Siguard, Earl of the Orkneys, about 985 A. D. In the year 1020 Finlaic was murdered by his nephews, the sons of his brother Maelbrigde, and Tighernac, the Irish annalist, in recording the death of his successor, calls Finlaic Ri Albain; that is, "King of Alban," indicating that he claimed a position of independence both from the Earls of Orkney and the Kings of Scotland.

His son was Macbeth, the usurper and murderer of Duncan, whose obscure career Shakespeare has invested with the splendid light of genius. The Duan Albanach, an old Irish poetical chronicle of the Kings of Dalriada, said to have been written about the year 1057, in giving the length of Macbeth's reign, says: "A seacht bliadhna deag mac Fionnlaoich; literally that is "Seven years and ten (ruled) the son of Finlay." The early forms of the name given above show us that it means "Fair hero," (from Gaelic fionn, fair, white, and laogh, hero,) a meaning which is quite in accord with the principle upon which early Celtic personal names were compounded.

GEORGE F. BLACK.

Too Thankful.

Old Gentleman (to beggar)—I gave you 10 cents only fifteen minutes ago. Why do you come and bother me again?

Beggar—O, Sir, good people are scarce, and when we find them we make it a point to call on them several times a day.

1901

AMONG *The* PIONEERS

THE Festival of Mountain and Plain, which in the last four years has become an institution in Denver, is a function unique in America. Each Fall it brings together the pioneers who crossed the plains in 1860, who meet to tell once more the story of the making of a Commonwealth. From the vanishing frontier, the mountains of Colorado and Wyoming, and the sun-baked plains of Arizona and New Mexico, the old trappers and scouts who still pursue their vocation come gathering in, to shake hands with their brothers in the cities who have grown rich and prosperous with the flight of years. The pioneers' section is the leading feature of the parade. In it are pictured forth the first schoolhouse, the first church, the primitive mining appliances of the first gold seekers, the scenes of Indian massacres, Judge Lynch presiding over the court of the vigilance committee, and many another frontier scene familiar to citizens of Denver not yet old. Mrs. Murat, the first white woman to enter Colorado, sits side by side with a young matron, Mrs. May Butler Brown, who was the first white child born in Denver. The Indians come in from the reservation, the cowboys gather from the range, the city is full of galloping hoofs, and for a week Denver is a living, moving, kaleidoscopic page of history. The schools are dismissed for a week, for no boy, at least, could be kept in his seat during the festival. And it is doubtful if the children do not learn a great deal more on the street that week than they could ever learn in school. Omitted last Fall because of the Presidential election, which absorbed all thoughts, the festival will blossom forth again this Fall in all its frontier significance. Old fifty-niners gather each evening in hotel lobbies, and live the old scenes over again. Parties of pioneers in wagons drawn by oxen or mules, or in the old-time stages, appear in the procession. Men walk in line who walked every step of the way from Omaha or Kansas City, and some of them trundle the wheelbarrows in which they shoved their entire outfit across the plains.

The veteran Col. Alexander Majors occupies a seat on a float representing a pony express station. The structure represents a building of stone, with portholes through which the agent could fire in case of attack from Indians. In front is a campfire over which an old-timer of the pony express cooks flapjacks and pitches them into the waiting hands of the laughing crowds below. At the side of the float is hitched a horse carrying one of the saddles used by the pony express, and one of the original riders goes through the act of changing horses. There is a mine of interesting lore connected with the pony express. It grew out of the exigencies of the time when telegraphic communication extended only to the Missouri on the east and to Sacramento on the west. The quickest time ever made by message between New York and San Francisco previous to 1860 was twenty-one days. The pony express shortened the time to ten days, and was regarded by expert judges of endurance as one of the most remarkable achievements of riding the world has ever seen. Col. Majors, who was one of the founders of the express, states that it required the maintenance of 190 stations and 80 riders at different points along the road, and the use of 400 horses in making the trip. Riders were selected for their endurance and skill. Messages were written on tissue paper, and $5 was charged for each. One of the memorable feats of the express was in carrying the message of President Buchanan from the Missouri River to Sacramento, a distance of 2,000 miles, in less than nine days. President Lincoln's inaugural address of March, 1861, was carried in seven days seventeen hours and seventeen minutes, conditions being highly favorable. The express ceased to exist when the last telegraph pole was put in place in the long line across the continent.

The massacre of the Hungate family, which will never be forgotten by the pioneers of Colorado, is usually represented on a float. The Hungates, father and mother and two children, lived in a little log house on Running Creek, twenty-five miles from Denver. A band of prowling Cheyennes massacred them in 1864, and their bodies, horribly mutilated, were brought in and displayed upon the street in Denver. The little frontier village was thrown into the wildest excitement. Women and children were hurried into a stockade in what is now West Denver, guards were maintained day and night, and the country round about regularly patrolled by scouts. For weeks the whole country at the eastern base of the mountains was in a fever of excitement for fear of a general uprising among the plains Indians. No attempt was made to go out against the Indians, as the settlers were not strong enough. But in the bloody battle of Sand Creek, afterward fought under Col. Chivington, and which was relentlessly criticised in the East, the Indians were effectually punished and the settlements along the Platte made safe.

Perhaps George A. Jackson, the discoverer of gold in the Clear Creek region, which built up the first prosperity of Colorado, will be found standing with his log cabin and his rude windlass on a float. Jackson was a native of Missouri, who in the Spring of 1858 went westward on a hunting and trapping expedition. One day while exploring alone in the mountains he saw from a distance a dense blue mist, which he could only believe came from the campfires of Indians, though it did not look natural. Creeping cautiously to the summit of a hill and peering over, he saw that the mist rose from a group of hot springs. The town of Idaho Springs has since been built at this point. Jackson pursued his journey to the mouth of Chicago Creek, and that night, as he built his campfire, with the aid of his hunting knife and a tin cup he made the discovery which led to the famous "Pike's Peak excitement." This was Jan. 7, 1859. The following April he returned to the spot with a party of twenty-two men, and they washed out $1,900 in gold in seven days. The news spread like wildfire, and caused the great stampede to Pike's Peak.

A model of the first schoolhouse, which stood on the site of the present Lindell Hotel, is shown, and at the first festival Miss Ring, the first school teacher in Denver, rode in the parade. "Early Justice" is typified by a Vigilance Committee in solemn session, the Judge presiding from a seat upon a stump, and a rope dangling from a convenient bough facing the trembling prisoner. The Vigilance Committtee has never been a popular institution, but it was the organization which first brought order out of chaos, and protected decent settlers from the desperadoes of Eastern cities who flocked westward, intent upon playing the "bad man" upon an unorganized frontier. In fact, the first Government of Colorado was judicial. A regular system of courts was established and properly conducted before any other branch of Government was founded.

Primitive methods of mining are shown in the "arastra," a Mexican or Spanish invention. It consists of a round inclosure, into which a pile of rock has been dumped. They are kept in motion by a patient burro. The ore is thrown into this hopper and crushed by the grinding stones. A burro train, such as is still used in the mountainous districts, is always in evidence, packed for the trail, and an eight-mule team, driven with a jerk line, by some quiet citizen of Denver, who shows that he has not forgotten how it was done. To drive with a jerk line, the driver rides the left wheel horse or mule, and a long line attached to the left animal of each team is the only guide. A steady pull means turn to the left, while a series of jerks is understood by the animals trained to this method of travel to mean to turn to the right.

When the cowboys come through, the real thing, just off the range, things grow lively all along the line of march. The air is full of flying lariats, lassooing everything in sight, and the riders delight in executing all those daredevil tricks on horseback which have made the cowboy the most famous horseman of the world.

Perhaps John Scudder, the first Recorder of Deeds in Arapahoe County, will be in line. The traveler entering Denver in 1858 might have noticed at the mouth of Cherry Creek a sign on a wagon box, reading, "John Scudder, Recorder of Deeds of Arapahoe County and Lumber Dealer." Mr. Scudder built the first ferryboat to carry wagons across the Platte. He did a rushing business for several months, but with the first bridge the bottom was knocked out of his boom by the inexorable advance of civilization. Mr. Scudder was present at the first dance given in Denver. It was on New Year's Eve, 1859, and there were three women present, two of them being squaws. In the Spring of '59 Little Raven, a chief of the Arapahoes, came to the mouth of Cherry Creek with a big band of warriors. The settlers were badly scared.

"We thought we were going to be wiped out," says Mr. Scudder, "and we proceeded to feast those Indians. We filled them up with bean soup, sugar, bacon, coffee, and every delicacy of the season that we could raise in camp. Finally we had a pow-wow under the trees at the mouth of Cherry Creek. We all sat in a circle, and the pipe was passed around. Then Raven made a talk, which was interpreted by a trapper. He said that he knew we were after gold, and that it was his duty to kill every one of us, because if we were allowed to remain his people could never again live in this country. Gen. Larimer did the talking for the whites. He was talking for his life, and he talked well; so well that Raven finally drew off his band. It was a close call."

John Albert, famous for many years as the only survivor of the Taos massacre, died a year ago, but he was one of the guests who excited much interest at the first festival. Albert was one of the last survivors of the old trappers, those lovers of the wilderness who prowled about the fastnesses of the Rockies long before the first settlers hit the trail. Sixty-eight years he spent on mountain and plain, fleeing before the enemy, civilization, as it advanced. With sinking heart he saw the buffalo disappear and the cattle come, only to go down in their turn before the hated wire fence. He lived with the Indians in their tepees. He trapped with the trappers, now a vanished race. He hunted over Colorado long before it was organized into a county of Kansas, named Arapahoe. Before his death he stood like a wraith of the past. He went west with an exploring party of the Western Fur Company, under the command of Col. John A. Turpin, in 1834, when the frontier line of the United States was round about Cincinnati. The present writer interviewed old Albert at Denver at the time of the first festival.

"I was the only man that escaped from the massacre at Taos," he said, touching his breast with his withered finger, as if he himself were astonished at the fact; "I am the only one left to tell the tale."

This famous massacre occurred in 1847, six months after the United States Government had taken possession of New Mexico, as an incident of the war with Mexico. Gen. Kearny had taken possession of the territory, without resistance. He left Charles Bent as Governor, with only a handful of men to garrison the post at Santa Fé. When the Mexicans saw the weakness of the garrison they began to plan a revolt. Taos is that wonderful old pueblo in the northern part of the territory, which is the best remaining example of ancient pueblo architecture, with the rows of houses built in five and six stories, one above the other. The massacre extended all through the valley, however, the Mexicans and Pueblo Indians combining to exterminate the few American settlers. When John Albert escaped from the burning village of Arroya Honda he was without hat or coat, alone among the mountains in Winter, 140 miles from the nearest succor, at the trading post of Pueblo. He had a thrilling and perilous trip, which to his end the old man loved to dwell upon.

Gen. Frank Hall, one of the best-known pioneers in Denver, recalls the first theatre in the State. It was located in Gregory Gulch, at the intersection of two roads from Central, just above the centre of Mountain City.

"This primitive playhouse," says he, "in the full glory of its opening night, was a novelty to be remembered. It was located on the 'upper deck' or loft of a rather large log cabin, with the stage rudely curtained off from the auditorium, candles for footlights, and no scenery to speak of. The auditors sat on rough wooden benches, the majority wearing slouch hats, bristling with firearms, puffing smoke from pipes innumerable, and applauding or condemning boisterously as the play pleased them." Gen. Hall is also responsible for the story that once during the performance of a blood-curdling melodrama in an early Denver theatre, when the villain seized the heroine and was about to carry her off, a broad-chested miner, who had been watching the play with an earnestness that made it intensely real to him, strode to the footlights, and leveling his revolver, exclaimed: "No you don't, Mister. Just drop that girl, or I'll blow the top of your head off."

The "cue" was promptly obeyed. It is this incident that Eugene Field worked up into his inimitable poem, "Modjeska as Cameel," though it occurred long before the days of the "Tabor Grand."

He riz up like a giant in that little painted pen,
And stepped upon the platform with the women folks and men;
Across the trough of gaslights he bounded like a deer,
An' grabbed Armo and hove him through the landscape in the rear;
An' then we seen him shed his hat, an' reverently kneel,
An' put his strong arm tenderly around the girl Cameel.

An' while Modjesky stated we wuz somewhat off our base,
I half opine she liked it, by the look upon her face.
I recollect that Hoover regretted he done wrong
In throwing that there actor through a vista ten miles long;
I recollect we all shuck hands and ordered vin frappay,
An' I never shall forget the head I had on me next day.

I haven't seen Modjesky since; I'm hopin' to again.
She's goin' to show in Denver soon; I'll go to see her then.
An' maybe I shall speak to her, which if I do, 'twill be
About the old friend restin' beside the Western sea;
A simple man, perhaps, but good as gold and true as steel;
He could whip his weight in wildcats, an' you never heard him squeal;
Good to the helpless and the weak; a brave an' manly heart
A cyclone couldn't phase, but any child could rend apart;
So like the mountain pine, that dares the storm that sweeps along,
But rocks the winds of Summer time, and sings a soothin' song.

MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

THE FIRE WALKERS

ONE of the most remarkable and interesting examples of the ancient fire test was that known as the fire walk. It seems at one time to have been a very widespread and constantly used festival, and it is said to be still practiced in Japan, Bulgaria, the Society Islands, Fiji, Southern India, Trinidad, the Straits Settlements, and the Isle of Mauritius.

Such a survival is of great and legitimate interest to the anthropologist and student of folk lore. But Mr. Andrew Lang, whose enthusiasm for the occult leads him into all sorts of byways, took it up some time ago from the psychical side in an article published in the journal of the Society for Psychical Research. He quotes several graphic but rather credulous descriptions by eye-witnesses of the "miracle," and on these based his view that the ceremony is certainly miraculous enough to deserve careful study by scientists.

Prof. S. P. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution read Mr. Lang's article, and during a recent visit to Tahiti, where the custom is still in vogue, had an opportunity of witnessing the ceremony himself. The testimony of a thoroughly trained scientist like Prof. Langley is valuable. He says:

"Such absolutely extraordinary accounts of the performance had been given to me by respectable eye-witnesses and sharers in the trial confirming those given in Hawaii, and in the main those cited by Mr. Lang, that I could not doubt that if all these were verified by my own observation it would mean nothing less to me than a departure from the customary order of nature, and something very well worth seeing indeed. I was glad therefore to meet personally the priest Papa-Ita. He was the finest-looking native I had seen, tall, dignified in bearing, and with unusually intelligent features."

He explained to Prof. Langley, through an interpreter, that he walked over the hot stones without danger by virtue of spells which he was able to utter and by the aid of a devil who was formerly a native of the islands. The spells, he said, were something he could not teach another. He also stated that he would spend the two days preceding the ordeal in prayer.

The preparations for the latter consisted of the digging of a large shallow trench, about two feet deep, and filling this with cordwood. A number, perhaps 200, of rounded water-worn basaltic stones, weighing from forty to eighty pounds each, were piled on top of this wood, which was then lighted. In about four and a half hours the stones were considered hot enough, and the ceremony began. At this time, says Prof. Langley, the stones in the centre were heaped up three or four layers deep, the lowest layer being visibly red hot, but the upper ones not so. Six native acolytes wearing crowns now appeared with long poles and roughly leveled the pile of stones, plainly being careful, however, to leave a layer of comparatively cool stones above the red-hot ones in the middle.

Papa-Ita now appeared with naked feet, walked partly around the fire, apparently uttering incantations, beat the stones nearest him three times with a large bush of ti leaves, which he carried, and then advanced steadily but with an obviously hurried step on the central ridge of the pile. Two disciples, similarly dressed, followed him, but instead of going directly along the heated centre, kept about half way between the centre and the edge, where the stones were manifestly cooler. Papa-Ita crossed back and forth several times, followed by more and more natives each time, and finally by a number of Europeans.

Prof. Langley now secured permission from the priest to remove one of the hottest stones. This was done, and its temperature roughly ascertained by placing it in a bucket containing a known amount of water, and finally determining how much of this the heat of the stone had boiled away. The stone was an exceedingly bad conductor of heat, for it continued to boil the water for twelve minutes. United States Deputy Consul Ducorran, who was present, informed Prof. Langley that Papa-Ita had failed on a neighboring island with stones of a marblelike quality, and he offered to test the heat of the pile himself.

He stood on the hottest part of it for from eight to ten seconds before he felt the heat through the thin soles of his shoes. The stone used to evaporate the water was taken on board the ship and carefully examined. Its temperature was calculated to have been about 1,200 degrees Fahrenheit. It was a volcanic stone of very vesicular basalt, its most distinctive feature being porosity and non-conductibility; for it was subsequently found that when heated red hot at one end it was comparatively cool at the other. One end of a small piece could be held in the fingers and the other in a blowpipe flame indefinitely. This means, of course, that when one side of the stone was red hot the other side might be comparatively cool.

Regarding the bare feet of the natives, Prof. Langley quotes the testimony of Mr. Richardson, the chief engineer of his ship, to the effect that he had seen them standing unconcerned with naked feet on the cover of pipes conveying steam at about 300 degrees Fahrenheit, where no European foot could even lightly rest for a minute. In conclusion Prof. Langley says: "I could entertain no doubt that I had witnessed substantially the scenes described by the gentlemen cited, (Mr. Lang, &c.,) and I have reason to believe that I saw a very favorable specimen of a 'fire walk.' It was a sight well worth seeing. It was a most clever and interesting piece of savage magic; but from the evidence I have just given I am obliged to say (almost regretfully) that it was not a miracle."

The story or legend current among the natives regarding the origin of this gift of fire walking is given as follows by Dr. T. M. Hocken, F. L. S.: A far-distant ancestor of the present inheritors of this power was walking one day when he espied an eel, which he caught and was about to kill. The eel squeaked out and said, "Oh, Tui Na Golita, do not kill me; spare me! I am a god, and will make you so strong in war that none shall withstand you."

"Oh, but," replied Na Golita, "I am already stronger in war than any one else, and I fear no one."

"Well, then," said the eel, "I will make your canoe the fastest to sail in these seas, and none shall come up with it."

"But," replied Na Galita, "as it is, none can pass my canoe."

"Well, then," rejoined the eel, "I will make you a great favorite among women, so that all will fall in love with you."

"Not so," said Na Galita, "I have one wife, of whom I am very fond, and I desire no other."

The poor eel then made other offers, which were also rejected, and his chances of life were fading fast, when he made a final effort.

"Oh, Na Galita," it said, "if you will spare me I will so cause it that you and your descendants shall henceforth walk through the masawe oven unharmed."

"Good," said Na Galita, "now I will let you go."

New York's Animal Quarantine

EVERY animal, domestic or wild, which is imported into New York City must pass an animal quarantine. Each, from the lion to the tame tomcat, must submit to inspection, and, if found to be diseased, treated as the exigencies of the case may demand.

The wild animals which are imported seldom arrive with any ailment that is not the direct result of close quarters during transportation. After some limited association with civilization, however, wild animal flesh becomes heir to almost any ill common to human beings.

When a lion comes into port with an earache—which is not uncommon—there is "something doing" in quarantine. There has been known to exist difficulty in disinfecting some human immigrants, but that is nothing to disinfecting a lion with otorrhoea. This suppuration in the ear is directly due to unclean surroundings, and the first act in the process of treatment is to subdue the animal. It would require several generations of beasts, all suffering in their turn with the disease and all in turn subdued and doctored and finally relieved before a lion could be expected to display signs of gratitude and an appreciation of human interference.

One earache and one cure will not teach a lion to be amenable to treatment the next time he needs it. He will need to be knocked down and put in a straitjacket every time it becomes necessary to relieve his sufferings.

Lions and all the rest of the animals that come into quarantine are subject to a peculiar disease, the evidences of which are blisters, which appear on the ankles. Nobody has diagnosed this trouble. It may be indigestion or corns, so far as animal physicians know.

Like the domestic dog, wild animals must possess a cold and clammy nose in order to "make good" when they have been consigned as animals in healthy condition. After a wild beast has dallied a while with civilization he may become tuberculous. If he does, there is nothing that can be done for him. He must grin and bear it. So must the man who has invested in him.

Tuberculosis is the commonest of all diseases among animals. When a tiger gets pneumonia, he is knocked over by the gentlest process and his temperature is taken with a clinical thermometer. Temperature determined, the sick tiger may be given a febrile treatment, a dose of calomel, or whatever the case calls for: but these doses must be administered in the food. A tiger would swallow ten grains of quinine placed in the middle of a chuck steak as readily as a man would swallow a blue pill imbedded in a spoonful of preserves, after the good old-fashioned method.

A lion or a tiger or a horse, or any other large animal, wild or domestic, is a good deal more responsive to physic than human beings. In the animal's natural condition malaria is unknown to him, and consequently its remedies are foreign to his system, and he responds at once to treatment, quite unlike a New Jerseyman who may have been born with malaria in his system and a calomel-quinine prescription in his hand.

It is most difficult to administer a dose of medicine to an elephant; of all the animals the elephant is the most sensitive and his taste the most acute. He can detect a distasteful biscuit an inch square in the middle of a bundle of hay when he gets the hay in his mouth. And if an elephant objects to a dose, one cannot hold his nose till the objection is vanquished and the medicine absorbed.

The quarantine staff observe closely the hair or fur of an animal, the eye, the feel of the nose. In a healthy animal the hair will be soft, bright, full of vitality, and the eye clear. If in bad condition the hair will be harsh to the touch, the eye dull, and the animal will have a fevered nose. It will not eat.

Some of the animals are easy to treat, some not. It is an easy enough thing to tonic a goat, for he will take his nails straight, but if iron is to be injected into the system of a grizzly bear, the operator must first gain his confidence, and about the easiest way to do it is to kill him.

Monkeys are most subject to toothache, and when necrosis sets in a surgical operation has to be performed, the tooth taken out, and a bone scraped, removed, or doctored. Local anaesthesia is frequently employed, but when operating on a lion it is as well to give him ether or chloroform. It requires little more ether to put a lion to sleep than it does to overcome a man. This is a reflection on the lion.

When medicine is administered to a man no larger dose is necessarily given to one who weighs two hundred pounds than to one weighing one hundred and twenty-five, but in considering the case of a hippopottamus his medicine should not be dropped. It requires discretion and several other elements of character to adjust a cone to a rhinoceros's nose, to take his pulse behind his ear, and apply ether.

Only operations in minor surgery are undertaken with large animals. This is not because a successful major operation could not be performed, but after the surgical part was accomplished it would be impossible to treat the resultant wound. There could be no adjustment of bandages on a crocodile or a kangaroo. Aseptic conditions could not exist with them. A wild boar would root and wallow—in the wrong places—in spite of precautions, and would tear open the wound.

Giraffes may be frightened to death. If a giraffe's gray matter was located in his neck, and he was full to the other end of his throat, he would stand a better chance for his life, but as it is, a matter of felt slippers may scare him to death. A giraffe has been known to drop dead because his keeper entered the place in which he was kept, in slippers that made no sound. The awful problem of locomotion without sound was beyond his intellectual range, and so he died on the spot. If a giraffe is unduly excited by the process of giving him medicine he will die of fright, and so he might as well be left alone to die of a legitimate disease.

If there is an occasion to pull a hippopotamus's tooth a pair of forceps two feet long are required, allied with a pull that rivals that of a Tammany politician. When a hippopotamus is started on a long journey he must be looked to if he is to arrive in the condition of normal ugliness which belongs to his estate. A hippopotamus will scale if he is not kept wet. A tank in which to bathe is impossible when sending him a long distance, and the most approved method of wetting him down is to cover him with wet cloths and to change them as they dry.

There is so much silica in the composition of a hippopotamus's tooth that when a tooth must be removed it is removed with an axe; and then sparks fly. Its head affords area enough for phrenological experiment, but the brain of a hippopotamus is about the size of a man's fist. It has a tail, but there is no good reason for it. It is too small to steer with or to chase flies.

Just incidentally, hippopotamus feet stew is good, and so is turtle soup made of its skin; and it has plenty of skin for soup, because what it has is two inches thick, and there is a good deal of it. Another point; every known creature in the world except the hippopotamus dives head first when he goes under water; a hippopotamus goes in backward.

If a dentist could operate principally on crocodile's teeth he would soon become rich. A crocodile has sixty-eight teeth, to begin with, and they are all hollow; and every time one is drawn another pushes up from within the space the original tooth inclosed and grows so long as it is useful. A crocodile can keep on doing this thing for thousands of years.

An animal which does not give the Quarantine officials much trouble is the cheeta. As picturesque and uncanny a thing as lives is the cheeta. Guy de Maupassant should have written a story of the cheeta. It is a species of leopard trained for the hunt, and goes hooded, like a falcon, and rides to the meet in a cage, then sits on top with its master's arm about it till the moment arrives when he is to be loosed upon his prey. It then runs with its wonderful body to the ground and makes no sound.

Its approach is as inexorable as the death that follows. It taps the hunted animal upon the haunch, and the poor creature's course is run. A tap stays it, and a spring fixes the cheeta's teeth in its throat; and the cheeta never lets go. The cheeta doesn't growl or roar or do anything superfluous. The cheeta kills and hangs on. A ladle is a gruesome thing associated only with the idea of blood, and is ever a part of the cheeta's equipment, for when it has fixed its prey the master catches the hot blood as it spurts from the worsted animal and fills the ladle. The cheeta's reward is a drink of blood hot from the veins, and then he goes back to his cage and works no more that day.

A cheeta is a fearful thing.

The Machiavellian bear, who smiles while he eats you, generally is left to get well by himself if he becomes ill. An arbitrary nomenclature makes the most industrious of bears to be called a "sloth." But, however hard he works all the Summer he must go to sleep all the Winter or starve to death.

If a bear weighs 1,200 to 1,400 pounds when he arrives at quarantine he may be considered as a bear in good health. The bear is the most interesting of animals, because it so successfully looks to know more than it does know, and yet there is not much to say of a sick bear.

An elephant's period of adolescence may be said to last always, since it is always cutting its teeth. Elephantine maturity is not reached, technically, until he is forty years old. He may then be said to be upon the threshhold of life.

Jumbo would have been considered not much of an elephant in Africa, but in India he would have maintained his prestige. Wherever placed, geographically, the elephant is not particularly courageous. He would be braver if he did not carry a trunk, but then, if he had no trunk he would be a dead elephant.

The part that may be hurt in an elephant is his trunk, and the under side of that organ is as sensitive as a man's eye. The elephant goes to its trunk for everything it wants. When it becomes heated and wants to cool off, it puts its trunk into its stomach and brings it forth filled with clear, pure water, and it squirts this water all over itself. It can go on making a sprinkling cart of itself all day at intervals of five minutes, if it likes, and not run dry.

When shooting an elephant, by the way, shoot at the extremity of his ear—and you will shoot him through the lungs. He does not wear his lungs in his ears, but behind them. An elephant may have as many diseases as he has room in his body to support them. There is small limit to the "seat of selection." An elephant is a very lounging place for disease. An elephant gets cases of quinsy, he has glandular swellings of the throat which prevent him from eating, he has arthritis. Because he is so large and so dark his body attracts a tremendous amount of heat, and if an elephant did not keep in the shade he would probably be sunstruck. He knows it, and takes care of himself. The process of digestion is a quick one. He has short intestines, and only one stomach, and his food goes into that one well ground. These things facilitate assimilation.

The elephant is the one animal in the world that has a sweet, cleanly odor. A woman would assert more fastidiousness did she have an elephant for a lap dog instead of a pug, but it would cost more, because an elephant devours 600 pounds of fodder, if he is in good condition, every day.

In selecting an elephant as a pet this is what it should be like:

The head should be majestic in character—as large as possible, in fact—especially broad across the forehead, and well rounded. The trunk should be immensely massive, and when the elephant stands at ease it ought to touch the ground when the tip is slightly curled. The ears should be large, the edges free from inequalities or rents, and, above all, they ought to be smooth, as though they had been carefully ironed. When an elephant is old the top of the ear curls, and this symptom increases with advancing years. The body should be well rounded, without a sign of any rib; the back very slightly arched, and not sloping too suddenly toward the tail, which should be set tolerably high. This ought to be thick and long, the end well furnished with a double fringe of very long, thick hairs or whalebone-looking bristles. The legs should be short, the knees well rounded, and the feet exactly equal to half the perpendicular height of the elephant when measured in their circumference, the weight pressing upon them while they stand.

When you buy an elephant take these things into consideration.

An elephant can take fairly good care of himself when he is superficially wounded. He antisepticizes his wounds by blowing earth upon them with his trunk. An elephant knows enough to plaster up a wound from a bullet with mud.

In the service of their food many animals are most methodical. The tiger always begins on the buttocks and hind quarters of its prey, and tops off with the forequarters. The leopard eviscerates its victim first and makes a first course of the intestines. Incidentally a leopard is more to be feared of the two. A leopard can climb and a tiger cannot, unless a tree's branches spring from within four feet of the ground. A tiger does not look up, and a tiger may not be expected to drop from the trees upon a man, while a leopard looks up, down, on all sides, and as like as not is waiting up a tree for you.

A tiger could strike a tremendous blow if it chose to do so, but instead it scratches like other cats. It is best to let cats alone. Even a big one like the tiger is an ignominious beast. Better be killed by a lion.

Down at the animal quarantine there are some most interesting things and—men. Quarantine is always there, and Drs. Rose and Coates are always courteous.

Shrewd Bachelor Housekeepers.

NOT a day passes but hundreds, perhaps thousands, of young unmarried men in this city are puzzling their brains over the perplexing question of lodgings, debating within themselves or with each other whether a furnished room is preferable to one unfurnished, whether a flat furnished is better than either, or whether, after all, an apartment without furniture isn't preferable to anything else in the way of a bachelor domicile.

Men of unusual wealth, of course, are not as engrossed in this subject as are those who have to think where things are coming from. It is to the young man who works all day—maybe all night—who makes a good living and does not want to live penuriously, that rents and servants and breakfasts at home and furniture have an interest.

The schemes that are tried to provide such comforts as used to be enjoyed before the paternal roof was left and still to keep within certain limits of salary are almost as various as are the schemers, and books might be filled with stories of embryo flat-hunters, their failures and successes, their novel, sensible, and ridiculous efforts at running an establishment without a landlady; their marketing, servant management and interior decorating.

A certain real estate man tells a story of a bachelor couple up town. He is sure the two—each is twenty-five years or thereabout—are destined to be financiers, though the young men themselves say their present condition of apparent affluence is only due to accident. Nevertheless, they seem to get twice the worth of their money out of the landlord from whom they hire an apartment.

In the first place they pay for their rooms $25 a month, unfurnished. Not long ago they decided that it would be well to have a servant. There was a vacancy in the janitorship of the house. To the landlord the two went, telling him that they knew of an excellent negro down South who would be a good janitor. He would be cheap, too, costing the landlord only $20 a month.

The landlord was impressed. The price was a low one from his standpoint. He said he would take the negro, and the young men wrote South to the place that had once been their home, and secured the services of the man. "We'll give you $20," they wrote, "to take care of our house, cook our breakfast, and do whatever else we tell you to do." The negro thought this a fine offer, never having made half of twenty dollars in a month in all his life. Before he came to the city his two employers arranged with the landlord that the new janitor's pay was to be delivered through them, they guaranteeing that the service would be efficient and agreeing that the negro should be summarily discharged should such not prove to be the case.

To this day—and the plan has been in progress for some weeks—the janitor, who is greatly impressed with life in the metropolis, thinks that the whole apartment house in which he works is the property of the two young men. Occasionally the landlord comes around and gives him instructions, but he is told in a stern tone that "it is necessary to have skilled overseers examine the house once in a while." The landlord is into the game and does not care at all what happens or is said as long as he only pays $20 for the janitor. The two lodgers are satisfied, because they get a private servant and their rent for the price of one.

"But you have to feed him?" their friends suggest.

"Oh, yes," is the reply. "But he don't eat much, and he'll eat anything. You don't know negroes. I'll tell you the way we work it. In the morning he comes in, wakes us, and gets us some breakfast. We don't want anything but some eggs, coffee, bread, butter, and maybe a glass of milk. There's a gas stove for him to do the eggs on. Well, when we are through and have gone to work, he cleans up our rooms, presses any clothes we leave for him to fix, and does any errands we happen to want him to do. In the meantime, you mustn't forget that he has already put a shine on our shoes before we were ever awake."

The employers of the negro say they have proved by experience and "careful calculations" that breakfasts in one's bachelor apartment cost about half what the same quality of breakfast would cost in a restaurant. Their estimate is 20 cents a morning. They say:

"The kind of coffee we use would cost at least 10 cents in a hotel—maybe 15. Eggs cooked like we have them would be probably 25 cents. This, of course, is considering that we get the right sort of eggs, not the kind you find at a lunch counter or a hustle-the-food-down-your-throat place. Now, this makes just eggs and coffee in our rooms amount to a forty-cent breakfast, and I haven't even taken into account the bread, butter, milk, and other accessories we have to buy. Really we get about 50 or 60 cents' worth, and when we come to pay our bills at the end of a week, we find that the per diem expense for food has been but 40 cents altogether, or 20 cents for each of us."

It is explained that the negro janitor's eating is ordered as follows: For breakfast he feeds on bread that would have to be thrown away if he didn't eat it, and on a couple of eggs that cost not more than 5 cents; for his midday meal he is allowed about 10 cents on the average, having still enough bread left from breakfast to obviate the necessity of getting any more of that: for his evening provender another 10 cents is provided. So he costs 25 cents a day, or about $7.50 a month.

"And think of what we get out of him for that," say the two flatkeepers. "Cooking, shoe shines, clothes pressing, room cleaning, everything else. All for $7.50. You can't beat that, can you? Now, what would all these things cost us if we didn't have him? Ten cents a day for shines—and you have to get them or look shabby—would be about $3 a month. Say you have trousers pressed only twice a week, at the cheapest places—that would be nearly a dollar a month, and the pressing of a couple of whole suits would swell the amount to about $2. It would cost at least $5 a month to get somebody to clean up the rooms. So, you see, we get for $7.50 what we would pay $10 for if we didn't have the negro. And this calculation doesn't take into consideration the miscellaneous services we get from him, such as carrying notes around town, attending to our laundry, and a host of other smaller things that it would take all day to enumerate."

A Frank Saloon Keeper.

On the door of a Brooklyn saloon:

NOTICE.
In Respect to the Memory of
Our Late President,
Business at This Place Will Be Conducted
the Same as On Sundays.

The front door was closed, and the "family entrance" was open, in strict consistency with this Tammanyite's patriotic declaration. In other words, he said: "In memory of our late President, I will conduct business to-day the same as if I were violating the law."

1901

Society at Home and Abroad.

THE week has been socially nil. During the funeral ceremonies for the late President every one refrained from giving any entertainments whatever. There had been a few scheduled at the various resorts, but these were postponed. This coming week, however, promises to be quite gay in a quiet way. Gradually cottage after cottage has been closed at Newport and the season is over there. The departures have been many. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs was in town during the week with her sister, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who is getting into her new house, and also making arrangements for a stay in the Meadow Brook region. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor came in on the Nourmahal on Wednesday, and then went to their country seat on the Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish have also left Newport, and likewise Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry. The Gerrys were in town for a few days, and then went to their country seat on Delaware Lake.

◆

The death of the President and the postponement of the cup races made many changes in the plans for the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones remained at Newport for a week and then came to town. They will go later to North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French have given up their Autumn stay at Barton Lodge, near the Hot Springs of Virginia. They will come into town for the cup races, which they are to view on the Corsair, J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht. Mr. Morgan himself, as already announced, goes to San Francisco for the Episcopal Convention. Major Gordon Wilson and his wife, Lady Sarah Wilson, have been in town and have been entertained by different fashionable people at the restaurants. There is, in fact, no other entertaining of any kind.

◆

With the week to come there are a few minor events. The Meadow Brook hunts have begun, but so far the meets have been attended only by a very few. The clans have not yet assembled on the plains of Hempstead, and the hills at Wheatley still show many closed villas. There has been some golf at Tuxedo, and all preparations are being made for the handicap at Baltusrol early next month. After this Saturday the weekly dances at Ardsley will be resumed. All along the Hudson people are beginning to open their houses. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills are to leave Newport this week for Staatsburg, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt are at Hyde Park. Mr. and Mrs. Starr Miller will be over by the first of the month.

◆

Mrs. John Mackay is expected in this country this week. Mr. Mackay arrived some little time ago. Mrs. Mackay has been at many of the watering places this Summer on the other side. Her daughter, the Princess Colonna, was with her a part of the time. Mrs. Mackay, for some little time past, has taken renewed interest in society. This is the second visit she has made in America within two years. The famous Mackay country seat at Roslyn will not be completed for the early Autumn. It is quite a stupendous undertaking. Mrs. Clarence Mackay will live this Fall in the cottage which she has occupied for several seasons. She and Mr. Mackay have recently returned from Newport. They will have again this Winter the Cutting residence on Madison Avenue.

◆

Lent will be very early next year and in consequence the dance giving will begin in November, when the first of the series of the dancing class evenings will take place. There will not be many large entertainments this Winter at private residences, if the conditions remain as they are now. Of course by the time society is ready for its Winter campaign the term of its National mourning—which is purely arbitrary—will have long been over. But even in London, where last Summer court mourning was de rigueur, the season was unusually gay, and the only difference between the dance giving of that and previous seasons was that the invitations were sent out on visiting cards and each affair was supposed to be informal. But the trend of fancy over here is toward the dinner and the dinner dance rather than the ball. Some of the very fashionable débutantes have no regular coming out, but now and then, as in the case of Miss Marion Fish, it is announced that a certain cotillion will be for the daughter of the family, and this takes place perhaps at the very end of the Winter. Mrs. Ogden Mills will give her regular cotillion which will serve as a coming out for her two daughters. The list will be a little more general. There is a Miss Twombly and a Miss Iselin who are to be débutantes this Winter. With Miss Gwendolyn Burden, Miss Natica Rives, Miss Evelyn Blight, Miss Cynthia Roche, and Miss Monson Morris, granddaughter of Judge Alonzo C. Monson, the list in the very ultra set is about complete. Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Miss Stewart, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, and Miss Beatrice Goelet will not be out for several years yet. There is also another Miss French, Miss Dorothy Whitney, and a daughter of Mrs. Douglas Robinson, who are to make their débuts about the same time. Miss Randolph, the daughter of the late Mrs. William C. Whitney, is, however, expected to make her bow this year. She is abroad, but is to return for the Winter.

◆

The cup races and the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall have attracted a larger number than usual of titled English people to America. Mrs. George Keppel has been at Newport, but has gone to Canada. The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Deric Keppel are in the suite of the Duke and Duchess. Lord and Lady Newborough are among the latest arrivals in New York. Lady Sarah Wilson has been variously, although quietly, entertained since her coming here a fortnight ago. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel are cruising around with their yachtload of foreign guests, and Eugene Higgins has had a large stag party on the Varuna, which arrived at Newport on Thursday. The advent of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York has been a very auspicious occasion for Canada, and many New Yorkers have been among those who went north to see the pageants. With much tact and a quiet display of sympathy which won all American hearts, the Duke and Duchess have only appeared at State affairs, and all general entertaining, on account of the mourning in the United States, was abandoned. The Duchess, in mourning for her aunt, the Dowager Empress Frederick, looks extremely well, and black is very becoming to her. Those who have seen her say that she is growing to resemble her mother, the late Duchess of Teck, although she never was in her youth, which is hardly past now, as beautiful a woman. She was, however, very comely, with an exquisite complexion and true golden hair and a gracious presence.

◆

Many of the sailings for this side have been postponed. James J. Van Alen and Miss Sara Van Alen will remain a little longer in Europe. Mr. Van Alen will be invested with the Order of St. John on the return of King Edward to England. Mr. Bourke Cockran is still in London, and was present at the memorial services for President McKinley at Westminster Abbey on Thursday. William K. Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., are abroad, and the family of former Vice President Levi P. Morton will remain in London until the wedding of Count Boson de Perigord and Miss Helen Morton. The Baron and Baroness de Selliere will also remain over for that event. The Baroness de Selliere has a young daughter, Miss Livermore, who will make her début in New York this coming Winter.

◆

Fashion in the change of names has wrought a bit of confusion in this country. The middle initial now is seldom used, except when it is meant to distinguish one member of the family from another. The "Jr." is also dropped on nearly every occasion, and in many families the women wish simply to be known by one name. For instance, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, who resides in this country, is Mrs. "Mackay"; Mrs. William Astor, of course, Mrs. Astor, and Mrs. Ogden Mills prefers to be called simply Mrs. Mills. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., objects to the Jr., as she is really the only Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, although her husband is "Jr." Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has dropped the "Jr.," as her husband is the senior Cornelius Vanderbilt. In this case there is quite a tangle, as the widow of Cornelius Vanderbilt still is called Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and does not care to be known simply as Mrs. Vanderbilt.

◆

Lady Cunard is the last addition to the English colony in New York for the cup races. Lady Cunard comes over to see her mother, Mrs. Tichenor. She will visit Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett at Ridgeley Manor before she returns to England.

◆

Miss Louise and Miss Sibyl Kane and Joseph Jenkins Lee were in Tokio at the end of August. They have traveled to the interior of Japan and will return in the late Autumn. Miss Josephine MacLeod, the sister of Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, is in Yokohama.

◆

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr have announced their leaving Newport this coming week. They are going to Baltimore on a visit, as they had intended this Summer. They will not remain there, however, as they will be in New York this Winter. Mr. and Mrs. H. Ruthven Pratt, whose villa at Newport they rented, remain abroad. Spencer Pratt, H. Ruthven Pratt's brother, was in New York recently, but has gone abroad for the Winter.

◆

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris and their son, Mr. Louis Spencer Morris, and their daughter, Miss Eleanor Russell Morris, are due from abroad this week. They have been away all Summer. They will open their residence, 12 West Fifty-third Street, for the Winter.

◆

The season in the Adirondacks will soon close. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt are entertaining a party at their camp. Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery and Mrs. Lawrence Kip have left Paul Smith's. Mrs. Kip is in town, and Mrs. McCreery is visiting her aunt, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, at Newport.

◆

Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Bostwick have returned to their house in Westchester. They have been on the Jersey coast a part of the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'Donnell Iselin, and Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., are occupying their country houses near New Rochelle. Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story are also in Westchester for the season.

◆

On the coast of New Jersey many of the cottagers are lingering. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kernochan have returned from their Summer jaunt to Isleboro and York Harbor, and are at the Highlands. Mrs. Harold Hadden and Mrs. John G. Neeser are at their country seats on the Rumson Road, and Mrs. Wilbur A. Bloodgood is entertaining friends at Faerie Lea, near by. Mrs. William A. Street will introduce a second daughter this Winter to society. Mrs. Augustus Field remains for the present near Seabright.

◆

The news of the engagement of Miss Emily Key Hoffman, the daughter of Mrs. Charles Gouverneur Weir, formerly Mrs. George Hoffman, and Frederick Young Dalziel, has been cabled from London. The date of the wedding is fixed for the 28th, and Mr. and Mrs. Dalziel will pass their honeymoon in the South of France. Mr. Dalziel comes from the family of journalists well known in London. Miss Hoffman is a very beautiful and clever girl, the graddaughter of Mr. John W. Ellis of this city and Newport, and the niece of Mr. Ralph N. Ellis, master of the Meadow Brook Hounds. She has occasionally appeared in amateur theatricals, and has been very much admired for her Spanish dance, which she has given at many of these affairs. She appeared once in public at the Strollers' entertainment at the Waldorf-Astoria. Last Winter she was one of the party on Eugene Higgins's yacht Varuna, which went abroad early in the season. Miss Hoffman is a relative of the famous Key family of Baltimore. Miss Hoffman's only brother, J. Ellis Hoffman, married Miss Sibyl Sherman, the daughter of Mr. W. Watts Sherman.

◆

The sudden illness of Henry Winthrop Gray was one of the topics of conversation in society yesterday. Mr. Gray and his family have always occupied a very conspicuous place in New York social life. Mr. Gray first married Miss Mary M. Travers, the daughter of the late William R. Travers. After their divorce Mr. Gray married Miss Freylinghuysen, and Mrs. Gray became the wife of Mr. John G. Heckscher. Mrs. Heckscher died over a year ago. Mr. Gray has two children by his first wife. His eldest daughter married Mr. William B. Coster. The son, William Travers Gray, is unmarried.

◆

The Morris County Golf Club postponed its tournament last week because of the death of President McKinley. On Monday the invitation tournament is listed to begin and will last through the week. The horse show, which was scheduled for Oct. 10, may be given up, as the golf tournament at Baltusrol will begin on that date.

◆

Livingston Roe has leased for a term of years the Coggeshall house on Madison Avenue, Morristown. Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Fanshawe have again taken the Robert C. Walsh house on Hoadley Road. The Rev. Mr. Henry has taken the Beattie house on Maculloch Avenue, and Mrs. Edward Thebaud has taken one of the Egbert houses for the Winter.

◆

Invitations have been issued for a dance at the Hotel Castleton, S. I., on Oct. 3. It is to be an army affair. The St. George Euchre Club is to have its first meeting of the coming season on next Thursday evening at the residence of Mrs. Julius Smith. Mrs. Smith has been re-elected President. Mrs. Charles Roome Parmele is the Treasurer, and Miss Fannie Nichols is the Secretary.

◆

Mrs. J. N. A. Griswold (Miss Jane Emmet) of Staten Island has taken an apartment in New York for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Lourie Bell of Staten Island are expected back from Nova Scotia the coming week. Mrs. Frederick Bell has returned from Newport and Mr. and Mrs. Grinell J. Willis and their family have arrived from Jamestown.

◆

Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt and her mother, Mrs. John Pankhurst, returned from Bar Harbor some days since and are at the Cambridge. They intend sailing for Europe on Oct. 4.

◆

Among those who arrived at Bernardsville, N. J., during the week were Howard Russell Butler and his family; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Travers, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Kemp.

◆

The past week up till after Thursday in the social colony at Tuxedo was very quiet on account of the President's funeral. But the latter part of the week was full of entertainment for those who went there for the golf tournament, and remained over Sunday. At present the clubs are filled, and all the cottages have a number of guests, who will remain through the coming week to take in the Tuxedo Horse Show. The following week will mark the greatest week of the Autumn season at Tuxedo. Those who will entertain will be Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, who will entertain a house party through the week. Among their guests will be Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. La Farge, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay, and others; also Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen will entertain during the week Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, who are to arrive from California; who will go to Frelinghuysen previous to opening their Tuxedo cottage for the Autumn; Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. George Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart A. Coats, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield, and others, will also have numerous guests.

◆

This week there have been many new arrivals at the cottages. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred R. Conkling of New York arrived at the Thomas Stokes cottage, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Faye in the Port Mitchell cottage from Newport; Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, also from Newport; Mr. and Mrs. G. Knox Bell, in the Coudert cottage; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Poor, from Bar Harbor; Mr. and Mrs. Stuart A. Coats, in the Joan Foster cottage, from North East Harbor; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Tower, in the Cammack cottage, from Newport; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Tams, from Newport, in the Albert Foster cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. James A. Stillman, in the Potter cottage, from Newport, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray Mitchell, in the Walter Smith cottage. Mrs. F. O. French, from Newport, has been visiting her son, Amos T. French, at his Tuxedo cottage during the week. She will return to Newport on Monday.

◆

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison gave a dinner dance at the Tennis and Racquet Club on Saturday evening at which were present a great number of the Tuxedo set. Brooks and Denton and a minstrel troupe amused the guests between the dances. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Snow, Miss Hull, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Gillespie, Miss McAnerney, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge, F. A. Juilliard, L. B. Preston, George H. Hull, Grenville Kane, and G. R. Preston, Jr.

◆

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick De P. Foster arrived from Europe this week, and now occupy their Tuxedo cottage. Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg will arrive at their Tuxedo cottage during the week, and Mrs. Addison Cammack has arrived, with her family, and has taken rooms at the club for the Autumn.

◆

The engagement has been announced of Miss Mary Beach Turner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Beach Turner, (Miss Sarah Kirkland Floyd,) and Nathaniel Foote, son of the late Frederick W. Foote, and whose mother before her marriage was Miss Sarah Randolph de Puy.

◆

At Belmar, N. J., yesterday the wedding of Miss Angelica Church, daughter of Richard Church of this city, and the Rev. Edward P. Hart, rector of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church of Rochester, was solemnized in the Church of the Holy Apostles by the Bishop of Western New York. It was a quiet and small affair, followed by a small reception for relatives at the residence of the bride's father. After their bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Hart will live in Rochester.

◆

There are to be a number of weddings in the next few weeks announcements of nearly all of which have been published. Invitations have been issued for the marriage at Morristown on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 8, of Miss Allison Low Turnbull, daughter of Frank Turnbull of Featherleigh Farm, and John Appleton Haven Hopkins. The wedding will take place at 12 o'clock in the Church of the Redeemer. It is to be a small affair and will be followed by a wedding breakfast at the residence of the bride's father. Mr. Hopkins is a widower, his first wife, the beautiful Miss Hilda Stone of New York, having died several years since.

◆

The wedding of Miss Fanny Walton Ogden and Joel Nott Allen is scheduled to take place at Grace Church on Oct. 30. The engagement was announced a fortnight ago.

◆

The wedding of John Prentice Kellogg, son of the late Charles Kellogg of this city, and Miss Ethel Lloyd Thornell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Thornell of New York, was celebrated on Wednesday last at Galilee, N. J., in the Church of St. Peter. The Rev. Dr. Grosvenor of the Church of the Incarnation, New York, officiated. The bridesmaids were Miss Julia Scott, Miss Edith Root, Miss Gertrude Smith, Miss Helen Dominick, Miss Madge Niles, Miss Cecil Boardman, Miss Violet Stewart, and Miss Kate De Forest Prentice, a cousin of the bridegroom. Mr. Kellogg's best man was J. L. Davis, and the ushers were William M. Hoppin, Jr., whose engagement to Miss May Gallatin was announced last Spring; H. Alexander Smith, W. Schuyler Smith, James M. McLean, Frederick A. Douglass, and Sewall Boardman. Among those who were present at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Riker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harsen Rhoades, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Dominick, Mr. and Mrs. John McKesson, Mr. and Mrs. William Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Grosbeck, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Fargo, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Thornell, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Prentice, Mrs. W. A. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Neeser, Mrs. Charles Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Street, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Amory R. Carhart, and Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Growth of Truck Farming

How the "In Season" for Fruit and Vegetables Has Been Greatly Extended

FROM out of nothing forty years ago truck farming in this country has grown until it now has reached the proportions of a National industry. Hundreds of thousands of acres that would otherwise have lain worthless or would have yielded little profit have been trained into agricultural luxuriance; railroads have developed a new source of revenue; half deserted sections of States have been populated; produce and fruit men in the cities have waxed fat financially; and car builders have fallen upon fresh prosperity in devising structures on wheels that should meet the demands of inexpensive, ample, and sure refrigeration.

Many millions of dollars have found new investment and thousands of people employment, not a few of them women and children to whose scanty purses the little dollars have been a godsend.

But this has been by no means all. So extensively has truck farming spread north, south, and east, (north, for nowadays the truck farms under glass in New England are the source of not a little of that section's prosperity,) that the words "out of season" as applied to fruit and vegetables have come to mean less and less.

There is almost no "not in season" to-day, indeed. The markets of any of the great cities are very rarely bare of garden or field delicacies. In fifty-eight to sixty hours the truck trains from the furthest points South clear the 1,000 miles they must bridge between Florida patches, and New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, or Boston dealers.

By the side of them, as they are delivered, are the glass-grown dainties, one or the other never failing. At times, it is true, prices mount rapidly. There are Winter weeks in the great cities when truck and fruit are but viands for the rich. It is no very uncommon thing for days to occur when parsley is quoted at $1 to $3 a box; lettuce, 50 cents a dozen; beets, $1.50 a dozen; spinach, $1 a dox; cucumbers, 6 to 7 cents each. But this is when the glass-house growers have the market their own way, and then only for a time.

For the most part prices keep in reason, and thanks to the way the railroads and steamboats have met the situation and have built up huge and increasing trade with their special, speedy fruit and vegetable trains these out of time supplies for the tables come more within the reach of moderate purses every year.

Along the Atlantic Coast, from Jersey and Long Island well into Florida, down in the Gulf States, (from which the truck produce goes up the Mississippi Valley,) there are broad belts of these truck farms, some 75 to 100 acres in size. Hardly one that has been managed on business principles has failed to pay brilliantly. A ten-acre patch has been known to produce $2,000 worth of produce in a season.

Fortunes have already been made in this industry, (a remarkable showing when it comes to be considered that conditions have been perfected for its development only within the past twenty years,) and there are instances of land formerly scarcely to be sold at $2 to $5 an acre that would now bring from $40 to $500. These are the conservative figures of Government experts. And these same experts say that, great as have been the profits already, enormously as the trucking industry has expanded, it is nothing to what truck farming will develop into in the future.

In view of these facts and of its great commercial importance, it is somewhat remarkable that up to now the trucking industry has had no historian and no commentator. But of late the Agricultural Department at Washington has bestirred itself in studying these interests. From the Government presses have recently come two exhaustive reports; one, "Rates of Charge for Transporting Garden Truck, with Notes on the Growth of the Industry"; the other, "Development of the Trucking Interests." The first of these is misnamed, since, besides its rate tables, it gives many entertaining pieces of history and much in the way of description and statistics. In these reports is the detailed story of how the farms and the railroads together combined to make "trucking" its present great success.

It would be easy to deal in generalities on this subject. But generalities do not adequately tell the hitherto untold story of a great, unrealized commerce at our doors. Truck farming to the average man and woman at their dinner table implies fruit and vegetables grown about the large cities, with some trainloads from the far South each day. In reality, it is far more than that.

There is hardly a State in the Union that is not "trucking," and many have made it one of their largest branches of commerce. The Southern States along the Atlantic seaboard are the most familiar in this regard to the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. But the new South of the Middle and Far West is one vast truck garden field.

It is so outspread a territory that statistics have not been collected of its extent or its products yet. But thousands upon tens of thousands of acres in Texas, Oklahoma Territory, Kansas, Arkansas, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Kentucky have come under this sort of cultivation. Even Indian Territory shows signs of entering the field when conditions of permanency are established and settlers from the States replace the now scattered remnants of Indians.

Mexico has of late begun to take part in this commercial movement, and to ship across her borders to United States cities. Young as her trucking industry is, it shows promise. Mexican strawberries and tomatoes are now coming forward and are being widely sold. The strawberries may even prove a rival to those of Florida, since they can be grown in the open fields of Mexico the year round and are of a desirable quality.

With the modern refrigerator cars, built on principles of science, it is child's play to transport these berries even the additional thousand miles, and in mild Winter they can bring a price that handsomely covers all transportation charges.

One thing is especially to be noted as regards this truck farm industry. It is growing each year with gigantic strides. Tons more of these "out-of-season," and even the "in-season," (grown near at hand,) products pour into the cities every twelvemonth. Yet they are all absorbed and there is never enough. If prices go up they are readily paid. It is only on occasions, due to special circumstances, that there is a glut anywhere.

"Northward!" is naturally the truck farmer's cry, save when his farm is in the North or West itself and supplies some city or town that is close by, a business that is by no means inconsiderable and is quite distinct from the trade of dispatching to far-distant points. Yet—and most people will be surprised to hear this—it is not always "Northward." "Southward!" is a truck slogan too, though, necessarily, much fainter.

"Vast quantities," says the Government expert, Mr. Earle, "of Northern-grown potatoes, cabbage, onions, and celery are sold in the Southern States every Winter. The Illinois Central long ago earned the sobriquet of 'the Cabbage Route' from the fact that it was moving trainloads of cabbages North daily during Spring and early Summer, and equally large quantities South during Fall and Winter."

In general, from North to South, the crops of these truck gardens and fields run about the same. Soil makes some difference, yet by fertilizers—and the truck farmers are large buyers thereof and users of high-grade varieties—very nearly the same conditions can be made. The most of the districts have their specialties, however, and these are interesting to touch briefly upon.

It is about New York, Boston, and Philadelphia that there is the greatest concentration of truck farms. The Eastern Shore of Maryland and the peninsular district of Delaware has hardly less. The Atlantic Coast from Norfolk to Southern Florida the Government experts characterize as "probably the finest trucking country in the world."

The glass-grown "truck" brings the highest price of all, and is centred around Boston, where there are to be found over 200 acres of land under glass. Vegetables are grown almost exclusively, (Providence, R. I., being another centre,) sometimes four crops annually being grown, with lettuce, cucumbers, radishes, parsley, spinach, tomatoes, beets, and parsnips the specialties, and the profits have run as high as 100 per cent. a year on the money invested. "Fifty per cent.," say the Government experts, Ward and Holmes, "is considered a low estimate for average yearly profits."

These garden truck glass houses are run on very modern lines. In some the soil is sterilized to a depth of three or four inches by steam, and the houses are lit artificially at night by arc lights. This latter, it is claimed, improves the quality of a plant 10 per cent., and increases its growth 15 per cent.

As a producer of garden truck, New York City and its environs are not particularly interesting, but it is to-day the largest receiver of Southern produce by fast freight.

"Florida," says the first of the reports mentioned above, "begins to ship strawberries in February, and in March beans, peas, asparagus, cabbages, potatoes, cucumbers, and tomatoes begin to move northward. By the latter part of April or the early part of May the supply has become so plentiful that people of moderate means are able to enjoy many of the varieties of vegetables grown on the Southern farms, while a few decades ago the wealthiest citizens were unable to procure a single vegetable out of season."

Southern truck began to come to New York in 1847, though in small quantities, until late in the sixties. It came by steamer until 1885, when the railroads entered the field, running through cars and giving a train service which, for "highly perishables," now touches forty miles an hour. In 1899 New York received 3,826,035 packages of vegetables from the South, and sometimes as many as 200 cars of peaches came in in a single day.

In the report already referred to Malcolm Townsend of the Pennsylvania Railroad tells a good story of the first consignment of garden truck from the South to New York.

"In the Winter of 1847 No. 14 fire engine of New York had its headquarters on Church Street, between Fulton and Vesey. Fire engines in those days were manned by citizen firemen. If I mistake not the commission men were No. 14's main support. Next door to the engine house the boys rented a loafing parlor, and it goes without mention that toddies and the stiff mixtures were always in season.

"A clerk of the Charleston boats, which then landed at Pier 4 North River, front of Morris Street, was a guest, and while taking something, remarked the drink was nothing compared with the mint juleps of the South, 'such a one as I had a few days ago.' The boys received the reference as a yarn, for where could mint be gotten in the midst of Winter, they having no personal experience with any other climate than that of New York.

"The clerk promised to prove his statement upon his next trip north. He left the boys, accompanied by a commission merchant, and in later conversation added that he would not only bring mint, but lettuce, radishes, and strawberries as well. At this the merchant was doubly doubtful, and challenged the statement with a treat.

"Upon the return of the steamer the clerk proved the truth of his assertion. In a second-hand champagne basket he brought lettuce, radishes, mint, and, within an inner basket, were two quarts of strawberries. The strawberries, the first ever seen in New York in Winter time, were placed in a store window as a curiosity, where they were visited and examined by hundreds."

Outside of the famous Georgia district, the Peninsular District (Delaware, Eastern Maryland, and Virginia) has perhaps the finest soil for melons in the country. Its other specialties are peaches, berries, spinach, sweet potatoes, asparagus, and cabbage.

From the region of Norfolk garden truck has been moving North since 1854, and this is called the greatest truck centre of the South, because of the soil, the near-by Gulf Stream, and the many waterways, making shipping by boat easy. From December to Easter Norfolk dispatches North spinach, kale, and sprouts in huge quantities.

Strawberries, sent on from the middle of April, are the features of the Wilmington (the Carolina) district, 12,000,000 quarts in 1900, the entire value of the products of the truck farms here, amounting this year to $3,250,000.

From North Florida up through Middle Georgia is the great watermelon region. harleston potatoes, asparagus, melons, berries, and peaches are the most largely grown. Charleston was the first Southern city to send garden truck regularly to New York, (in 1850.) The first shipment of strawberries to New York was made from Charleston.

It is only within the past few years that Florida has come actively into the truck market. The advantage this State has is that with her semi-tropical climate she can produce fruit and vegetables in the open when they can be grown nowhere else in the Union except under glass. Even now, great as the building up of farms has been, the industry has only partially developed. Florida, with her quick train service, can commence to move her crops North in December, her strawberries in March. The truck field she can cover is very large, and two, three, and four crops can be produced yearly. Pineapples are being grown extensively and profitably, the orange, lemon, lime, and grape fruit crops, as well as the vegetable, are rapidly increasing. The farms are chiefly along the east coast.

The first refrigerator car with Florida strawberries reached New York March 30, 1899; the first car of Florida oranges March 30, 1888. In May, 1885, the first all-rail shipment of garden truck came up from the South.

Around Mobile, Ala., is a great region for potatoes and cabbages and peaches. Texas strawberries are shipped from the middle of January on. Southeast Missouri is a centre for melons; Rocky Ford, Col., for cantaloupes; Mississippi and Tennessee have been cultivating strawberries for the North since 1875; Louisiana and Arkansas have now joined in. Kalamazoo, Mich., is noted for its celery. Crystal Springs, Miss., started shipping peaches in 1866; now this town is the greatest tomato-growing point in the world as well. It began this industry in 1875, moving away less than one carload a day in 1878. In 1885 it shipped from forty to forty-five cars of tomatoes alone, daily, up North.

All this section supplies the North Middle West, and that alone, running speedy trains from Mobile to St. Louis, for example, 647 miles, in thirty-six hours; Mobile to Chicago, 857 miles, in fifty-eight hours; Mobile to St. Paul, 1,193 miles, in seventy hours.

For the handling of California fruit across the continent in Winter a combination ventilator and refrigerator car is used. During the season of 1899-1900 18,400 carloads of oranges and lemons were shipped. In 1899, from California alone, 193,000,000 pounds of fresh deciduous fruits were shipped. These include (the list being a much longer one than would be supposed) apples, apricots, berries, cherries, currants, figs, grapes, guavas, nectarines, olives, peaches, pears, plums, pomegranates, prunes, and quinces.

The first experiments in refrigeration of truck products on wheels are said to have been made in 1865. It was not until ten years or so later, however, that refrigerator cars really began to be used for garden truck and fruits. To-day there are said to be 60,000 refrigerator cars in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, many of them insulated so that they are frost proof, and can be used both Winter and Summer. Some can carry 6,000 pounds of ice to the car.

The history the Government experts give of this service is so interesting that it is reproduced as written:

"Attempts to build such cars were made as early as 1865, but the product of these early efforts, when compared with our modern cars, appears very crude. Their construction was accomplished by remodeling ordinary freight cars, substituting double floors, roofs, and sides for the single ones, and packing the space between the double boards with sawdust, so as to guard against the possible effect of heat and cold. In loading such a car space was always left near the doors to allow large boxes of ice to be placed therein, this being the means by which refrigeration was accomplished. A hole was cut in the bottom of the car, so that the water from the melting ice might find an outlet.

"The cars were commonly known as 'ice boxes on wheels,' and were originally operated by the Union Line. The first shipment made under refrigeration was one of dressed beef, purchased in Chicago, Ill., and distributed in Jersey City, N. J.

"About 1877 refrigerator car service was extended to the fruit and vegetable industry in the Mississippi Valley." (Earle says that the first attempts to ship strawberries under refrigeration were made in 1866-1868-1869. The first were sent in chests, each with 200 quart baskets of berries and 100 pounds of ice, and the experiments were not a success.)

"In that year the Transcontinental Transportation Company, now the American Refrigerator Transit Company, solicited this trade at Crystal Springs, Miss. The cars used were but ill adapted for this traffic, the 'ice pans' consisting of large troughs running overhead longitudinally through the cars. At first these troughs were not boxed in, and the violent motion of the cars would occasionally cause a small piece of ice to escape, which, in melting, would greatly damage the contents of the car. Located directly under the 'ice pans' were subsidiary or smaller troughs for the purpose of preventing the 'drip,' or condensation under the pan, from reaching the fruit or vegetables."

In those days the railroad or car companies had not the proper facilities for re-icing their cars, which had to be done by ice dealers here and there along the route. Occasionally cars escaped re-icing at proper intervals and the perishables would then arrive at their destination in a condition unfit for market. This and many other reasons made the trade slow to adopt this innovation. Experience, however, taught the refrigerator people how to remedy many of the defects, and it was only a matter of time before the shippers of vegetables and fruits in all sections of the country were compelled to recognize the importance and value of refrigeration as a factor in transporting perishable products to the different great markets of the country. CROMWELL CHILDE.

Choruses by the Audience.

AT the Rogers Brothers' show at the Knickerbocker an experiment is being made which is taking immensely. It is the teaching of the audience the chorus of a popular song sung by a quartet, entitled "When Reuben and That Little Maid Were on Their Honeymoon." The air is fetching, and has a swing about it which instils a desire to catch it. As the singers are encored several times, the audience soon, unconsciously at first, begins to hum the air along with the singers. Then, as the humming becomes recognizable, those who indulged in it, finding they have plenty of company, become bolder and hum louder.

The gallery gods, unhampered by any sense of propriety, begin to whistle it. Their efforts are not discouraged. On the contrary, the leader of the orchestra looks up approvingly, and beats time for them. Between the acts the tune is again played, and the audience is further encouraged to take it up by the leader. As he finds the gallery whistlers going along with confidence, the leader suddenly stops the music and encourages the whistlers to go it alone. Thrown upon their own resources, they usually flounder at first, to the hearty amusement of the audience, but ultimately triumph, and the general audience with them, whereupon, receiving the leader's nod of approval, both applaud themselves vigorously.

The custom of enlisting the audience to support stage singers in their efforts originated in the English music halls. The popular music hall favorites in London were continually endeavoring to secure songs with a catchy chorus. After the singer had sung several verses of the song, repeating the chorus after each, the audience would be requested to join in the chorus, the stage singer leading. The stage singer would persist until the audience got the air so perfectly as to be able to give it in a rousing manner. The Englishman who frequents the music halls of London takes to this sort of thing. It is his idea of a jolly good time.

Several years ago in the variety theatres here an effort was made by Lottie Gilson and others to introduce the English custom of having the audience join with the singer on the stage. But it never seemed to be much of a go. The efforts made by the audience were always timid and feeble. But the Rogers Brothers' effort at the Knickerbocker is a complete success. Every night when the show is over nearly every man, woman, and child who comes out of the theatre is either humming, singing, or whistling "When Reuben and That Little Maid Were on Their Honeymoon."

1901

The New York Produce Exchange.

Wide Scope of Its Operations and History of Its Growth.

A STRANGER in New York was taking in the points of interest along lower Broadway the other day in company with a New York cousin, whose business is above Canal Street, and whose knowledge of the city below City Hall Park is as efficient as can be expected from a perusal of various city directories and the daily papers.

"What is that big red building?" asked the stranger.

"That! That is—er, or yes, that is the Produce Exchange," replied the city cousin, who remembers that a picture of it is on a calendar that hangs over his desk.

"And what do they do in the Produce Exchange?" queried the out-of-town man, yearning for information.

"Why, they make 'corners' in wheat and coal oil, and lard, and things like that, I think, but to tell the truth, I never was in there, and I really have no idea just what they do do. Mighty fine building, though, isn't it?"

And that was all the information the stranger to New York could get from his city relative about the workings of the Produce Exchange. The writer is obliged to confess that at the time he overheard the conversation he was almost equally ignorant, but fearing that some day he might be the victim of a similarly embarrassing query, he forthwith paid a visit to the Produce Exchange.

It is probable that of all the important institutions of New York City this place is the least generally known. But little appears in the newspapers regarding the Produce Exchange, and to the average mind it is simply a place where "corners" are made and produce gambled in. In reality it is the place where the grain trade and the handling of foodstuffs of the United States is watched over by men who have made commerce in its varying developments a lifelong study. The Exchange has probably done more to simplify the laws governing trade and commerce than any other institution, and has done much to prevent the concentration of the handling of the grain trade in the hands of a few individuals.

The Produce Exchange as it stands now, where considerably over ten millions of dollars worth of business is done every day, had its beginning at the "Company's Store Houses," established by the redoubtable Peter Stuyvesant. The picturesque old Governor of New Amsterdam founded what was known as the Monday markets in the Fall of 1648, where a number of hardy old traders assembled and made "puts" and "calls" in much the same fashion as is done to-day. A glance over the list of the Exchange's members reveals the names of men who have been identified with every important public movement in municipal, and, in some instances National, affairs, during the past forty years.

During trading hours the big room known as the Exchange Hall is next in activity only to the two Stock Exchanges, the New York and Consolidated. In one corner is the grain pit, where options on future grain are dealt in, and here is the only part of the big institution where the gambling instinct shows itself. It was this grain pit that gave the meteoric Ferdinand Ward an opportunity to emblazon his name on the roll of great financial failures of the world.

The pit, however, has little attraction for the men who make the bone and sinew of the Exchange, who, if they desire to speculate, prefer the more deliberate methods of the call room. It may occasionally suit the purpose of a big dealer in wheat to play at "puts" and "calls," but it is left largely to the scalpers and commission brokers who speculate for outsiders.

The "scalper" is a man who, working on some private information, believes wheat, or any grain, for that matter, will go up before the day is over. Some one offers a boatload of grain at the price current at 10:45 A. M. The scalper buys it. By 11 o'clock the same information that prompted him to buy has gone to another scalper. The first buyer sells to the second at perhaps half a cent a bushel more that he paid for it. The second man in turn sells it, and before the grain has been actually sold and delivered to a warehouse it may have been sold and resold twenty times by scalpers.

If a broker is buying and selling for outside parties, he charges at the rate of $10 for each 8,000 bushels of grain bought or sold on his account. The amounts of grain dealt in on the floor of the Exchange is in lots of 8,000 bushels, or multiples thereof. When brokers buy and sell grain for outside customers or for themselves, on the purely speculative basis, it comes under the head of "puts" and "calls," and is nothing more or less than betting on whether the price of grain will go up or down, and thus differs in nowise from the stock gambling of the Stock Exchange.

In the call room of the Exchange actual buying and selling of grain takes place, and cash margins are put up to clinch deals, especially when the trade is for future delivery. Lard is a speculative feature of the call room. It is dealt with in quantities of 250 tierces or multiples thereof, and many thousand pounds of it that never existed are sold and resold every day. Other things that are handled in specified quantities for speculation are butter, cheese, hops, resin, tar, turpentine, cornmeal, oatmeal, rye flour, flour, buckwheat, corn, oats, barley, beef, pork, seeds, sweet cured meats, liquors and high wines, beans, flaxseed, malt, tongues, and hams.

As against the purely speculative adjuncts of the Exchange there are the other and more solid features that command the attention of the producer and those who are interested in the actual exchange of goods for money. Here is an instance of the scope of the operations:

E. Bearnais is famous as an exporter. Mr. Bearnais will don an old yellow coat when he arrives at the Exchange in the morning and dash out to the middle of the floor, take a quick glance at the closing quotations of the night before, and begin opening the telegrams which messengers carry to him. One may be a cablegram from a firm in Liverpool wanting so many thousand bushels of wheat, so many thousand bushels of corn, a certain amount of rye and a shipload or two of dressed beef, as prices they may nominate or at the current quotations. The time of delivery or shipment is stated also.

Now, Mr. Bearnais may not have on nand half, or even a smaller part, of the products required, so he sets to work to procure them as cheaply as possible. Here is where the Exchange fulfills its exact purpose. He starts his agents out on the floor of the Exchange, and in an incredibly short time the whole amount has been contracted for and arrangements made for the transportation of all to Liverpool.

Joseph Thayer is the representative of the interests controlled by the late H. O. Armour on the floor of the Exchange, and it is not unusual for him to actually buy or sell a trainload of dressed beef in a couple of minutes.

The detailed interests of everything handled on the Exchange is looked after by committees. The Cheese Committee is made up of cheese experts; the Hop Committee is composed largely of brewers; the Committee on Distilled Spirits licenses Inspectors and gaugers, who make their returns in accordance with the Government standards; the Committee on Naval Stores licenses Inspectors in New York and other cities to make reports after examination of various articles, such as turpentine, resin, &c., which are sold for actual delivery through the Exchange.

There are also committees to look after the transportation and lighterage of all consignments or assignments made by Exchange members. These committees are but the parts of the big machine of the Exchange, which simplifies the trade of more than one continent and makes it possible for one man to stand on the floor near a telegraph instrument and buy several million dollars' worth of grain in the West, to be shipped to Liverpool forthwith, and never see one of the persons engaged in the transaction, or even a kernel of the grain, for that matter. The work of the committees is so well done and matters of routine so simplified that a broker on the floor of the Exchange may purchase, sell, and deliver several carloads of butter without having seen more than a half pound of samples from the entire lot. The Exchange thus becomes a medium through which the consumer and the commission man may easily agree without a long correspondence or travel.

One distinctive and important feature of the Produce Exchange is the sale of flour. The Committee on Flour appoints a Chief Inspector and his assistants, and keeps for reference a standard sample of the various grades of flour, known as extra No. 1, extra No. 2, superfine, and fine. The committee also guards the sacredness of flour by careful inspection and an insistence that all flour handled shall be up to its purported grade. This work is considered so important that a flour inspection fund exists.

Agents of metropolitan merchants buy of Western millers for Eastern and general export trade, and it is all done on samples drawn by the Inspectors from the flour intended for delivery. Fully one-half of the big Exchange Hall is taken up with tables on which specimens of flour are exhibited. These, when offered to a probable purchaser, are held, one at a time, in the hand, a little water poured on, and a dough made of the flour. The elasticity of the dough is taken as indicative of the quality of the flour, the fineness of which has previously been looked into with a magnifying glass. It is a great place for samples.

Here is another illustration. Mr. Goddles of Newburg has purchased five canalboat loads of wheat from farmers in his neighborhood. He loads the boats and starts them to New York. He then asks some broker on the Exchange to buy or sell his wheat for him. The broker asks for samples, which are furnished. He places them on view so that any probable purchaser may see what sort of grain he is buying. When a sale is made the inspectors go out and make an examination to see whether the cargoes are up to the samples. If so they are labeled "O. K."; if they are not, a report is made, and then things have to be adjusted.

On some days the immense floor looks like the agricultural hall of a big exposition, with its display of grain, flour, and other samples. On festive days, like the day before Christmas or the initiation of a popular new member, these samples come in handy to use as confetti, although, of course, there is a rigid rule against their use.

On every side of the big trading room are bulletins and dials which indicate the prices of and the visible supply of grain, provisions, and liquids of certain kinds on land and sea from minute to minute during a day. The Exchange can be in touch with Liverpool in just four minutes; with London in but a few minutes more, and almost to the minute with Chicago, where the Western gamblers in food stuffs play havoc with the grain market from time to time.

The beginnings of the present magnificent New York Produce Exchange were sufficiently humble. The first building was a rude place with no side walls, and an oddly patched tile and thatched roof. It stood on the same site as the present building, and was part of the Marckt-Velt Stegie.

The demand for room soon caused this place to give way to a new and more modern structure, and the traders moved to a bridge over a small stream in Exchange Place, where they continued their weekly meetings.

In 1658 the scene of the weekly tradings had been shifted to the Broadway Shambles, on the site of the present Bowling Green Building. In May, 1684, the "traffickers" moved to Bowling Green, where the Custom House Bridge Market had been built, and began to trade on recognized form in the shape of tangible organization, with a beaver and a flour barrel engraved in a seal used in transactions. In 1690 the first Exchange was erected. It was located on the edge of the water at the foot of Broad Street, and served as a market house as well as a meeting place for merchants.

In January, 1727, the first authorized Corn Exchange or market was exclusively established by corporation ordinance at the water front, foot of Wall Street, "for the sale of all grain, corn, and meal." In 1739 a market house was erected in the middle of Broadway on the site of the old wagon stand, opposite Liberty Street, and it was also declared to be a grain and meal market.

Some considerable competition and internal politics had followed the various movements of the merchants, and in 1754 the New, or Royal Exchange, was built. It was a building raised on arches in the middle of the street, and over the canal near the foot of Broad Street. The traders did business at this place for some years, and then moved to the Merchants' Exchange, where now stands the United States Custom House, in Wall Street.

In the fourth decade of the last century the flour trade was chiefly conducted by merchants at the foot of Cortlandt Street, and at the corner of Broad and South Streets. The sky was their roof, and the pavement in front of Weeks & Douglas's store was the theatre of their operations. Col. Edward Hincken, who later became a veteran of the present Produce Exchange, was one of the men prominent in that group of traders. It is recorded that one day in 1846 Alfred Barrett went up to Hincken and said: "Give me a dollar."

"What for?" was the inquiry.

"To buy an awning for the front of Weeks's store," responded Barrett.

The awning was duly purchased and raised, and under it the flour and grain magnates met, and are recorded as having become a "nuisance," in that they "messed the street," and used all the writing material they could borrow from the neighboring merchants. Finally, in 1853, the Corn Exchange was duly incorporated at Albany, with Joseph Ketcham as Chairman and Nathaniel Wolf as presiding officer. A store on South Street had been hired for a meeting place, but the 'change did not prove very popular, and attendance at the daily meeting was small, until provision dealers and shipping merchants began to join, which gave an impetus to the new association, and in 1860 the Produce Exchange was erected at the corner of Whitehall and Pearl Streets.

In this about 700 merchants met in 1861 and assumed the title of the New York Commercial Association, with John B. Wright as the first President.

There were some merchants who were left behind when the 700 went to the new Exchange, but they were soon reunited. The last meeting in the old Corn Exchange was composed of two members, of which Col. Hincken was one. These two men concluded they could not make any money out of each other, and decided to join the big Exchange, which they did.

Incidents following rapidly one after the other, culminated in the formation of the present New York Produce Exchange, in 1868. The outcome is the immense building at Beaver Street and Broadway, which, it may be casually mentioned, sits on 15,037 spruce piles driven to bedrock.

Of the building itself, much could be said of interest. It is a teeming place during the business hours of a day. Big railroad offices occupy the ground floor, and it contains also the Maritime Exchange, and, for the present, the bewildering Stock Exchange, which occupies half of the big trading floor while its new home in Broad Street is being built. The membership of the Produce Exchange is limited to 3,000, and memberships sell at from $3,000 to $6,000.

A Walking Delegate Reforms.

"What has come over Delegate Walker, the labor agitator? He tells me he has gone on his last strike."

"Can you blame him? His last strike was an oil well in Texas, and he is so far gone on it that he has joined the Anti-Trades Union League."

Well Worth Stealing.

ON the upper floor of the International Navigation Company's pier, at the foot of Dey Street, the ordinary visitor would see nothing that would appeal to him except the multitudes of nondescript bales and boxes scattered about in all directions. Walking down to the further end of the dock, he would pass a heap of a thousand or more coarse, bulging bags.

If any one should happen to stop him and tell him that there lay nearly $500,000 worth of rubber in crude bulk he would probably think that he was being imposed upon. He would have learned nothing more than the truth, however, for there is hardly any day in the year that there is not that amount of money represented in rubber stored on the pier.

Each bag contains between $250 and $300 worth of rubber, or from 250 to 300 pounds of the product, the market value of which ranges from $1 to $1.50 a pound. The company's liners arriving each week bring from South American ports thousands of bags of rubber, and still are unable to keep up with the demand.

These bags of rubber are watched with particular care by special officers, for the temptation to slit open a bag and steel ten or fifteen pounds has often proved too strong for the men engaged in handling it. In one case a longshoreman was detected leaving the pier with twenty-five pounds of rubber concealed in his pockets. He could easily have disposed of it for what would mean a week's wages to him. Notwithstanding the care taken by the company to guard against thefts of this kind, hardly a week passes but one or more bags are opened and many pounds of the product stolen.

Presidential Hand-Shaking.

"THOSE who say that the hand-shaking habit has existed from the foundation of this Government, springing naturally out of its democratic institutions, are mistaken," said a man who looks things up to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter.

"Washington never shook hands with any one except his most intimate personal friends. As a matter of fact, once during his term as President, when comparatively a small delegation, numbering no more than 100 persons, were about to pay their respects to him, it was suggested that he shake the hand of each visitor. The somewhat undignified reply of the dignified father of his country was, 'No; I might catch the itch.'

"It is a matter of history that Napoleon suffered to the day of his death with a skin disease by having his hand come in contact with that of a private soldier during battle. Washington's course and Napoleon's misfortune suggest the advisability of prohibiting miscellaneous hand-shaking on purely sanitary grounds."

Wanted 5 Cents' Worth of Ozone.

A woman rushed into a Harlem drug store the other day. In one hand she carried an empty quart bottle and in the other she tightly grasped a five-cent piece.

"Let me have 5 cents' worth of ozone at once," she said to the druggist.

"What did you say, Madam?" the druggist asked.

"Some ozone."

"Why, Madam, there's ozone in your bottle now."

"Sir, I do not want to be insulted," replied the woman indignantly. "I know what the doctor told me to get, and if you don't keep it let me know. Have you got any ozone or not?"

"Well, said the druggist very deliberately, "'ozone' is an element in the air we breathe, and unless the air in your bottle has become contaminated it has about as high a percentage of it as any I have in the store. I would suggest that possibly your physician meant that you should get some benzoin."

"Oh, yes," hastily replied the woman, "that's it. I knew it was something like ozone."

She took the 5 cents' worth of benzoin, which was almost lost sight of on account of the ozone which still remained in the quart bottle.

Members of Congress and Mourning.

"Fifty years ago members of Congress and of the Senate would have been compelled by public opinion to wear crape on their arms for thirty days after the death of a President," remarked an ex-member who had served before the civil war.

"Up to about 1850, whenever a member of Congress died the resolution of sympathy with his family invariably carried with it a provision that members should wear mourning. Deaths of members were of course less frequent, for the Congressional body was numerically smaller. Indeed, the increase of the membership, which led naturally to a higher death rate, was the direct cause of abolishing the custom.

"A number of members of Congress now die every year, and it was not thought advisable to keep members of the House and Senate in practically perpetual mourning."

About the Limit.

"Bilkins, what is the most mortifying thing you can conceive of?"

Bilkins—I guess it's when a woman's sons, having grown over the head of their father, who is of small stature, the thrifty mother has the outgrown clothes of her sons revamped for the old gentleman's use.

The Friends at Home.

Wife—Why did you whip that poor dog so unmercifully, William?

Husband—Because the brute won't keep quiet when I am wrestling with my lecture to be delivered before the Dog Friend Society.

FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES.

Her Spell.

What your spell of subtle art,
Lady, thus to win our heart?

Is it that your face is fair,
Your manners soft as Summer air?

Is it that your voice's tone
Has a sweetness all its own?

Is it that your gentle mind
Knows no thought that is unkind?

Is it that each living thing
Moves your heart to pitying?

Is it that each flower that blows
You for Nature's lover knows?

Is it that within your eyes
Much of quiet wisdom lies?

Tell me, lady, what the spell,
Wins us thus to love you well?
—T. P. JOHNSTON in Chambers's Journal.

Old-Time Travel.

From The Saturday Review.

We shall never enjoy these Alpine passes as we were wont to do ere the railway ran the diligence off the roads. Nothing could be more picturesque than the descent of the Cenis by night, when lamps and a waning moon, wading through cloud drift, were flashing fitful lights on the rocks and the brass ornaments of the mule team. Now the St. Gothard line, with its marvelous windings, burrows beneath the sublime scenery of the Rhone sources, and you rush into a restaurant to hurry through breakfast many hundred feet beneath the romantic Devil's Bridge. Scaling Splügen or Simplon there was—and is still—an exhilarating pleasure, in getting down to follow the conductor, who was stretching his legs on the short cuts that strike across the zigzags of the carriage road. The air was as the breath of life. At each corner you were face to face with the waterfall, or looked down upon the torrent rushing out of the glacier caverns. Or on some emerald bit of "Alp" you gathered bouquets of the blue gentian or admired the flush of crimson in the shrubbery of Alpine roses. Then came the views of sunny Italy, when you dipped beneath the snows of the Col and had passed the frozen watershed. You might take your choice of these prospects, and hardly go wrong. We should say that the St. Gothard is the fuller of attractions, from Fluellen up the Reuss and down to Bellinzona. Nothing can surpass the sublimity of the entrance through the Gorge of Gonda on the Simplon. But for a perfect nature picture, framed in rugged rock, we give precedence to the first look southward from the Splügen, when Lombardy, with its lakes and trellised vines, first bursts on the vision, bathed in the glowing lights of a Claude landscape. You had broken your fast at some hospice on monkish fare; you supped in the Mileuse on partridges and macaroni, with the dessert of grapes, melons, and figs, and the straw-bound flasks from the Tuscan vineyards.

On a French Highway.

From The Fribourg Gazette.

We hear it before it comes upon us. We hear it from afar. It has the bray of a donkey with the bronchitis, but a furious, ferocious, apocalyptic donkey! You hear it behind the hill, before the river is crossed Then toward the clump of walnut trees over there, at the turn of the road, there suddenly rises a cloud of dust, or smoke, or steam. It is now near Father Jamin's farm, grinding and menacing. The road shakes and the stones fly in pieces; here it comes toward the poplars—huge blank black eyes, a formless yellow mass, with steely gleams here and there, shuddering and leaping, a perfect whirlwind. If you have had the time to take shelter in the hedge you will not be crushed, but you are covered with a moist greasy dust, and in your nostrils is the strong odor of benzine. The motor car has passed.

Somewhat discomposed, you come out of your hole, you shake off the dust, and try to put on a cheerful expression. * * * Then, as you rest on the moss, near the clear stream, perhaps with half-closed eyes you perceive a picturesque procession; the old yellow family coach, the postilion in his purple waistcoat, the plumed horses, the carriage of your grandmother's time, and the noble ladies within, their huge hats bedecked with ribbons; then a brilliant cavalcade of blue-coated riders in attendance on a graceful damsel in a riding habit; or, again, the smart turnout of to-day, with groom and coachman so punctiliously correct in their livery. One day, if you live to be a grandfather, you will tell your grandchildren stories about horses, which will seem like fairy tales to them.

Quebec and the St. Lawrence.

From The Anglo-American Magazine.

Like a light upon a hill which cannot be hid, the light of Quebec's brilliant history stands forth for all time, pre-eminently bold, truly the sentinel of the St. Lawrence. Nature has lavished her gifts of grandeur, and surrounded this grim, gaunt old rock of the ages with more of scenic wonder than the eye can read, the tongue can tell, or the pen and brush attempt to describe. Here the camera is foiled at the majestic expanse of the horizon's inclosure. As if created for man's protective use this Gibraltar formation was forced up from the bowels of the earth directly opposite a similar phenomenon, the high bluf of Levis, on the other side of the river, hence so contracting and confining the majestic St. Lawrence that one mile is its width at this point, while below the waters come up from the ocean in a baylike form and contain several large islands. Below, all the war vessels of the mighty nations of the world could be safely anchored, but to hostile ships Quebec has spoken no uncertain tone of warning. "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther," and we look forward to destiny and her time, when the mighty ocean greyhounds shall peacefully beg and receive her permission to pass on, on to the heart of this great continent, situated by the sides of the great lakes, through that marvelous system of inland waterways. Yes, then, now, and for all time Quebec is the guardian of this inter-marine route of communication between the outer world and the inner world, both Canadian and States. Immovable, impregnable, crowned with her mighty citadel, she majestically rules her world of waterways.

Early Theatre Costumes.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The exact manner in which the actors dressed for their parts cannot perhaps be determined, but it is certain that considerable sums of money were expended on costumes. Gosson (in 1577) in his "School of Abuse" inveighs against the "costly apparell" worn on the stage, while Prynne, in his "Histriomastix," some half a century later, makes a similar complaint. In one case we learn from Henslowe's Diary that as much as £19 was paid for a single cloak, which, if the entry be correct, is a very high figure, considering the value of money 300 years ago. No doubt the same costumes would be used over and over again in different plays, and would become old and stale, but when new they certainly appear to have been costly. In the inventory of the apparel belonging to the Admiral's men in 1598 there are some interesting items, a few of which may be quoted: "Item, a cloak trimmed with copper lace and red velvet breeches," for Tamburlane; "item, five satin doublets laid with gold lace," for Henry V.; "item, a cloak with gold buttons." From these items it would seem that magnificence rather than historical propriety was aimed at. True that in the city pageant entitled "Britannia's Honor" we read of one of the characters being arrayed in "a rich Roman antique habit," but then we do not know what ideas the men of James I.'s time had about "a rich Roman antique habit." We know for certain that in the eighteenth century historical accuracy was not thought of in stage dresses, and may fairly assume the same to have been the case a hundred years earlier.

No doubt an endeavor would be made to make the dresses distinctive. Kings and nobles being more richly clothed than others, while it seems likely that certain more or less conventional proprieties served to indicate the nature of the character represented; e. g., in the "Spanish Tragedy" we find "a Turkish cap, a black moustachio, and a falchion" set down as part of the costume required by the person who was to represent a Turkish Prince in the play within the play. Generally speaking, we may conclude that whatever the period represented in the play may have been, the actors were dressed in the costume of their own day.

On the other hand, periwigs, which were not commonly used at the period, were worn by actors, and in some cases vizards or masks, as the following passage from "A Midsummer's Night's Dream" testifies:

Flute—Let me not play a woman; I have a beard coming.

Bottom—That's all one; you shall play it in a mask.

Negro American Dialect.

From The Independent.

When our colonists came to this country they brought with them what was then a wealth of literature or written language, almost entirely classic. This soon became the language of the country, and through it many words and expressions that have been dropped in the mother country have been retained here, noticeably by the conservative Southerner. From him the negro formed his dialect, and being, in turn, more conservative than his master, has retained longer the older forms of speech.

In the early days of the Virginia colony the field negro worked side by side with the bondsmen, who far outnumbered him, and from them took many words and phrases that have simplified his dialect, as it were, making it more intelligible to the outsider than many of the others.

A few instances will serve to give some idea of this conservatism:

"Obleeged" was perfectly correct fifty years ago.

"Haunts" for ghosts, called "harnts" by the negro, is Shakespearean.

The double comparative and double superlative, for which the negro shows such fondness, is classic:

More sharper than your words.—"Henry V."
The most unkindest cut of all.—"Julius Caesar."
Most boldest and most unkindest.—"Julius Caesar."
Most heaviest.—"Two Gentlemen of Verona."
The sun has rose.—Swift.

Flying Motor Cars.

From The Spectator.

Inventors are not infrequent who are half crazy with interest in the subject, and even the Governments are stirring, France, Germany, Austria, and England being at this moment all engaged upon official experiments. They will not, it is true, do much with the ordinary balloon. That instrument, forced on the inventor rather by tradition than by thought, is too big to be of real service. It is as big as a house in the air, and as the object is to defeat or evade the wind, the surface it presents is far too large to make it useful. Even M. Santos-Dumont can do nothing except when the air is calm, and as it is not the function of air to be calm, his opportunities are limited. Nor is it at all likely that any aeroplane of the ordinary kind will succeed. The machine, to be of any practical use, must be able to pause in midair, and the moment an aeroplane pauses the strongest of known forces, gravitation, has it in its fatal grip. Its materials being heavier than air, must, if it is stationary, come down, as a bird must if it dies, and it does come down with unpleasant consequences. The inventors of the day, however, seem to us, who write as outsiders, to be advancing toward a combination of small balloons, which are lighter than air, with motors, which are heavier than air, that may in the end produce the required result. They will always be at the mercy of great storms, as birds also are, but in ordinary weather they may fly for distances settled by their motive power with tolerable safety and directness. The total result may not be very great, for "argosies of magic sails" are as unlikely as "the nation's airy navies grappling in the central blue," but we should on the whole think it probable that within a few years, it may be even months, we may hear of machines which, carrying one or two skillful men, can, in the absence of storms, cross the Mediterranean in safety at a height, say, of fifty feet. There is no object whatever in their going up into the sky, and one ultimate condition of useful aerial navigation will be that the drop, if drop there be, shall not smash everything into powder. Martyrs are rare products, and nothing is really useful which it takes a martyr to work.

Watering Troughs Wanted.

From The Outlook.

I became acquainted with a colored family in distress in Philadelphia. The man was in jail for attempting to murder his family. The wife's story of why and how was suggestive. Her husband was a hack and express driver. His hours were long, his income uncertain. Some weeks he made only two or three dollars, and this, she said, nearly all went for "drinks and snacks." Those three words tell the story of many a domestic shipwreck. Compelled to water his horses in front of saloons, expected to find in the saloon the necessities of the animal man, finding there the most food for his scant, irregular income, he became drunk and murderous. Snacks and drink did it. In most cities a watering trough is the infallible sign of whisky. In Philadelphia there are practically no municipal or philanthropic provisions for watering horses. What the thoughtful saloon keeper will do and the thoughtless philanthropist and municipality may fail to do in the horseless age that's coming is foreshadowed by the universal bicycle racks and air on tap for flat tires, at road houses.

One night in a Philadelphia church I asked the congregation where, as a teamster, I could go the next day and water my horse, except at the saloon. The absurdity of the situation provoked a spontaneous subscription for a church watering trough. Why not? The saloon keeper knows that whosoever giveth to one of the least of these drivers' horses a bucket of water shall receive his reward behind the bar.

The Late Empress Frederick.

From The North American Review.

When we were seated in the drawing room the late Empress said: "Have you brought me good news? Are not these reverses in Africa awful? Has Lord Roberts arrived? What do you think will happen?" and a thousand and one similar questions. After I had replied, she said: "I am working hard all day and every day at Tam o' Shanters, comforters, and socks for the poor soldiers; it is the only solace I have in these sad times, and it is the only way in which I can show my sympathy. As an Englishwoman I could not return to Germany at the present moment; the sympathy of the public is misdirected by the press, which is misinformed; but, thank God, the sympathies of my son, the Emperor, are entirely with England, and it is to the interest of Germany that they should be so." Ah, yes! How well I knew that being of English birth was the only reproach her enemies could bring against her. From the day of her marriage she had striven to do her duty to her adopted country, but she refused to give up the great privilege of her birthright, and endeavored to teach the advantages that she had learned in England, and which were invariably misunderstood.

To a Tudor Tune.

When all the little hills are hid in snow,
And all the small brown birds by frost are
slain,
And sad and slow the silly sheep do go,
All seeking shelter to and fro,
Come once again,
To these familiar, silent, misty lands,
Unlatch the lockless door,
And cross the drifted floor,
Ignite the waiting, ever-willing brands,
And warm thy frozen hands,
By the old flame once more.
Ah, heart's desire, once more by the old
fire, stretch out thy hands.
—FORD M. HUEFFER in The Academy.

The Nemesis of Genius.

Havelock Ellis in The Popular Science Monthly.

It must not be hastily concluded that the prevalence of insanity among men of genius is an accidental fact, meaningless or unaccountable. In reality it is a very significant fact. The intense cerebral energy of intellectual creation involves an expenditure of tissue which is not the dissolution of insanity, for waste and repair must here be balanced, but it reveals an instability which may sink into mere dissolution of insanity, if the balance of waste and repair is lost and the high-pressure tension falls out of gear. Insanity is rather a Nemesis of the peculiar intellectual energy of genius exerted at a prolonged high tension than an essential element in the foundation of genius. But a germinal nervous instability, such as to the ordinary mind simulates some form of insanity, is certainly present from the first in many cases of genius and is certainly of immense value in creating the visions or stimulating the productiveness of men of genius. We have seen how significant a gouty inheritance seems to be. A typical example of this in recent years was presented by William Morris, a man of very original genius, of great physical vigor and strength, of immense capacity for work, who was at the same time abnormally restless, very irritable, and liable to random explosions of nervous energy. Morris inherited from his mother's side a peculiarly strong and solid constitution; on his father's side he inherited a neurotic and gouty strain. It is evident that, given the robust constitution, the germinal instability furnished by such a morbid element as this—falling far short of insanity—acts as a precious fermentative element, an essential constituent in the man's genius. The mistake usually made is to exaggerate the insane character of such a fermentative element, and at the same time to ignore the element of sane and robust vigor which is equally essential to any high degree of genius. We may perhaps accept the ancient dictum of Aristotle, as reported by Seneca: "No great genius without some mixture of insanity." But we have to remember that the "insanity" is not more than a mixture, and it must be a finely tempered mixture.

The Gulls.

Soft is the sky in the mist-kirtled east,
Light is abroad on the sea,
All of the heaven with silver is fleeced,
Holding the sunrise in fee.
Lo! with a flash and uplifting of wings
Down where the long ripples break,
Cometh a bevy of glad-hearted things—
'Tis morn, for the gulls are awake.

Slumberous calm on the ocean and shore
Comes with the turn of the tide;
Never a strong-sweeping pinion may soar
Where the tame fishing-boats ride!
Far and beyond in blue deserts of sea
Where the wild winds are at play,
There may the spirits of sea-birds be free—
'Tis noon, for the gulls are away.

Over the rim of the sunset is blown
Sea-dusk of purple and gold;
Speed now the wanderers back to their own,
Wings the most tireless must fold.
Homeward together at twilight they flock,
Sated with joys of the deep,
Drowsily huddled on headland and rock—
'Tis night, for the gulls are asleep.
—L. M. MONTGOMERY in The Criterion.

The Paraphernalia of the Temple.

From The Minorah.

The list of the paraphernalia made by Bezaleel for the Tabernacle, as enumerated in the Pentateuch, is as follows: Two Cherubim, with outspread wings, beaten out of solid pieces of gold; the Seven-Light Candelabra, with snuffers and snuffdishes, all made of a talent of pure gold; the Ark of Testimony, made of shittim wood and covered inside and outside with pure gold, with a border and crown of gold, to be carried by means of staves placed through four gold rings attached to it—one on each corner of the Ark; the Decalogue, inscribed on the two tablets of stone, in addition to the broken ones; the Urim and Thummim, (oracle;) the Screen, (mercy seat,) of pure gold; the golden table, its dishes, spoons, bowls, and platters, (covers,) of pure gold. The golden incense Altar; the brazen Altar, with its network grate and basins; the brazen Laver, the pots, shovels, basins, forks, firepans—all of brass; the polished brass mirrors and the many-colored curtain interwoven with gold; the robes of the priests, including the golden ephod, the jeweled breastplate, and the crown, or tiara; the gold and silver trumpets and the musical instruments of the Levites.

In Solomon's Temple, the Cherubim were of olive wood, inlaid with gold. The Perpetual Seven-Light Lamp and the golden Table for the shew bread came from Moses's Tabernacle, but Solomon added ten lamps and ten tables, all of gold—five of each to the right (south) and five of each to the left (north) of them, also 100 basins, spoons, censers, and thousands of others not particularly mentioned in the Bible. The musical instruments of the Levites are named in the Psalms. The greatest trophies of the workmanship of that time were perhaps the beautiful brazen pillars, the molten sea, and the lavers, executed by the aid of Hiram, the Tyrian artificer.

All Mussulmans Secure Converts.

From "The Brown Man," M. Townsend.

Europeans habitually forget that every Mussulman is more or less of a missionary —that is, he intensely desires to secure converts from non-Mussulman peoples. Such converts not only increase his own chance of heaven, but they swell his own faction, his own army, his own means of conquering, governing, and taxing the remainder of mankind. All the emotions which impel a Christian to proselyte are in a Mussulman strengthened by all the motives which impel a political leader and all the motives which sway a recruiting Sergeant, until proselytism has become a passion, which, wherever success seems practicable, and especially success on a large scale, develops in the quietest Mussulman a fury of ardor which induces him to break down every obstacle, his own strongest prejudices included, rather than stand for an instant in a neophyte's way. He welcomes him as a son, and whatever his own lineage, and whether the convert be negro or Chinaman, or Indian, or even European, he will without hesitation or scruple give him his own child in marriage, and admit him fully, frankly, and finally into the most exclusive society in the world.

Hawaiian Music.

From The Century.

The singer and performer—for he was both—was an American gentleman whose name, if I were at liberty to record it here, would be familiar to many American ears; and he brought to his task a rare and most individual charm. He was born in Honolulu, of an ancestry identified with the earliest missionary history of the Sandwich Islands, and he united in himself the fine insight of his New England forefathers and the sunny vivacity of Oahu. The instrument which he used was a primitive guitar, consisting of a wooden bowl with metal strings across its open face; the notes were produced by a manipulation analogous to that of a banjo; and along with this he undertook to give a brief history of the evolution of Hawaiian music. Some of us had heard it—or thought we had —while in the islands, and had been much struck with both its plaintiveness and its tunefulness. It was a rude shock to learn that, in its primitive and unadulterated form, Hawaiian music had neither characteristic; and that for the obvious reason that it consisted in thumping at the bottom of the wooden bowl and twanging it with a single string. The performer then illustrated how these elementary modes of expressing musical ideas had been influenced by the incoming of civilization; how the Hawaiians had caught the airs of the missionary hymns and modified them by their own interpretation of them; and, finally, how, as the element of civilized life became more pervasive and potential, the music of the native and the manipulation of his instruments took up into themselves everything—and it was apparently not much—that was intelligible to the native mind, even to the last negro or music-hall melody.

The whole was a parable of really large suggestiveness. For one could not but see in it how what had come to pass in connection with something that, after all, was a very small part of a people's life, was that which had taken place in other and far graver aspects of that life. There was, in other words, first the primitive simplicity and barbarism of that life, with all its charm and all its dreaminess; and, then, step by step, there came to be, out of the mere babel of primal instincts and acts, like primal noises, something increasingly complex, increasingly pathetic, and sometimes, alas! increasinly tragic.

September Tramping-Song.

Marching through the woods-road,
  Merry is the heart, O!
Dwellers by the woods-road,
  Teach me all your art!

Early touch of crimson,
  You are like her cheeks;
You shall touch my lips, too,
  And teach how true love speaks.

Graceful, tender birches
  Bending in the sun,
You shall teach me wooing
  Till her heart be won.

Rushing brook below me,
  Leap and laugh and shine!
You shall lead me onward
  Till I make her mine.

Black-and-yellow warblers,
  Bold harlequins of song,
Tell me all your knowledge;
  Must I woo her long?

Veeries in the beech-trees,
  Calling to your mates,
Know you the bunch of poplars
  Where my lassie waits?

Oh for the bunch of poplars
  Silver in the wind, O!
Lassie at the road's end
  Let your heart be kind, O!

Columbia University, New York City.
—CURTIS HIDDEN PAGE in The Independent.

Origin of Connemara Ponies.

From Chambers's Journal.

It has been a commonly accepted belief that Connemara ponies are descendants from Andalusian horses which escaped in 1588 from the ships of the Spanish Armada, or, if not thus, by direct importation of Spanish horses from England. Consequently, they have been looked upon as stunted Spanish horses—that is, true ponies. Now, though the Spanish blood is undoubted—particularly in one type—there is too little uniformity even among the remaining "real Conemaras" to make it probable they are of this unmixed origin; nor do they bear any close resemblance to the descendants of the Spanish horses introduced into Mexico in the sixteenth century by Cortes. The variety of types which exist in Connemara indicates a blending of race, and some of the traits—for instance, the prevalence of a yellow-dun color in districts where these ponies are highly valued, "not only because they are hardy and easily kept, but because in staying power and vitality they are more like mules than pure-bred horses"—point to the existence of an aboriginal pony before the introduction of Spanish and, later on, of Eastern horses. The resemblance to the latter is often very marked. Prof. Ewart tells of a light-gray filly brought into Clifden market during his visit to the country which strongly reminded him of a small Arab received many years ago from Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, and in many ways agreeing with another Arab, also received from the famous Crabbet Park stud; and he particularly remarks on the Irish filly being quite as intelligent as the Arab.

When the Queen Was Undressing.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

For the children's amusement Guizot describes incidents of his life in England, and tells them an anecdote of his first visit to Windsor Castle, which he says they must not repeat lest it should bring him into trouble. One can easily imagine how the penny-a-liner would have enjoyed embroidering on the following story:

"On Wednesday evening at Windsor Castle the Queen retired at 11 o'clock. We staid behind talking for half an hour. At midnight I set out to find my own apartment, and I lose myself in the galleries, saloons, and corridors. At last I slowly open a door, taking it for mine, and I see a lady beginning to undress, attended by her maid. I shut the door as fast as I can and begin again to search for my own room. I at last find some one who shows me the way. I go to bed. The next day at dinner the Queen said to me, laughingly, 'Do you know that you entered my room at midnight?' 'How, Ma'am, was it your Majesty's door that I half opened?' 'Certainly.' And she began laughing again, and so did I. I told her of my perplexity, which she had already guessed, and I asked whether if, like St. Simon or Sully, I should ever write my memoirs she would allow me to mention that I had opened the Queen of England's door in Windsor Castle at midnight while she was going to bed. She gave me permission and laughed heartily."

To Judge the Age of Lace.

From The Connoisseur.

In fixing the approximate date of any given piece of lace it is well to remember that machine-made thread was not used till after the beginning of the eighteenth century. Before that time the threads ran in lengths of about twenty inches, for the worker could stretch no further than her distaff, and had to break off and join again; so that after unraveling some 25 inches of thread no joint is found the lace is surely after the introduction of machine-made thread. The "bride's ornée" alone are enough to go by; in the fifteenth century the bar had only a knot or a dot as ornament; in the sixteenth a double or single loop; in the seventeenth a star. The edging also helps; a sharp angle in the scallop fixes the date in the Middle Ages; the rounded scallop came in with the nineteenth century; with the seventeenth a dotted scallop; the eighteenth century one is more elaborate, a large alternating with a small scallop, and dots along in the centre of each.

The Empress Dowager of China.

From The International Monthly.

Immovable in her imperial yellow robes, the Empress sat on her throne like some strange, old, gilded idol. The young Emperor sat in a corner much lower down than she. He wore blue colored clothes, and this, we are told, is a fact harrowing to Chinese Emperors' feelings of dignity. He had been taken out of his prison for the day, so that we might tell everybody that his mother (by her own adoption) had not yet killed him; but her magnanimity did not extend so far as to give him back the imperial yellow dress. He looked very frail and sad, and when I had climbed the little ladderlike staircase that led up to the throne, and he held out his thin hand to me, I felt intensely sorry for the poor young man who had wanted to imitate Peter the Great, and who was so severely punished for practically applied historical enthusiasm.

The Empress gave each of us a curiously worked ring of soft gold with a pearl in the centre, and she told us, through the interpreters, that she gave these rings only to her nearest relatives, and that henceforth we were to consider ourselves as her sisters. She embraced us, which I suppose she had been told was the foreigners' way of showing their affections, for the Chinese do not know what a kiss is. She had a great Chinese repast served for us, and we were asked to witness Chinese theatricals. Evidently she was on her very best behavior and wished to create a thoroughly favorable impression. But she could not change her own harsh and cruel face, nor the intensely sad expression of the Emperor and of the young Empress, who was also shown to us, and whose attempts at maternity are said to have been always thwarted by the terrible old Dowager, who dreaded the influence which the younger woman might gain if she became mother to an heir. We saw many Princesses and Court ladies who never in their lives had peeped beyond the walls of the imperial city, and, besides, there were crowds of Chinese officials about. One of them was pointed out to me as the celebrated friend of the old Empress, who bore the nickname "Little Shoemaker," from his having risen from this useful calling.

Elephants in the Lake Rudolf Country.

From The Geographical Journal.

On Dec. 19 we reached the much-talked-of Hawash River, a fine, broad stream of ninety yards in width, deep, with a fast-flowing current; this river is another which is said to run out and disappear some seventy miles further northeast; such a volume of water, one could hardly believe it. Here our Berthon boat became decidedly popular, especially as crocodiles abounded. We found at this camp our first fresh elephant spoor, and, being keen to procure some ivory to take up as a present to the Emperor, we all separated and entered a three-mile patch of dense African jungle; huge prickly aloes, enormous cactus with long sharp points, and a tall, feathery plant like privet made up a safe asylum from ordinary mortals. Very few minutes sufficed to turn hunters into hunted. No. 1, a cow, charged down on us. Jumping aside, I killed her as she rushed on my shikaree, not four feet from him. Hardly had we struck the spoor of another lot when a young bull suddenly bore down on me; however, a lucky forehead shot laid him low. While skinning one of these heads, the whole place seemed alive with elephant crashing toward us. Seizing my rifle, I ran ahead to try and cut off the troop, when suddenly a line of over forty elephant broke cover, about twenty-five in the first line jammed together like a cavalry regiment charging. Being only twenty yards from me when they appeared, with the centre bearing directly down on one, I own to feeling they had the best of me. I saw my only chance was killing the flank one; in a second I dropped the left-hand one, which, falling inwardly, inclined the whole troop a little to the right. Within ten yards I fired my remaining barrel, dropping another, causing still further deflection to the right; another second the flank one on the left rushed past, almost knocking me down. I felt thankful for such a lucky escape, and blessed my new .450 cordite rifle by Rigby, which had done such good work, five elephants in six shots unquestionably proving its value. I found, on returning to camp, Whitehouse and Butter had both undergone similar experiences, and I felt bound to apologize for introducing them to their first elephant—such elephant, and in such a jungle!

The Water Buffalo.

From The Spectator.

As a beast of draught, the buffalo has astonishing powers of hauling heavy traffic over bad roads. It can plow in mud over its hocks. It is most docile. It can swim a river going to and from work, tow barges along canals and streams, sometimes walking in the shallow water by the banks, like the horses did on the Lower Thames before the towpath was made. It will eat anything it can get, and asks only for one indulgence—a good hour's swim or mud bath in the middle of the day. The rice fields which feed so great a percentage of the population of Eastern Asia could scarcely be cultivated without its aid, and it is so valuable as a dairy animal that the percentage of butter in its milk equals that of the best breeds of English dairy cattle. The result is that it has become an equal favorite with the Hindu, the Arab, and the Chinaman, and plays a most important part in the agriculture of the Lower Nile Valley.

The great distance from its original home in India at which we now find the buffalo established is evidence that the animal has a history of an exceedingly adventurous kind, were it possible to trace the story of its travels. Starting from the Indian jungles, and then domesticated on the Indian plains, this erstwhile wild beast has reached, and been domesticated and plays a most important part in, Egypt, Palestine, Southern Italy and the Campagna, the South and East of Spain, Hungary, Turkey, and Western Asia as far as the borders of Afghanistan. By some unknown route it has reached the West Coast of Africa, and is established as a beast of draught and cultivation on the Niger. It has traveled far up the Nile, and will go further, for it would be invaluable on the great swamps Fashoda way. In the Far East the Chinaman has made it his own peculiar pet, having, it is believed, first learned its value in the rice grounds of the south. It has been taken to Japan, where it now works in the rice grounds; to the Philippines and the islands of the Malay archipelago; and there is no doubt that it would be useful in British Guiana. Possibly the Italians who are crowding over into America will introduce it in the Lower Mississippi Valley; but it is by nature a brown and yellow man's beast, and only appreciated in Europe by the South Latin races.

Trapping a Bear.

From Scribner's.

There were days at a time when there was nothing doing in bear traps. The real rushing business did not begin until about the 1st of June, when the moose calves had got big enough to run fast. Then Henry discovered to his great joy that the bears had begun marking anew their striking trees. The trapper who takes possession of a stream by blazing trees with his axe is only imitating a custom that was old before Elisha studied bear culture. The big bears stand up as high as they can by certain trees and mark them with their teeth. Each year they bite them anew, at the beginning of Summer, and Henry showed me several freshly struck trees one day. "That bear is an old settler," said Henry, as we looked at the bites on the tree, higher than a tall man's head. So he rebaited the nearest traps and burned the feathers of a loon which had come too close to camp. "I think he will smell those burned feathers a mile," said Henry. Also, he toasted cheese and stuck bits of it in cleft sticks about the neighborhood, to get the bear interested.

This biabolism worked its spell, for on approaching the trap three days later we heard roars and howls a quarter of a mile away. The bear had become entangled in a snarl of blow downs, and, having fought the trap and bushes for hours, lay flat on his back as we approached, wailing his despair. Henry said he never heard a bear make so much noise.

There was a great difference in the way the bears acted. Some of them tried to get away, some became furious at our coming. But all of them took the final blow quietly and died instantly.

The Murderer and Capt. Byrnes.

Jacob Riis in The Outlook.

McGloin was a young ruffian who had murdered a saloon keeper at a midnight raid on his place. He was the fellow who the night before he was hanged invited the Chief of Detectives to "come over to the wake; they'll have a devil of a time." For six months Byrnes had tried everything to bring the crime home to him, but in vain. At last he sent out and had McGloin and his two "pals" arrested, but so that none of them knew of the plight of the others. McGloin was taken to Mulberry Street, and orders were given to bring the others in at a certain hour fifteen or twenty minutes apart. Byrnes put McGloin at the window in his office while he questioned him. Nothing could be got out of him. As he sat there a door was banged below. Looking out, he saw one of his friends led across the yard in charge of policemen. Byrnes, watching him narrowly, saw his cheek blanch; but still his nerve held. Fifteen minutes passed; another door banged. The murderer, looking out, saw his other pal led in a prisoner. He looked at Byrnes. The Chief nodded.

"Squealed, both."

It was a lie, and it cost the man his life. "The jig is up, then," he said, and told the story that brought him to the gallows.

Portraits of Great Personages.

Havelock Ellis in The Monthly Review.

I have spent many hours in the National Portrait Gallery during a period extending over nearly two years, in making the necessary observations. I cannot regret the hours spent in the company of so many wise and noble and gracious personages. But I have acquired a certain skepticism as to the fidelity both of those who paint and those who write portraits. In many cases the painted statements concerning the same person are absolutely unlike; in many cases the painted statements are absolutely unlike the written statements of those who knew the originals. In other cases the discrepancies, though less marked, are still sufficiently considerable to be painful to a careful investigator. I soon realized that the artist was on the whole much more reliable than the literary observer, but, on the other hand, if the artist happens to be dominated by the desire to obtain his own effects at all costs to truth, he may lead us hopelessly astray. An amusing instance of this confusion thus produced may be seen in the neighboring National Gallery, where Millais in his portrait of Gladstone has represented one eye blue, the other brown. Nor are these the only difficulties with which the anthropologist must contend in the National Portrait Gallery. The age of a picture may dim or discolor what was once clear and definite, and the same result is attained when a picture is hung high up on the walls in the murky London air. Again, the age of the sitter often enables us to do no more than guess at the probable color of his hair or the fashion of his time may have covered it with a wig. Yet when all allowance is made for these causes of error and a certain amount of care and discretion has been exercised, dubious cases severely disregarded, differing portraits of the same person duly compared, it is still possible to obtain fairly reliable results in the majority of instances.'

Shoulder Protection.

From The Military Mail.

In the steel curb shoulder protection, which now forms a part of the equipment of almost all cavalry, the troops have a permanent reminder of one of the most exciting adventures which befell Sir George Luck, the Lieutenant General commanding the Bengal forces. During the Afghan operations of 1878 to 1880 he took his regiment (the Fifteenth Hussars) up to Candahar, and encountered at Takht-i-Pul a strong body of hillmen, led by Afghan sowars, who made things pretty warm for him for a few minutes. In the hand-to-hand fighting he became engaged with a gigantic Pathan, who broke down his guard and would have cloven him from shoulder to belt but that his wife had sewed on his shoulders in the lining of his tunic a couple of steel curb chains, one of which broke the force of the slash. The incident so impressed the military authorities in India that what is now known as the Luck or "lucky" shoulder curb was soon afterward introduced.

The Bugle.

A little boy stands all alone in the hall,
      And he longs
      For the songs
 Of the bugle asleep on the wall;
The songs that rang clear, in the old days
   so dear,
When war was a phantom, when father
   was here;
      How he blew,
      Strong and true,
Till the morning arose at reveille call,
And the bugle, the bugle awakened us all,
 The bugle that sleeps on the wall.

Then steady the tramp of a myriad tread!
      Warlike drum
      Calling "Come!"
 And the bugle's bold note at the head;
The tramp became thunder, it shook all the
   west,
Loud, loud where red lightning purged skies
   from the pest:
      Then we knew
      That the blue
To the islands afar like a canopy spread,
Tho' the bugle, the bugle sobbed out for the
   dead,
 Th' undying, the glorious dead.

Then home to the boy came the bugle
   alone;
      And he longs
      For the songs
 In the stirring melodious tone;
But he knows they are there, and they wait
   but a breath,
And his trumpeter lives, though the muteness called Death,
      Sifting deep,
      Is a sleep
For a rest till the reveille bugle is blown,
The bugle, the bugle that calls to its own,
 "Awake! for the shadows have flown."

SUSAN WHALLEY ALLISON in The Youth's Companion.

Some Hotel Figures.

From Ainslee's.

Statistics are not very entertaining, but there are some stories of the hotels that they alone can tell, and that of the supplies is one of them. For instance, during the year 1900 one of these big hotels spent for meats, $200,000; for poultry, $113,000; for vegetables, $80,000; for fruit, $42,000; for eggs, $12,000; for butter, $57,000, and for the flowers used in decorations—and there are flowers on the tables every day—$30,000. The initial investment in silverware was $250,000, and with the losses that, charitably, are credited to the souvenir craze, and the general wear and tear on table service, about $40,000 a year is spent in keeping this supply up to the hotel's standard. One New York hotel that suffered severely from the souvenir spoon and salt cellar mania adopted several years ago the plan of notifying guests that each waiter was responsible individually for all articles on his table and would have to make good any loss. This reduced the taking of spoons to a robbery of the waiter instead of the hotel, and even the souvenir hunter has some conscience about such a theft. In the biggest of New York hotels $50,000 a year is spent in replenishing the linen, and looms in Belfast are busy the year round for it. The expenses of the other hotels for repairs are proportionately as large, for in the fierce business rivalry of the times none of them can afford to get shabby.

The Ideal School Teacher.

From The Forum.

The teacher must teach more, and know more; he must be a living fountain, not a stagnant pool. He should not be a dealer in desiccated, second-hand knowledge, a mere giver-out and hearer of lessons. That is the chief and humiliating difference between our secondary teachers and those abroad, who are mostly Doctors of Philosophy, as they should be. If we could move many university professors to the college, many college professors to the high school, many high school teachers to the grammar school, and some grammar school teachers, with at least a sprinkling of college graduates, into the kindergarten, it would do much. In the German and French school the teacher is one who knows a great deal about his subject, and is nearer to original sources; who tells the great truths of the sciences almost like stories, and who does not affect the airs and methods of the university professor. Very many secondary teachers are masters and authorities. Here, most of our university pedagogy is a mere device for so influencing high school Principals and teachers as to correlate curricula, in order to corral in students, and little interest is taken in the grammar grades and none in the kindergarten.

A Geological Fallacy.

From Mines and Minerals.

Probably the most wild and unjustifiable of all the crude beliefs respecting geological resources is that which holds to the conviction that by going deep enough the drill is sure to find something of value, no matter at what point the work of boring is commenced. There are numerous wise persons in every community, estimable, influential, and in the highest degree public spirited, who are convinced that the question, for example, of finding coal in their special locality is simply a matter of the depth to which the explorations are carried. Rock oil and natural gas are recognized as desirable products in every progressive community, and every such community contains persons, in other respects intelligent, who are ready to stake their own fortune and that of their nearest friends on the belief that oil and gas are everywhere underneath the surface, and that their sources can be tapped with the drill, provided only there is sufficient capital to keep up the process of drilling long enough.

IN FOREIGN LANDS

Steps to the Czar's Visit.

In discussing the significance of the Czar's visit to France some of the Paris papers which are not in touch with the Government have been speculating upon the diplomatic steps which have brought the visit about, as it has been semi-officially announced that the French Government had no idea as late as the end of July of entertaining its distinguished guest this Autumn. Here is an authoritative account of the negotiations:

It seems that in 1896, M. Loubet, when President of the Senate, had conversations on two occasions at the Luxembourg with the Czarina, and that she plainly told him that her dearest desire was to return with the Czar among the French people, freed from the rigorous fetters of the protocol, so that both could enjoy the charms of France. In April last President Loubet received a visit from a high official personage of the Russian Court, who is in the complete confidence of the Czar. M. Loubet, among other things, asked this gentleman if the Czar, after the Czarina has quite recovered, had the intention of keeping the promise which he made in 1896, when at the Chalons camp—namely, to return to France. M. Loubet asked the official to insist on that point with Nicholas II., so that his Majesty should fulfill the sincere wish of the President of the republic to receive on French territory "our imperial ally and our friend." The high Russian official did as he was asked and obtained from the Czar a favorable reply, which was transmitted to M. Loubet.

At the beginning of August M. Loubet, by a personal letter, repeated his invitation to the Czar. On Aug. 6 M. Leygues, Minister of Public Instruction, having temporarily taken M. Waldeck-Rousseau's place at the Ministry of the Interior, was informed by M. Loubet concerning this letter at Rambouillet. The epistle recalled the conversation of five years ago and assured their Majesties of the profoundly devoted sentiment of the French Government and nation. The Czar's reply, joyfully accepting the invitation, was received in Paris Aug. 10, and on the 14th M. Leygues returned to Rambouillet in order to confer with M. Loubet about the arrangements to be made for the imperial visit. M. Delcassé, Foreign Minister, also conferred with M. Loubet, and a programme was elaborated and submitted to the Czar for his approval.

The acceptance of the programme by the Czar enabled the French Government to issue an official communiqué announcing the visit on Monday, Aug. 19. Compiègne was selected as the residence of the Czar because of his expressed desire to stay for a while in rural France; he also wished, "should the Government of the republic observe no reason to the contrary," to make a brief semi-official stay in Paris.

◆

What It Costs to Entertain the Czar.

A brief note in a recent number of Le Journal Officiel will doubtless be sharply commented upon by the Socialist press of France, even if its significance has not already been explained by the Government press. It is an official decree opening two credits of 1,529,400f. and 1,332,600f. respectively, representing the expenses of the reception of the Czar and Czarina in France. The second credit is for the expenses of the War Office. A third credit was later announced covering the expenses of the Admiralty, amounting to 238,000f. The official entertainment of the Russian imperial pair will therefore have cost the taxpayers of France, first and last, 3,100,000f.

◆

New British Submarine Boats.

The loss, within a few weeks of each other, of the two British torpedo-boat destroyers, the Viper and the Cobra, will naturally increase the public attention being paid to the five submarine boats now building for the British Navy. In speaking of these boats recently an expert declared in the columns of Engineering:

"Even if it be admitted that the submarine boat is only suitable for defense and that our tactics must always be offensive, it will be conceded that for coaling stations and bases as well as for colonial ports, if not also for some British ports, the submarine boat may prove a useful acquisition to our imperial defense."

These boats, which are on the "improved Holland type," are 63 feet 4 inches in length over all, 11 feet 9 inches beam, and 120 tons displacement submerged. They will be provided with means of expelling torpedoes either with the boat stationary, during a run on the surface, or steaming at any speed submerged. The armament consists of one torpedo expulsion tube, situated at the extreme forward end of the vessel, the muzzle-covering opening outward 2 feet below the light water line. The plating and frames are to be of steel of sufficient size and thickness to withstand the pressure of depths not over 100 feet. The bulkheads are located not only to insure safety in the event of collision, but to stiffen the hull as a whole. Decks are to be provided throughout the entire length of the interior of the vessel, combined with beams and floors to carry the weight of machinery. The tanks are to be of steel, braced and stiffened according to the requirements, and riveted and caulked absolutely tight. Manholes will be located to allow access to the interiors of all tanks. The superstructure is to be located to allow of an above water-deck when the vessel is light for surface running. A deck 31 feet long will be provided for use on such occasions. These vessels will not sink on an even keel, but are being so built that they will dive like porpoises while at full surface speed or at rest. The dive will be made at a small angle until the proper depth is reached, when, by automatic means, the boat will be brought to a horizontal position.

◆

The Development of Japan.

Last week citations were made in these columns from the Japan Times showing the extraordinary development, in less than a year, made by the Imperial Steel Factory, at Wakamatsu. An elaborate report showing the development of the foreign trade and shipping of Japan from 1872 to 1900 has just been published by the British Foreign Office which further testifies to the extraordinary advance made by the island empire of the Far East. The import trade, which in 1872 was valued at £4,700,000, was last year valued at £26,000,000. From 1872 to 1881 there was a heavy balance of trade against the country. There had been a continuous export of specie, and the coinage was replaced by an inconvertible paper currency. This was largely overissued, and gradually fell from par, until it reached a discount of over 82 per cent. It was not until 1884, when the currency resumed its par value, that the import trade began to assume a promising appearance. Both the import and the total trade have since continued to advance steadily.

In 1883 more than half the total imports came from the United Kingdom, in 1890 about one-third, in 1898 considerably less than one-fourth, in 1899 little more than one-fifth, and in 1900 one-fourth. It is unmistakably set forth in the British Foreign Office report that in the last-mentioned three years the aggregate import trade of the whole British Empire bears a less favorable ratio to the whole import trade of Japan than did that of the United Kingdom alone in 1883. During the same period the trade of Germany and of the United States with Japan have in each case grown more than tenfold. And not only is this the case at present, but the author of the report declares that the most strenuous efforts are being made in both the latter countries to prepare the way for very considerable extensions in the future.

While much of the success of Germany and the United States is said to be ascribed to the willingness of the manufacturers of both countries to cater especially for the requirements of the Japanese, to advertising, and to the vigilance of agents, some of it, the report continues, and not the least part, is undoubtedly due to facilities of through transport from the seat of production in both countries to the destination of the goods in Japan.

A striking feature of the report is the revelation concerning the development of highly subsidized Japanese tonnage. In 1883 entries of Japanese vessels were so insignificant that they were not considered worthy of the slightest notice in the Consular reports. In 1900 they amounted in number to over 3,000 vessels of nearly 3,500,000 tons; in 1872 Japan possessed 96 merchant steamers, of an aggregate tonnage of 23,364 tons. They were all, without exception, vessels which had been condemned by their original owners. In 1900 her merchant fleet included 856 steamers, of 528,321 tons, most of them vessels of the highest types of modern construction.

◆

Russia and Persia.

In speaking of the attempts being made by Western Europe to gain a commercial foothold in Asia Minor and Persia the Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg declared recently that Russia was now menaced by railways on two sides. While the Germans aim at strengthening the military position by connecting Constantinople with the Persian Gulf, the British, on the other side, are already preparing to build a railway from Quetta through Beloochistan to Seistan, and there is further ground to believe that they will not be long in connecting Eastern Persia with Western India. There will then be a new base for operations against Russian troops in Central Asia, besides the capture of the markets, in which the Russians will no longer be able to hold their own.

"All that is lacking in the picture," concludes the St. Petersburg paper, "is a line from Seistan to Basra, but there at least we are still masters of the situation, and our influence over Persian affairs will remain beyond question as long as the Germans do not begin to put in an appearance on the Persian Gulf by railway."

One of the most formidable holds that Russia has on Persia, as revealed by official advices, is the maintenance both in Teheran and Tabreez of a bank under Russian State protection, known as the "Banque de Prêts de Perse," or the Bank of Persian Loans. This bank, which has eighteen agencies in all commercial and industrial parts of Persia, is said to be affiliated with the Russian Nadejna Company of transports, and its efforts, therefore, include the obtaining of road and port concessions. Besides its obtaining for a suitable quid pro quo from the Persian Government mining and railway concessions, its function is to make advances to the extent of 50 per cent. to merchants dealing in Russian products, and especially to the native exporters of dried fruit, against the delivery of their merchandise, while the official status of the bank enables it to obtain bounties on Russian exports, or even the increase of existing drawbacks to trade.

The importance of Tabreez as an exchange market is due to its being a centre of export to Russia of the produce of Northern Persia, a business which is of very old standing, and which has been making steady progress with such banking facilities as the native bankers (sarrafs) have been able to afford. But the establishment there of a branch of the Bank of Persian Loans is said to have completely revolutionized the commerce of the place.

◆

An Alleged British War Airship.

The popular press of Paris has been thrown into a state of consternation by the reports telegraphed by correspondents in London to the effect that the British War Office was in the course of constructing a perfectly dirigible war balloon of vast proportions and so planned that it could scatter clouds of dynamite upon the earth under the course which it might pursue. It has been in vain that some of the more serious journals, while accepting the story as trustworthy, with certain reservations, have pointed out that such a mode of warfare would be contrary to the Geneva Convention. The "yellow press" reply that as Great Britain broke certain tenets of the convention in South Africa she would not hesitate to break others, if she could do so with impunity, as she certainly could were she mistress of the air as she is of the sea.

As one of the dispatches mentioned a name in connection with the diabolical machine, London newspaper men were not slow in placing themselves in communication with its owner. The gentleman who is said to be the inventor of the balloon is a Dr. Samuel Barton of Beckenham, and he is reported to have been as much surprised as his interrogators when an account of his achievements was related to him. He recalled, however, that he had recently met a Frenchman at the house of a friend. The conversation turned upon aerial navigation, and both agreed that when such navigation had been perfected war would no longer be possible. In order to illustrate his argument, the doctor stated that he was building an airship for the British War Office which might possibly bring about the desired result.

As a matter of fact, Dr. Barton is actually engaged in building an airship, which the War Office will purchase if it fulfills certain conditions imposed by the experts of the balloon department. Its principal features are said to be its dirigibility in calm or nearly calm weather, and its mode of release, which consists in simply pulling a lever. Its main object, however, he admitted, would be, like that of the existing military balloons and of the kite invented by the brother of Gen. Baden-Powell, to give greater facilities for scouting and reconnoitring. What the requirements of the War Office are the doctor did not state, but he said that he felt perfectly certain of being able to fulfill them, for during sixteen years he had been engaged in attempting to solve the problem of aerial navigation, and the stage which some inventors had only just reached had been attained by him some time ago.

◆

Growing Trouble in Armenia.

The dispatch of eight battalions of Turkish troops to Mush, or Moosh, in Armenia, reported in a recent TIMES special from London, had long been foreseen by the leaders of the Armenian Committee. Only a few weeks ago Pro Armenia, a paper devoted to the Armenian cause, whose editorial committee, including such men as MM. G. Clémenceau, Anatole France, Jean Jaurès, and Francis de Préssensé, give it the highest reputation for trustworthiness, said that all signs pointed to a systematic massacre of Armenians this Autumn, the extent of which would depend upon the indifference of Western Europe. If there is a great outcry in the civilized world and strong diplomatic pressure upon Abdul Hamid, they will very likely, it is believed, be stopped at once, but otherwise they will go on slowly but surely until the season is over.

Although various causes have been given by travelers for these annual massacres, which reached such deplorable extremes five years ago, according to Ali Nouri Bey, an ex-official of the Turkish Government now in Paris, they all amount to this: The Turks, who are landowners or tenants, are obliged to borrow money, either for improvements or to tide them over a bad harvest. The Armenians, who are merchants and money-lenders, loan this money. The Turks, finding it inconvenient to pay, send secret messages to Kurdish tribes in the vicinity, who swoop down and wipe out the creditors of the Turks. The Armenians are not a fighting people, and little resistance is offered. The survivors are then taken in hand by the local Turkish authorities and frightened into making a written statement that "a dispute having occurred among themselves, they had fallen upon and killed one another, and but for the interference of the authorities nobody would have remained alive." This document is then presented to the Governor, who sends a long telegram to the Sultan about the matter, and the usual answer is that "he forgives the Armenians if they promise not to begin again," and at the same time he orders the Governor to take energetic measures to protect the Kurds against the Armenian brigands.

Among the signs noted which Pro Armenia deems significant as foreshadowing more than usual activity on the part of the Kurds is the fact that a few weeks ago two notorious chiefs, Murad Bey and Moussa Bey of Kezan, presented a petition to Abdul Hamid, through Zeki Pasha, the commander of the Fourth Army Corps, asking for permission to form a new Hamidie cavalry regiment, in order to protect themselves and their tribe against the "expected attacks of the Armenians in the neighborhood." This petition, duly accompanied by a gift of $2,500, was sent to Zeki Pasha, and afterward forwarded to Abdul Hamid with a favorable report from Zeki Pasha.

◆

An Anglo-Abyssinian Expedition.

Advices have recently reached Downing Street concerning the whereabouts of the Anglo-Abyssinian expedition which left England in November, 1900, for the Soudan upon a Government survey to Lake Rudolf, to delimit the Anglo-Abyssinian boundary between that lake and the Sobat, and to connect the survey with that made by Col. Macdonald's expedition in Uganda in 1898, which was obliged to return before completing its work. The expedition was fitted out at Omdurman and was expected to be absent for about a year.

It is now learned that the mission, which is under Major Austin, R. E., formerly one of the officers under Macdonald, has reached Lake Baringo after a hazardous journey, during which all the members of the expedition suffered considerably and a good many of the escort were lost, for the most part through hunger. Major Austin, who has been ill, is now on his way home, and in the absence of his report it is not known how far the expedition has been a success. Major Bright of the Rifle Brigade, who has succeeded him in command, is reported to be in good health. As the expedition was, to a considerable extent, to traverse a portion of the proposed route of the Cape-to-Cairo line, its misfortunes are not considered encouraging by the projectors of the scheme, especially as on one of the results of the expedition depended the undertaking of Cecil Rhodes's project on a large scale.

◆

A Modern Vautrin in Paris.

Several Paris papers are reminded of the exploits of the hero in one of Balzac's almost forgotten plays, "Vautrin," by the recent achievements of a rogue named Goirand, for whom all the police of France are on the lookout. This Goirand is said to have entrapped a large number of servant girls and shop girls, inducing them to steal for him where they were employed and later having them secure other positions with the sole purpose of stealing. One after another his victims have been captured, but he still remains at large. When the last was arrested Goirand wrote to her, saying: "You can tell the whole story, if you like. I am not afraid of the police. They won't catch me. They do not know me." Relieved of all duty toward him, on the strength of this note, others have told their story, and although the Paris police are confident that there is only one man concerned and not a band, as they had at first supposed, no two descriptions of him agree.

On one occasion, however, Goirand was trapped with an accomplice and sentenced to twenty years' transportation. While a batch of condemned men, including himself, was being escorted to be measured in M. Bertillon's anthropometical offices, Goirand suddenly stepped out of the group and told the municipal guards, with a severe look: "I am not at all satisfied with the way you watch your prisoners. You must exhibit more care and zeal in the discharge of your duties in the future, or I shall have to report you," and walked off, saluted respectfully by the alarmed municipal guards, who took him for a high police official, and trembled in consequence.

His career as furnished by the police is full of adventure and romance. His last victim and accomplice, who has just begun to serve a five years' sentence, amassed for him property valued at 300,000f., most of which was converted into money, and together they went to live in grand style in a suburb of Paris beyond Passy. They had horses, carriages, and automobiles, and Goirand made friends with his aristocratic neighbors, visited them, and shot over their game preserves. Once he got himself imprudently mixed up in a brawl and spent the night in a police station, but was released in the morning with profuse apologies on the part of the police on account of the representations made by his neighbors. At another time he took to the station house a detective whom he accused of insulting him, but passed out before the astonished detective, who had meant to arrest him on suspicion, could make an intelligent explanation of the affair to his superior. To judge from papers like Le Petit Journal and Le Petit Parisien, a complete story of his adventures would fill a good-sized volume.

"The New York Central Leads the World."—LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair and warmer; fresh southerly winds.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,134. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1901.—Twelve Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

REPUBLICANS DECIDE ON PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

Will Accept Nominees of Anti-Tammany General Conference.

STEP APPROVED BY MR. PLATT

Right of Citizens' Union to Nominate by Convention Will Not Be Recognized If Latter Is Stampeded for Coler.

The Republican plan of action has been definitely decided upon. The Republicans, it has been decided, will not be influenced by any break which now exists or which may occur in the ranks of the fusionists, and whatever course any of the allied organizations may see fit to take in view of complications which have arisen, or may arise, in the situation, will nominate the men selected for city, borough, and county offices by the anti-Tammany general conference. This decision was the result of a conference held yesterday at the Savoy Hotel, in which Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Chairman Robert C. Morris of the Republican County Committee, Col. Michael J. Dady, and Robert A. Sharkey, Naval Officer of the Port of New York, participated. Senator Platt gives his full sanction to this understanding.

The attitude which the Republicans and the allies who remain faithful will assume in the event of the Citizens' Union Convention to-morrow night being stampeded for Coler has also been determined. The right of the Citizens' Union to nominate by convention will not be recognized.

Republicans seemed well pleased yesterday with the turn of affairs. All the leaders expressed confidence that before to-morrow night all breaks in the ranks of the allies, except possibly the break in the Citizens' Union caused by the strong Coler sentiment in that organization, will be closed up. It is expected that John C. Sheehan will be able to bring back into line the Assembly organizations of the Sheehan Democracy which have shown an intention to bolt Mr. Low's nomination. In conceding the Sheehanites the nomination of Jacob A. Cantor for President of the Borough of Manhattan the Republicans and the other allies declare they have accorded to this element the full recognition to which it is entitled. Mr. Sheehan himself is well satisfied, and, it is believed, will be able to persuade all his followers to take his view. Word came to the Republican leaders yesterday that ex-Sheriff James O'Brien and his followers were also well pleased with the prospect of Mr. Cantor's nomination, and would return to the support of the anti-Tammany ticket.

The interview which Senator Platt gave out yesterday on the selection of Seth Low to head the anti-Tammany ticket will have the effect, it is thought, of allaying the disquieting suspicion that Mr. Low was Senator Platt's choice. Senator Platt emphatically stated that, from the beginning to the end, he had favored the nomination of an independent Democrat for Mayor, and declared that every one of the conferees would bear him out in that statement. Mr. Low's nomination came about, the Senator asserted, simply and solely because it was the logic of the situation, no independent Democrat being found who had the "staying power."

JEWISH DELEGATES' GRIEVANCE.

The Jewish delegates to the anti-Tammany general conference expressed themselves as greatly displeased with the action of the conference in adjourning to to-day, which, being the Jewish feast of Yom Kippur, precludes them from attending to-day's conference. The explanation given by the conferrees for the failure to adjourn over to-day out of regard for the religious scruples of their Hebrew associates was that the time before the convention was too short to permit of such delay.

It was suggested by a number of the anti-Tammany conferrees that probably it would be better to postpone the nominations for borough and county officers until after the city ticket had been nominated. Whether this suggestion will be favorably acted upon will develop to-day.

Seth Low observed his rule of refusing to discuss politics on the Sabbath. He attended church in the morning, and remained at home during the rest of the day.

The conference between Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Robert C. Morris, and Robert A. Sharkey at the Savoy lasted for two hours or more. Plans for the Republican Convention were discussed and the principal officers of the Republican Convention, which meets to-morrow at noon, were agreed upon. Mr. Morris is to be the temporary Chairman, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff the permanent Chairman. Mr. Low will probably be placed in nomination by Nicholas Murray Butler, and an effort will be made to have Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy accept a proxy in the convention and make the seconding speech for Mr. Low.

When Col. Dady was seen after the conference and asked what the attitude of the Republicans would be toward the Citizens' Union Convention in case it nominated Mr. Coler, he said:

"Those people have no right to nominate by convention. The only legal recognition they can claim is by petition."

Chairman Morris took the same view and strongly intimated that, in the event of Mr. Coler's success in the Citizens' Union Convention, the delegates who opposed Mr. Coler would sign Mr. Low's petition. All the officers of the Citizens' Union are in favor of Mr. Low, and will deny the right of any member of the disaffected delegates to use the Citizens' Union name.

It was learned that Mr. Low has not as yet given any of the anti-Tammany conferrees definite assurance that he will accept the Mayoralty nomination. Nevertheless, perfect confidence exists that he will, provided there is a good showing of harmony among the anti-Tammany forces.

Benno Loewy of the German-American Republican League said to a TIMES reporter yesterday: "There is a little talk just now but I do not deem it worthy of serious consideration. There is no real defection among the German bodies, and I believe Herman Ridder and his association will come in all right."

Importance is attached to this statement because Messrs. Ridder and Loewy were in conference for some time earlier in the day.

John C. Sheehan is out of the city and R. Fulton Cutting was at Tuxedo. The headquarters of the Citizens' Union was closed all day.

SENATOR PLATT'S STATEMENT.

Senator Platt talked freely with reporters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and then gave out the following statement as expressive of his views:

"I do not doubt that the Republican City Convention will accept the judgment of the anti-Tammany conference and nominate Mr. Low. I notice that some people are trying to make trouble among independents and Democrats by representing that I brought about the choice of his name in the Conference Committee. Those who believe this will do so only because they want to. I did not favor Mr. Low, and those members of the Conference Committee who were at all influenced by my views advocated the nomination of an independent Democrat. I believed that every vote which could be obtained by the Republican organization could be as easily cast for a good, sound, anti-Tammany Democrat as for any one else, and that if it would help to demoralize Tammany to put up a Democrat, we Republicans should make the sacrifice, and such advice as I gave was in line with this opinion.

"But everybody who has followed the proceedings of the Conference Committee must have seen that Mr. Low was the only man, among those whose names were canvassed, who possessed what is called 'staying power.' The truth is, I guess, that the committee believed that if the movement was successful Low would make the best Mayor; that there was less uncertainty about his keeping his administration true to the sense and spirit of the alliance than would be the case with any other man; that he was better known and understood by the voters, more experienced as to men and affairs and less likely when in office to be fooled and imposed upon than any other of the available candidates. This feeling of confidence in the man survived all the criticisms upon and objections to his candidacy.

"The Republican organization, if I understand and represent its temper and purpose, stands with respect to Mr. Low precisely where it was prepared to stand in the event of any other respectable candidacy, whether that of a Republican or Democrat. He will be supported heartily, enthusiastically, and with its utmost strength. If he is elected we shall expect him to do just as the platform, adopted Friday night, declares—give to the city a 'progressive, business-like, and non-partisan administration' of its affairs. Nobody representing the Republican organization will ask him before election for any 'pledges,' nor, after election, to do any act which his judgment as a Magistrate does not approve. If those who voted for him in 1897 will so vote again, the reproach of Tammany government will soon be at an end."

Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien had nothing to say. Mr. O'Brien has steadily advocated the selection of Col. E. M. Knox. The organization of the City Democracy in the Eighteenth District, by resolution, has called for the repudiation of Mr. Low and the selection of a Democrat. Mr. O'Brien's organization in the Thirty-first District on Saturday night, adopted resolutions urging the nomination of Jacob A. Cantor for Mayor. The Executive Committee of the City Democracy will meet to-morrow night at 138 West Forty-second Street, and the position of the O'Brien body will then be definitely known.

There has been no disposition, so far as known, to change the tentative list of county and borough nominees, except that some politicians yesterday started a boom for Job E. Hedges for District Attorney.

The Anti-Tammany conferees on county and borough officers will meet this forenoon at 10:30 o'clock, and the Committee of Eighteen will reassemble at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Both conferences will be held at the headquarters of the Citizens' Union on Union Square.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers—Page 3.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails—Page 5.
Real Estate—Page 5.
Religious.—Page 7.
Society—Page 7.
Weather Report—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires—Page 3.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

TRANSPORT BUFORD ASHORE.

Aground on a Sand Bar Off the Island of Mindanao—Safe Unless a Typhoon Sets In.

MANILA, Sept. 22.—The United States transport Buford, carrying the Seventeenth Infantry to relieve the Twenty-third, and then under orders to proceed for New York, has gone aground on a sand bar off the Island of Mindanao.

Her position is not dangerous unless a typhoon should set in.

Boats have been sent to her assistance.

MORE FILIPINOS SURRENDER.

Aguinaldo's Bodyguard Take the Oath of Allegiance—Aguinaldo Fears Assassination.

MANILA, Sept. 22.—Aguinaldo's bodyguard, consisting of Major Alhambra, two Captains, two Lieutenants, and twenty-nine men, with twenty-eight rifles, surrendered yesterday about forty miles north of Baler, Island of Luzon, to Capt. George A. Detchemendy of the Twenty-second United States Infantry, took the oath of allegiance, and were released.

After Alhambra kidnapped the Presidente of Casiguran, Sept. 12, Capt. Detchemendy requisitioned a steamer and pursued him closely, and he would have captured him within an hour if he had not surrendered.

Since Aguinaldo left Gen. MacArthur's house for his present place of confinement he never has left the premises, although he is at liberty to do so if accompanied by an officer.

The reason assigned is that he fears assassination at the hands of the partisans of the late Gen. Luna.

NO SEATS, LESS FARE.

Sub-Committee of Chicago City Council Says People Who Stand Should Pay but Four Cents.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—If a passenger in a street car is compelled to hang to a strap and be jerked about with every movement of the train, he has received value for 4 cents, not five, in the estimation of the Service Committee of the Committee on Local Transportation of the City Council. At a meeting yesterday this opinion was formulated into an amendment to the revised code of Chicago, and will be presented to the full committee next Wednesday for adoption.

With this amendment the sub-committee also passed an order instructing the Corporation Counsel to enforce an ordinance relative to transfers, and to make it obligatory upon a traction company to furnish transfer slips to any of its intersecting lines. The order also will be submitted to the full committee for passage, and both then will go to the Council.

After two years of discussion, these measures are the first productions of the Traction Commission which look to some immediate improvement. They are put forward as corrective measures for two of the most exasperating features in the local traction systems. The overcrowding of cars is recognized as the most common and one of the most provoking abuses of the Chicago lines.

STEEL IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Consul General Bray Tells of Vast Deposits of Iron Ore There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—John P. Bray, Consul General at Melbourne, writes that the State Treasurer of New South Wales said at a public meeting last July:

> I hope the time is fast approaching when engines and steel rails will be manufactured in the State, giving employment to thousands of Government employes. To bring this about a gigantic expenditure would be required at the start, and it might be advisable for the Government to give encouragement to a company who would be willing to expend nearly £1,000,000 ($5,000,000) in laying down a plant. If a contract extending over two or three years for 200,000 or 300,000 tons of steel rails would lead to the establishment of a new industry and its being carried on until the Government would be prepared to take up the industry, I think the interests of the State would be served.

Commenting upon these remarks, Consul General Bray says that the existence of vast deposits of iron ore in the State of New South Wales has been proved, as well as in other States of Australia, and it is undoubtedly only a question of time when the manufacture of iron and steel will be established there on a large scale, with consequent effect on the present imports from the United States.

To Teach Dentistry in Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 22.—Dr. Oscar Gerber, son of Robert Gerber of this city has been appointed Instructor of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Dental Clinic at St. Petersburg, Russia, where he will teach the latest American methods. Dr. Gerber is a graduate of the New York College of Dentistry and the University of Pennsylvania and after receiving his commission from the New Jersey Board of Examiners went to Berlin where he was immediately appointed by the Faculty of the Russian College. He is thirty-three years old and unmarried.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

HELEN A. BLOODGOOD HAS DISAPPEARED

The Eighteen-Year-Old Daughter of a Prominent Merchant.

NO CLUE TO HER WHEREABOUTS

She Left Her Home on Irving Place to Go Shopping Last Thursday and Has Not Returned.

Miss Helen A. Bloodgood, the eighteen-year-old daughter of William Bloodgood of 83 Irving Place, has been mysteriously missing from her home since Thursday last, and despite the efforts of her family and the police no trace of her has been found. The girl left her home shortly before noon on Thursday, telling her mother that she was going to do a little shopping. She told her mother that she would visit certain stores, all of which are in the immediate neighborhood of Twenty-third Street and Broadway. The family found later that none of these stores had been open on that day owing to the funeral of President McKinley.

On Thursday night, after the parents of the girl had become thoroughly alarmed by her not returning home, her father went to Police Headquarters and personally notified Deputy Commissioner Devery of her disappearance, and after giving him her photograph and a detailed description of how she was dressed, requested that the matter be kept from the public. Mr. Devery thereupon sent out a general alarm over his private wire to the various station houses in this city, with the request to the precinct commanders to keep the matter secret, so that it was not until after midnight Saturday that the newspapers received any word that the daughter of one of the most prominent families in New York was missing. Then the police refused to divulge the name of the girl or even give any hint of her identity.

As no news of the girl had been received up to yesterday afternoon her father had another conference with the police and was advised to make the matter public, as the newspapers by publishing broadcast her picture and description would make it almost impossible for her whereabouts to remain long a matter of doubt, unless she had met with violence or had been kidnapped, and neither of these theories are entertained by the police or the girl's parents. What adds to the mystery surrounding the girl's disappearance is that her parents refuse to believe the possibility of any romance or elopement as accounting for her not returning home.

Yesterday Mr. Bloodgood gave out through the police the following formal statement of his daughter's disappearance:

> Miss Helen A. Bloodgood left her home, at 83 Irving Place, New York, at 11 A. M., on Thursday, Sept. 19, saying that she was going to do some shopping and take a short walk. She was apparently in good health and spirits. Her home life was happy, and no reason can be assigned for her disappearance. Nothing has been heard of her since.
>
> She was eighteen years of age, slender, had chestnut brown hair, slightly waving, worn pompadour, blue eyes, good teeth, and two small hair moles on her left cheek. She was dressed in a light gray tailor-made suit of rough material, a pink and white shirtwaist, Eton jacket, white mull stock, large white pique collar on jacket, edged with lace, a large black-sailor hat, white brim, trimmed with a large yellow bow edged with black and white dotted ribbon. The jewelry she wore consisted of a pearl heart locket, a small gold horseshoe pin set with pearls, small Tiffany watch, with monogram H. A. B., held by a gold fleur de lis pin, four turquois shirt studs and link cuff buttons to match, and a turquois hairpin. Her underclothes were marked H. B. in red letters. She had $15 or $16 with her at the time she left the house.

Detective Sergeant Funston, who gave out this statement at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon, said that as Miss Bloodgood was leaving the house she called up the stairs to her mother and told her that she was going shopping, and then would take a short walk. A young man who was seen late in the evening leaving the house, 83 Irving Place, and who announced that he was the confidential man of Mr. Bloodgood, gave a more detailed account of the circumstances surrounding her disappearance.

He said that the young girl had spent most of the Summer in Europe with her parents, returning to New York in August. They remained in this city but a few days, when they went to Paul Smith's, in the Adirondacks, only returning from there to the Irving Place home on Wednesday last, the day before Miss Bloodgood disappeared.

He was asked if the family had any suspicion that a love affair or an elopement was responsible for Miss Bloodgood's disappearance. He replied, emphatically: "Absolutely none." He said that the girl had just finished her studies under a governess early in the Summer. He also said that there was no reason to fear that Miss Bloodgood had lost her way, as she had lived in New York all her life and knew the city thoroughly. He said, however, that she seldom went out alone, but generally in the company of a maid. When asked if she had had any disagreement with her parents, he said that there had never been anything but love and harmony in the family, and as it was known that she had the greatest affection for her parents and always considered their feelings above all things they were therefore the more alarmed at her disappearance.

Mr. Bloodgood, the father of the missing girl, was seen late last night, and confirmed the statements givxen above, but failed to throw any light upon his daughter's disappearance.

Deputy Commissioner Devery has taken personal charge of the search for the missing girl, and several hundred detectives have been working on the case since Thursday night. Mr. Devery has issued orders to every precinct commander in this city to detail special men from their precincts to work on the case. He has also ordered a large detail from the Detective Bureau to give up their entire time to searching for her. Every public and private hospital in the city has been visited by the police without result. Mr. Devery has also notified the police all over the country of Miss Bloodgood's disappearance, and sent out to every town and city reports of her description and copies of her photograph.

Though the police deny that they have any more knowledge of Miss Bloodgood's disappearance than they made public yesterday afternoon, it is believed that they have some clue that they are working on. The theory of kidnapping, which was first advanced before the identity of the young girl was made known, was scouted yesterday by all directly connected with the case. The chief reason for the abandonment of any such theory is that with the crowded condition of the streets of this city on Thursday last such a thing would be impossible. Also the theory that a young girl in the very best of health and apparently in the best of spirits should have suddenly lost her mental balance and wandered away is not entertained. So far the theories of suicide or murder have not entered into the case.

William Bloodgood is a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families in this city, and his family moves in the exclusive circles of New York society. He is a member of the Racquet, Union League, Calumet, Rockaway Hunt, Baltusrol Golf, and the Wool Clubs. He is Treasurer of the American Felt Company, at 110 and 112 East Thirteenth Street. Mrs. William Bloodgood, the mother of the missing girl, was formerly Miss Mary E. Von Boskerck. The family have a Summer home at Cedarhurst, L. I.

So far no reward has been offered for news of the missing girl. Mr. Bloogood's confidential man said yesterday, however, that any one who assisted in finding Miss Bloodgood would receive a very liberal reward. He said also that if, as time went on, no news of the girl was obtained a public reward would in all probability be offered.

Late last night it was reported that Miss Bloodgood was subject to epileptic fits. It was also said that the police were making inquiries at the different hospitals for a girl about eighteen years old who was afflicted in a similar manner.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

THE RENEWED BOER ACTIVITY.

German Papers Regard It as a Crushing Reply to Kitchener's Proclamation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"The news of the British reverses in South Africa is discussed, on the whole, with much moderation in the more serious organs of the German press. The less responsible papers make no effort to conceal their exultation.

"The consensus of opinion is that the chief importance of the recent Boer successes consists in the encouragement that they will afford to the burghers and their effect upon the Cape Colony disloyalists.

"The papers regard the renewed activity and daring of the Boers as a crushing reply to Lord Kitchener's latest proclamation."

PROSPERITY IN JAPAN.

Balance of Trade Is Rapidly Changing in Her Favor.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A dispatch to The Times from Tokio gives the figures of Japan's foreign trade during the last eight months. The exports amounted to 156,000,000 yen, (nearly $78,000,000,) against 123,000,000 yen for the same period last year. The imports were 181,000,000 yen, as against 207,000,000 yen for the same period in 1900.

The balance of trade is rapidly changing in favor of Japan, and there is an influx of gold.

Owing to the recent fine weather the rice harvest promises to amount to 20,000,000 bushels above the average.

ALFRED CELEBRATION ENDED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The celebration of the millenary of King Alfred the Great was brought to a close on Saturday, with a garden party for the delegates at Lord Northbrook's place at Stratton, Hampshire, and a visit to the Hospital of St. Cross.

QUEEN OF BELGIUM AGAIN ILL.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says the health of Queen Maria Henrietta is not altogether satisfactory. There is a recurrence of the fainting fits which she suffered from last Spring.

RUSSIAN LINE TO THE FAR EAST.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Odessa correspondent of The Times says the first vessel for the new line of Russian steamers from Odessa to the Far East has arrived at Odessa. Her tonnage is 7,000. Three other steamers are to be delivered shortly.

MR. PINERO'S NEW DRAMA.

"Iris," Produced on Saturday in London, a Powerful, but Painful Play.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Arthur W. Pinero's new five-act drama, "Iris," was produced on Saturday evening at the Garrick Theatre.

It is a very powerful, though painful play, and a most characteristic specimen of Pinero's art. It is a piece of literature, and at the same time a piece of solid, living, throbbing drama.

E. A. D.

CANADA'S NEW JUSTICE.

Sir Louis Davies Goes from Cabinet to Supreme Court Bench.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 22.—At a meeting of the Cabinet late last night Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada to succeed the late Justice King. The appointment of Sir Louis leaves a vacancy in the Cabinet, which will not likely be filled for some time. For the present James Sutherland, who is a member of the Cabinet without portfolio, will act as Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Later on the portfolio will go to Western Canada, probably to British Columbia.

Sir Louis Davies has represented Queens County, Prince Edward Island, in the House of Commons since 1882, and has been a member of the Cabinet since Sir Wilfrid Laurier came into power in 1896. Previous to his entering Dominion politics Sir Louis was Premier of his native province, Prince Edward Island. He was knighted in 1897.

ANONYMOUS GIFT OF $100,000.

Colorado College the Beneficiary—May Be from Dr. Pearsons.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 22.—President W. F. Slocum of Colorado College announces a gift of $100,000 for the erection of the Science Building, the giver withholding his name.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons, the Chicago philanthropist, is believed to be the giver. He gave $50,000 to the college in 1894, and Jan. 1, 1901, he gave an additional $50,000 toward the Science Building. The building will be larger than at first planned, and will cost $300,000.

HARD FIGHT WITH A BURGLAR.

Washington Man's Experience in a House Where He Was a Guest.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sept. 22.—Winston Birch of Washington, D. C., a guest at the home of Mrs. D. D. Jones of Slatington, had a desperate struggle early this morning with a burglar, and was shot and badly wounded. The burglar also carries one of Birch's bullets in his body.

Mr. Birch came from Washington to see his intended bride, Miss Helen Moser, daughter of Commander J. F. Moser of the United States Navy. Miss Moser and her mother are the guests of Mrs. Jones.

Birch was reading in his room at 1 o'clock this morning, when he heard the burglar at work in the dining room. Arming himself with a revolver, he went down stairs and grappled with the burglar, a big, powerful fellow. Birch is an athlete of considerable ability, and for over five minutes the two men, each holding a revolver, engaged in a struggle, each striving to get into an advantageous position to use the weapon.

The burglar was the first to free his arm, and shot Birch in the fleshy part of the leg. Birch fell, but as the burglar fled he got up and fired a shot after him. It struck the fleeing robber in the shoulder, but he made his escape.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

THE PRESIDENT'S FIRST SUNDAY IN WASHINGTON

Walks to and from Church with Douglas Robinson.

Reproves an Ambitious "Kodak Fiend" —In the Afternoon He Goes for a Long Stroll with Gen. Wood.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—President Roosevelt's first Sunday in Washington as Chief Executive was comparatively uneventful.

He went out twice during the day, in the morning attending religious service with his brother-in-law, Douglas Robinson of New York, and in the afternoon taking a long stroll through Rock Creek Park with Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Cuba. In the evening he dined with the family at the residence of Commander Cowles of the navy, at whose residence he is staying preparatory to moving into the White House.

This Mr. Roosevelt probably will do on Tuesday, his family joining him there a day or two later. The President did not visit the White House during the day.

Accompanied by Mr. Robinson, Mr. Roosevelt left the Cowles residence shortly before 11 o'clock for the Reformed Church, located at Fifteenth and O Streets, which, as Vice President, he chose as his church home just after the inauguration.

The President was attired in black frock coat and trousers. He wore a silk hat and black gloves. Reaching the church just before the hour of worship, President Roosevelt was met at the door by the Rev. J. M. Schick, the pastor, who extended a cordial greeting, to which Mr. Roosevelt responded, at the same time introducing Mr. Robinson.

The two were then escorted to the President's pew, the second from the front, in the centre section.

The church, which has a seating capacity of perhaps 200 persons, was filled to overflowing, and many persons were unable to gain admittance. The President participated in the services, and at the close the congregation remained standing until he and Mr. Robinson left the edifice.

A rather unpleasant incident occurred just as Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Robinson left the church. A fifteen-year-old boy, anxious to obtain a photograph of the Chief Executive, had stationed himself on the sidewalk about sixty feet from the entrance to the church.

As soon as Mr. Roosevelt reached the sidewalk he saw the boy with his big box immediately, and raising his hand in a signal to a bicycle policeman standing near, said: "Stop that, stop that!"

The officer jumped in front of the camera and the President strode forward almost on a run. Coming up to the boy he shook his finger menacingly at him and declared: "You ought to be ashamed of yourself!"

"Trying to take a man's picture as he leaves a house of worship. It is a disgrace. You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

With Mr. Robinson, the President then started across Fifteenth Street, with head erect and shoulders back. A bicycle policeman, under instructions previously given him, started to follow, but Mr. Roosevelt turned, and with an impatient wave of the hand said: "I don't need you."

The officer thereupon turned back, and the President and Mr. Robinson continued their walk, going in a roundabout way to the Cowles home. Many persons passed and recognized the President, the latter pleasantly responding to their salutations.

The President's walk with Gen. Wood covered about six miles in all. The General called for Mr. Roosevelt with an automobile.

The two got into the vehicle together at the Cowles residence, but the chauffeur was dismissed when the outskirts of the city were reached, and the two men, who had seen much of each other as commanding officers of the Rough Riders in Cuba, walked the remainder of the way.

Their walk lay through the beautiful section of the suburbs known as Rock Creek Park, with which Gen. Wood was familiar as a horseman during his long residence here. They were gone about two hours.

During that time Gen. Wood went over much of the Cuban situation with the President, informing him in detail of the condition of affairs and of the prospects for the future of the island. The day was a perfect one and the President enjoyed his outing immensely.

The remainder of the day was spent at home, the President dining at the Cowles residence, those present being confined to the members of the household.

A number of persons called during the afternoon to pay their respects, among them being Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, Rear Admiral Walker, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Evans, Rear Admiral Taylor, Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Hackett, Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Sanger, and Mr. and Mrs. James G. Blaine.

New Rochelle Woman Shoots Herself.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Mrs. Cecelia Spencer, wife of Thomas Spencer, keeper of the pound of this city, attempted to commit suicide this afternoon by shooting herself. She is in the New Rochelle Hospital, where her life is despaired of. Her act is said to have been due to despondency, and followed a slight quarrel with her husband. She was a Miss Goldman, and a member of a well-known New Rochelle family. Her relatives are said to have objected to her marriage, and since refused to recognize her. The hoped-for reconciliation did not come, and when, three weeks ago, the birth of a child failed to bring her relatives to her side, it made her morose.

Suit Over Electric Lighting.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 22.—Howard W. Hayes, counsel for the National Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, will apply to Chief Justice Depue to-morrow for a writ of certiorari to have reviewed the action of the Orange Common Council in awarding the lighting contract to the United Electric Company. The bid of the National Company was $15 per lamp lower than the bid of the company which got the contract.

Labor Commissioner Wright Honored.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The International Institute of Sociology, which consists of the leading sociologists of the world, with headquarters at Paris, has elected United States Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright to membership.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv

The great steel Long Island Sound Steamers PLYMOUTH and CITY OF LOWELL will attend the yacht races commencing Sept. 26th. Tickets, $5.00; limited number. See Adv.—Advt.

Delightful trips through the Highlands of the Hudson by Day Line Steamers. Music.—Adv.

JOHN MOST IS AGAIN ARRESTED.

Captured While Addressing 500 Anarchists at Corona, L. I.—He Is Landed in Jail.

John Most, captured among 500 Anarchists who were celebrating in a hall in Corona last night, was again landed in jail. With him went several others, whom the police claim were the ringleaders in the meeting. When the police entered the room Most was in the midst of a harangue, and his voice could be heard outside the door. There was a scramble for doors and windows in efforts to escape by some of the crowd, but fully 300 remained defiantly.

The raid was led by Capt. Hardy of the Newtown Precinct. He was accompanied by Acting Sergt. Baker and Detectives Shay, Brasby, Kelly, and McCarthy. Their suspicions had been aroused by the number of men reported to be entering the saloon of Christian Frick, at Central and Buena Vista Avenues. There was then no suspicion as to the true nature of the gathering which was taking place there, but the raid was determined upon because there was evident violation of the excise law.

Back of the saloon there is a large-sized dance hall. This was the meeting place. From outside it could be heard that the saloon was doing a large business, as the cash register bell was constantly jingling. Occasionally a round of cheers could be heard coming from the dance hall extension from the rear. The fact that it might be an Anarchist meeting was guessed by Capt. Hardy, when his force had assembled, but it was then too late to dare attempt to wait for more men, and he determined to undertake the raid with his small force.

The raiders were all in plain clothing, and entered the saloon without question. They were inside of the dance hall before their presence was suspected. Most was on the stand at the far end of the hall declaiming loudly. The police intended not to act immediately, but to wait and hear some of the proceedings. They were recognized, however, and the cry of warning was raised.

The cry caused many to make a rush for the doors and windows, and there was a lively scene. Most descended from the platform where he had been speaking and for a few minutes was lost in the crowd. Capt. Hardy kept his eye on the group of men into which Most had been seen to step. Backed by his men he began working his way through the crowd. The Anarchists were willing to dispute the progress of the police, and the Captain and his men had to push hard to work their way through the mass which packed itself between them and Most.

The Captain and his five men were soon in the centre of fully 300 excited and shouting men, but there was no actual resistance until the group about Most was reached. The rest had offered passive resistance simply by standing still and forcing the police to push their way through.

When the police were close upon Most some of the group about the leader attempted active resistance, and in an instant the police had their clubs drawn. One or two of those about Most went down with blood flowing from scalp wounds, and others gave way, so that Capt. Hardy got a hold on Most. He was in an instant the centre of the group of policemen. William Frick, a brother of the proprietor of the place, is said to have been one of those who made resistance to the police getting Most, and he was taken along, as was Adolph Baukuck, who was another of the active defenders of the leader.

The police then began to force their way through the crowd in the hall. The men gave way before them readily enough, and did not attempt further resistance. There was much excited talk and disorder, but no violence was offered the raiders. In the barroom the police gathered in Christian Frick, the proprietor of the place.

The prisoners were then hurried to the police station at Newtown. Most gave his pedigree, and was locked up as a suspicious person. Christian Frick was locked in a cell, charged with violating the excise law, and with keeping a disorderly house. The other prisoners were charged with being drunk and disorderly. This, the Captain said, would justify their being held until such time as there could be a consideration of more serious charges.

District Attorney John B. Merrill was hastily summoned and questioned the prisoners in secret. He declined to say what, if anything, he had learned from them, but it is not thought he obtained much information, as, with the exception of Christian Fricke, they all appeared, when before the Sergeant's desk, silent and sullen.

When the men were searched the police obtained a lot of papers from them, but what they contained has not been ascertained. Most seemed defiant and sullen when locked up. The detectives said they knew many more persons who were in the hall, although most of those present were from outside their precinct.

When the police entered the hall they found that a staff had been set into a tub in the middle of the floor and from this hung a red flag. This was among the spoils obtained by the police. It measures 12 by 8 feet and the edges are hemmed, showing it was made as a flag and was not simply a piece of red cloth which had been pressed into service.

Capt. Hardy said last night he believed most of the men present were from Brooklyn and Manhattan. He had, he said, ample evidence against the prisoners to convict them, and would press the charge.

The scene of the arrests last night is in the immediate vicinity of where a few years ago an active band of Anarchists held forth. They gave the local authorities much trouble at that time, and had for their especial object of hatred Cord Meyer, with whom they had had trouble. They were finally driven out by the Sheriff of Queens County, who used his Deputies to enforce obedience to the law, and followed the gang up with so much persistency that the members who did not get into jail moved away and did not return.

Although the Captain would not confirm it there was a rumor in Queens last night that the raid was not so great a chance affair as the police gave out at first. It was rumored that Central Office men had been inside during the entire meeting and that Capt. Hardy acted on well-grounded information.

The fact that it took but a very short time to get District Attorney Merrill to the station house was taken to indicate that he had been warned to be in readiness to answer some call. The confidence with which Capt. Hardy spoke of having the prisoners "pinched" was also suggestive that there was more known than appeared from the raid.

GEN. FUNSTON OPERATED UPON

He Undergoes Surgical Treatment for Appendicitis—London Times Praises Him.

MANILA, Sept. 22.—Gen. Frederick Funston, who has been in the hospital suffering from appendicitis for about a week, has undergone a successful operation.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Times, referring editorially to Gen. Funston's recently published account of the capture of Aguinaldo, says:

"It is no exaggeration to say that the capture practically terminated the Philippine war. Gen. Funston deserves as much commendation for the ingenuity of his device as for the pluck and determination that carried it into effect. The whole device was doubtless justified by the laws of war."

THE KIDNAPPING OF MISS STONE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 22.—An agent of the brigands who kidnapped Miss Helen H. Stone, the American missionary, in the district of Djumabala, Vilayet of Salonika, has been arrested at Baritza.

Miss Stone has not yet been rescued.

Ordained at Seton Hall College.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 22.—The Rev. John J. Murphy was ordained to the priesthood at Seton Hall College yesterday by the Right Rev. Dr. John J. O'Connor, Bishop of the Catholic diocese of Newark. Father Murphy has been appointed head master at Bayley Hall, which is the preparatory school connected with the college.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

CZOLGOSZ'S BULLETS WERE NOT POISONED

Analyses by Experts Dispose of This Theory.

Dr Allan McLane Hamilton in Buffalo to Combat Insanity Defense If Interposed at To-day's Trial.

BUFFALO, Sept. 22.—The most important development in the Czolgosz case to-day was the announcement that no poison had been found on the bullets or the revolver with which the Anarchist assassinated President McKinley. Chemical and bacteriological examinations were made and both revealed the fact that no poison was used by the murderer.

Another examination to determine the exact mental condition of the prisoner was made in the Erie County Jail this afternoon by Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald of New York, the alienist who was brought here for the defense by the Erie County Bar Association, and Dr. Arthur W. Hurd, Superintendent of the Buffalo State Hospital. The alienists were with the assassin for one hour and a half, and when they left both declined to discuss the case.

District Attorney Penney and his entire staff spent all day at the City Hall preparing for the trial of Czolgosz, which will begin before Justice White in Part III. of the Supreme Court to-morrow morning. Mr. Penney had conferences with the alienists and with City Chemist Herbert M. Hill, who submitted his report upon an examination of the bullets and revolver.

Immediately after the death of Mr. McKinley one of the staff of physicians in attendance expressed the opinion that the bullets may have been poisoned. District Attorney Penney, who had possession of the assassin's revolver, ordered that careful and thorough examinations be made. Dr. Hill was directed to make a chemical examination of the bullets and the chambers and barrel of the revolver, and Dr. Herman G. Matzinger, one of the surgeons who performed the autopsy, was ordered to make a bacteriological examination.

This afternoon Dr. Hill reported to the District Attorney that his work showed that no poison had been used. He also presented a written report, but it will not be used on the trial, as that question is now eliminated from the case.

Dr. Matzinger has finished his bacteriological examination and his work also revealed the absence of any poison. The District Attorney has been informed to that effect, although the formal report has not been submitted. Authorities on this question state that the two examinations form a complete test, and that the slightest trace of poison would have been revealed.

Dr. MacDonald and Dr. Hurd, alienists for the defense, called upon District Attorney Penney shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon and remained with him until 3:15, when they were escorted to the jail by Detective Solomon. The insanity experts went into Czolgosz's cell in "Murderers' Row," and were locked up in the cell with him until 4:45 o'clock, when they returned to the City Hall and held another conference with the District Attorney. Fifteen minutes later Dr. James W. Putnam, a local alienist, appeared and joined the conference.

Although great secrecy was maintained at the District Attorney's office, it was learned this afternoon that Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, one of the most noted alienists in the United States, and who was an expert witness for the Government at the trial of Guiteau, is in Buffalo. Not a doubt as to Czolgosz's sanity exists in the mind of District Attorney Penney, so that it is presumed that Dr. Hamilton is here merely to meet the question of insanity should the defense determine to make a fight on that ground.

Although the defense declines to make any definite statement on the subject pending the final opinion of Dr. MacDonald, it is the consensus of opinion among those interested in the case that no insanity plea will be interposed by Messrs. Lewis and Titus. The District Attorney is already fortified with the opinions of Dr. Joseph Fowler, Dr. James W. Putnam, and Dr. Floyd S. Crego, Buffalo alienists of some note, that Czolgosz is perfectly sane.

The conference between the doctors, District Attorney Penney, and Assistant District Attorney Haller, who will assist in the prosecution, lasted until 6:30 o'clock this evening. At its close Dr. MacDonald said:

"I cannot say a word upon this subject until I have reported my definite conclusions to the counsel for the defense. Judge Lewis is out of town over night, so that I shall do nothing until morning. I cannot tell whether or not I will be a witness."

Czolgosz's trial will begin promptly at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the Court has requested that all who expect to attend the trial be in their seats at 9:30 o'clock, so as not to cause a delay of even a moment. Preparations have been made to accommodate over fifty newspaper men, and the courtroom is so small that it is feared that not more than a hundred spectators can secure admission. Those who appear first will be admitted, after which the doors will be closed and the City Hall cleared of all except those having business with the city or county departments.

Police lines will then be established on the streets at both ends of the City Hall, and they can be passed only upon the presentation of passes to the courtroom or good business excuses. The Delaware Avenue entrance, which faces the jail, will be locked throughout the trial, and the elevators will not stop at the second floor on which the courtroom is situated.

When the prisoner reaches the City Hall end of the tunnel from the jail he will be surrounded by a guard of policemen, and the stairways and corridors leading to the courtroom will be entirely cleared to prevent any possible demonstration against the assassin. These precautions are to be taken owing to the fact that when Czolgosz was being taken back to the jail on the occasion of his arraignment the crowds in the corridors surged about the prisoner and hissed him.

Mr. Hay Leaves Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Secretary Hay has left the city for a visit to his Summer home at Sunapee, N. H.

An Oswego Bankrupt.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 22.—John Z. Cordingly, a merchant of Oswego, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with debts, $15,498.67; assets, $8,555.46.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Purest natural Spring water in the world.—Adv.

MR. M'KINLEY'S DEATH HURT BUFFALO'S FAIR

Exposition Officials Ask the Public to Patronize It.

Say that Buffalo Citizens Have No Thought of Gain, but Want to Make a Success of the Enterprise.

BUFFALO, Sept. 22.—This city is pulling itself together again, after a fortnight of anxiety and sorrow such as it has never known. What was intended to be the gala period of its history was turned into unspeakable grief, which has gone into every home with a force hard for any one not here to realize. Buffalo was full of personal loyalty and enthusiasm for President McKinley. It has been a centre of McKinley sentiment all through his public career, and there was no city in the country where friendship and devotion for him were more marked. Naturally, his tragic end while its guest depressed the city beyond expression.

There never was a community more engrossed in a great undertaking than Buffalo was with the Pan-American Exposition three weeks ago. Every man, woman, and child in the city had a direct interest and pride in the undertaking. Buffalo people seemed proud that the whole expense of the demonstration had fallen upon them and their fellow-citizens. They would call attention to the fact that all of the funds had been raised in Buffalo, without assistance from the Nation, the State, or even the city corporation.

When, in his memorable address, the President emphasized the Pan-American idea and made it part of history, the people of Buffalo realized that their efforts were appreciated. They seemed contented and proud that, as individuals of one city, they had done the work which might well have been the Nation's undertaking.

The revulsion was terrible, and now that it is passed the question of what is to come is interesting. The public feeling is strong, and all one way. Every one seems to realize that the stockholders of the Exposition have met a great loss, probably of not less than $1,000,000. That practically means the citizens, for about every Buffalonian has stock in the Exposition, according to his means. The matter of profit now seems pretty thoroughly to be eliminated from the calculation, but the work to be done and the end to be achieved seem foremost in every man's mind. They feel now that the Exposition must be carried to a successful finish. President Milburn yesterday put this thought very strongly. He said:

"There must be no faltering in our efforts now, considering how much the success of the Pan-American Exposition means in the development of closer political and commercial relations between the peoples of the western hemisphere. That was a policy earnestly favored by President McKinley, and which interested him so deeply in the Exposition from its first inception. It is a strange stroke of fate that the success of the Exposition should be threatened through this fearful tragedy. We should be lacking in loyalty to his memory if we did not bend all our energies to crowning the work which he had so close to his heart.

"The position in which the tragedy found me gave me the opportunity to know what was in that great soul during the hours just before that execrable shot. The President had taken the deepest interest in the Exposition from the start. Its ideal and conception are in harmony with his wise and beneficent public policy. He told me that, above everything, he wished that he could have had time and opportunity for an extensive and uninterrupted inspection of the grounds, the buildings, and the exhibits. I know that had he been spared to conclude his visit he intended to commend the Exposition in his powerful and convincing way to the support of the public.

"There are six weeks more of the life of the Exposition, and it is in the full bloom of its beauty and interest. Every feature of it has been developed to its highest point, and it is being operated on a more elaborate scale than ever. It is a complete mass of varied activities and entertainments, more than adequately carrying out its aims and purposes. It is a National enterprise, and should be supported as such, for the credit of our country as the leading Nation of this hemisphere. That support I feel certain it will have in fullest and overflowing measure."

Referring to President Milburn's statement, Director General Buchanan said that the attendance at the Exposition now was remarkable, when all the circumstances were taken into consideration. From every quarter telegraphic assurances were being received of the purpose of the different States and of numberless organizations to do everything in their power now to give expression to the warm general feeling of interest and commendation in the great work which had been undertaken.

Eleven State days and other special days, set heretofore for this month and postponed on account of the sad events attending the tragic end of President McKinley here, were being reassigned and taken up by the different States and localities interested with increased interest and a purpose on the part of every one to make them more brilliant and splendid in every way than would have been the case had they been carried out as originally intended. He added that the only problem now confronting the Exposition was how to find days enough within the closing weeks to adequately take care of the many attractions and features now being planned.

Mr. Buchanan predicts a great attendance during the month of October, far in excess of the highest estimates that have been made by the most sanguine. In answer to the inquiry as to whether or not Buffalo could take care of the crowds that were coming, he said there was no difficulty whatever in this regard—that Buffalo could easily care for 250,000 strangers every day comfortably and at reasonable prices.

Four special days have been arranged for Pan-American Exposition visitors this week. Wednesday will be Oregon Day. On the same day the Sons of America will conclude their three days' convention in the City of Buffalo and hold the final meeting at the Temple of Music, in the Exposition grounds. On Thursday Cleveland will hold the fort and do the honors. Friday Toronto will celebrate. Saturday will be Railroad Day, which was originally scheduled for Sept. 14. The postponement of the day has made it possible to bring the various plans to a far greater degree of perfection. The parade of Midway wonders, the battles of confetti, and the vaudeville on the Park Lake, which will precede the fireworks in the evening, all promise to exceed anything before attempted in this line.

ILLINOIS ANARCHISTS DEFIANT.

Guard the Office of Their Organ—Clash Feared at Spring Valley.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., Sept. 22.—Twenty Anarchists, armed with doubled-barreled shotguns and 1,000 rounds of ammunition, are standing guard over the office of L'Aurore, the notorious Anarchist publication which expressed joy at the murder of President McKinley and satisfaction over the announcement of assassin Czolgosz that he was an Anarchist.

Meanwhile fully 2,000 citizens of adjoining towns have sent word to the authorities here that they are ready and extremely anxious to start at a moment's notice for this city and assist in exterminating the "reds." The temper of the people here is at the boiling point, the defiant attitude of the anarchist colony serving to increase the general anger.

John Cabilli, the editor of L'Aurore, has been in hiding ever since a recent mass meeting gave evidence of a desire to demolish his plant and apply to him a coat of tar and feathers. To-morrow a committee will wait upon General Manager Dalzell of the Spring Valley Coal Company, who resides in Chicago, and insist that he discharge every known Anarchist in his employ.

The Anarchists and their sympathizers number fully 500, and if this step is taken it will mean that one or two of the mines will have to close down until other men can be brought in.

The Anarchists threaten to hold a mass meeting to-morrow evening. If they persist in this plan a riot is almost certain to ensue, and there can be but one ending, for the patriotic citizens here will be heavily reinforced by outsiders, who will come prepared for a clash.

MRS. McKINLEY DOING WELL.

Dr. Rixey Says She Is Holding Her Own—Crowds at McKinley's Tomb—Wreath from the Czar.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 22.—Dr. Rixey said this evening there had been no material change in the condition of Mrs. McKinley, and that she was doing as well as could be expected.

"She went out for two hours' driving today," he said, "and still seems to be holding her own."

To-day's drives were taken in the family carriage, an open surrey, which the President had sent on from Washington for use during the Summer vacation. Dr. Rixey and Mrs. C. Barber accompanied Mrs. McKinley.

The first trip was to the cemetery this morning, and it was at the request of Mrs. McKinley. A much longer drive was taken during the afternoon, at the suggestion of the doctor, who feels that his patient is benefited by all the outdoor life she can stand and can be induced to take.

These outings always have had a tendency to produce sleep and to increase her appetite, and now they have that effect, to a degree at least.

There was placed on Mr. McKinley's casket to-day by Judge William R. Day a large floral wreath from the Emperor of Russia. Judge Day received a telegram from Chargé d'Affaires M. de Wollant of the Russian Embassy at Washington, requesting that the offering be placed on the casket.

It is composed on one side of American Beauty roses, and on the other side of orchids. The base is of sago palms, the entire wreath being interspersed with small cocoa ferns, tied with orchid satin ribbon.

The resting place of the late President was visited by thousands of people to-day, probably over 20,000 people entering the gates of Westlawn Cemetery between the early hours of the morning and the late hours of the evening.

Among the attractions were the floral tributes sent for the funeral, which are arranged at either side of the vault. They are still in very good state of preservation and probably will be for several days longer.

The guard of regular soldiers patrolled a wide circle around the vault and the flowers to-day, so that a long line could view the flowers at one time, and thus they prevented serious congestion.

A number of beautiful flowers were placed to-day on the graves of the McKinley children, which also are protected by a patrol of soldiers. Many of the crowd wandered from the vault to the private lot. Many also climbed the high knoll in the new part of the cemetery, the prospective site of the permanent McKinley tomb and monument. The visitors at the cemetery were not from Canton alone, but hundreds came from neighboring towns.

The Court House was kept open all day for the accommodation of those who had not seen the catafalque, and many passed through the corridors of the building during the day.

MR. WANAMAKER'S EULOGY.

He Says Mr. McKinley's Death May Bring Even Greater Blessings than His Life.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Bethany Church, at Twenty-second and Bainbridge Streets, where John Wanamaker is Superintendent of the Sunday school, was this afternoon the scene of a McKinley Memorial service having several impressive features. Mr. Wanamaker spoke in terms tenderly appreciative of the murdered President. His address in part was as follows:

"No other man ever led so many people to church in any fortnight as the dead President. The sunlight of this September Sabbath cannot lift the shadow from us, because it springs from our hearts.

"The unanimity with which William McKinley was twice called to the Presidential chair marks conclusively his appointment from heaven. The statesmanlike service he rendered to the country, the fine heroism with which he bore the cross of self-sacrifice, from first to last—from the time the battleship Maine was scattered and sunk all the way up to his own Calvary, into the Gethsemane of suffering, and down through the dreadful night of his departure and his dying words—witness that the seal of God was upon him, living and dying. The miraculous power he is still wielding over the world points to the possibility that his death may bring even a greater blessing than his life.

"Wherever you follow him, you see the footprints of noble manhood, a giant warrior, and statesman, a noble Christian, and a devoted friend. In the Vatican, at Rome, are Bibles written in languages that only the most cultivated scholars can read, but the life of William McKinley is a Bible that you and I—plain men—can read, shedding illumination and beauty upon the everyday Christian life."

CONGREGATION LEFT DISGUSTED.

Vineland Pastor's Remarks About Mr. McKinley's Death Caused Indignation.

Special to The New York Times.

VINELAND, N. J., Sept. 22.—Indignation was caused throughout the town to-day by a sermon preached by the Rev. John G. Entrekin at the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

In referring to President McKinley's death, the speaker said his assassination was a judgment, and a punishment on the Government for the "horrible murdering" of the Filipinos, and the furnishing of munitions of war to England with which to murder the Boers.

He also said the assassination of the President was in part the result of the iniquities of the Government in allowing the Vanderbilts, the Rockefellers, the Morgans, and other millionaires to oppress the poor.

The Rev. Mr. Entrekin declared that England would soon be visited by a judgment as severe as the calamity that has befallen the United States.

Hardly had the speaker uttered these words when members of his congregation arose and left the church. One man yelled "Treason!" and slammed the door behind him.

HUNGARIAN McKINLEY WREATH.

Republican Club Sent a Floral Piece to Canton.

In dispatches from Canton, Ohio, on the date of President McKinley's funeral, it was said that the wreath placed as a centre piece at the entrance of the receiving vault was the gift of the King of Italy. It is stated by Marcus Braun, President of the Hungarian Republican Club of this city, that the description of the wreath as given corresponds exactly with the one sent by his organization.

"The mistake was probably due," said Mr. Braun yesterday, "to the fact that the colors of Italy are the same as those of Hungary, red, white, and green. The correspondent also thought, probably, that the inscription, 'Requiem eternam dona ei Domine,' which was printetd on the black satin streamer, was in Italian. If he had looked at the other streamer upon the wreath, he would have found this inscription: 'The Hungarian Republican Club of New York to William McKinley.'

"I believe it is a fact that no European potentate or Government would use an official inscription of any kind in any other language than French. The reason we used the Latin language was that until very recently the Latin was the official tongue in Hungary."

BURNED BY EXPLODING LAMP.

Girl May Die and Two Other Children May Be Disfigured for Life.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 22.—The explosion of a lamp in the home of Joseph Reiser, at 172 First Street, this city, this evening, may, it is feared, cause the death of his oldest daughter, Mary, and the disfigurement for life of two other children. Their parents were out at the time.

The lamp was in the bedroom of the children when a sudden draught caused the lamp to burst. The blazing oil flew in all directions. Some of the oil ignited the bed clothing of the bed on which the children were sleeping. Mary, fourteen years old, was so badly burned about the head, face, and body that she was taken to the General Hospital in a critical condition. Neighbors took the other two children to their homes. The firemen responded to the alarm, and put out the flames before they had time to spread.

ANARCHY TEXT OF SERMONS

Discussed Again in Several Churches in the City.

Remedy Suggested in a Modification of Social Conditions and Repressive Legislation—Views of Colored Preachers.

The problem of anarchy and how to deal with it continued to be the theme of sermons in several churches in this city yesterday.

The Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, pastor of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, declared that the causes leading up to the assassination of President McKinley were to be found in the existing industrial conditions.

"Socialism," he said, "is the parent and initiator of the later black and bloody developments at Buffalo. Socialism, then, is the progenitor of such an enfant terrible as anarchy. Socialism itself is an echo of an ever increasing murmur of discontent. Socialism is the inevitable outcome of the times and conditions, though no one perhaps foresaw such a climax. Well, now anarchy is mere Socialism run mad, just as Socialism is individualism run mad. The difference is to be found in the fact that while the fundamental principle of anarchy is the abolition of all law and authority, Socialism seems to be all for law and authority.

"The aim of those people is the millennium. What does the millennium mean? It means the freedom of the people, the extension of the privileges of the minority to all. It is the fulfillment of the dream of the New Testament. There is a difference in the attainment of their ends, that is all. But these ends do not justify all means.

"This thing, then, has come not altogether unexpectedly; not altogether without cause. The Anarchist represents the system of several social diseases. He is God's own witness. In a sense this assassin is God's messenger to forecast the coming millennium.

"Greed has so repressed and depressed God's poor that it is a wonder that any of them are left alive to-day. The manufacturers have been blind to all the manifestations of history. What we need to eradicate these organizations is gentle measures, educational means, hope instilled into the aimless. We must bring about the identity of interest and of sympathy. When we do anarchy and its parent, Socialism, will be dead and the millennium will be here."

At a memorial service for President McKinley in the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, the Rev. Howard Duffield, after eulogizing the late President, said:

"As to his assailant, let his name be written in water, let him pass; would that a conspiracy could be brought about among all men never to utter his name. But as to his friends and teachers, they must be crushed by the strong determination of right. Let that force rise like a tide, resistless, remorseless, and invincible, and sweep these people from this earth."

The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, said anarchy had been brought to the fore by three great factors—first, indifference to the sanctity of the law; second, selfish disregard for the welfare of others of the State; third, the selfish neglect of the churches to carry the cross and discharge its service. As to the remedy he said:

"There are three things to be done: Eliminate, legislate, and educate. Men are committing murder in many spoken utterances. We must have proper legislation, and then we can root out and eliminate the unfit and corrupt politicians. Educate or it will not avail to legislate. We must teach the children what anarchy means. In the home, which is a little embryo State and Government, we must teach our children to be obedient. Disobedience is the spirit of anarchy. When we have done all these things; when we have cleaned the State itself, when we obey our own laws and sanctify them as we ought, when we begin to get a little away from our own selfish ways and give a little more time for the bettering of the community, we can begin to look for less anarchy."

The pastors of all the Afro-American churches from their several pulpits expressed themselves as strenuously opposed to the spirit of anarchy and advanced the opinion that the lynching, murder, and burning of a certain class of Americans had emboldened the Anarchist and contributed to the great crime done at Buffalo.

At the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, in West Twenty-fifth Street, Dr. William D. Cook, the pastor, said that the American people must take an emphatic stand against anarchy in all forms. The toleration of the least form will breed others, and will overthrow all government.

Dr. W. A. Alexander, pastor of the Siloam Presbyterian Church, said:

"So long as it is possible for lepers to be admitted to the United States, through the payment of small bribes, it will be hard to keep the Anarchist from other lands from coming here. The Government may require radical methods in dealing with the suppression of all forms of lawlessness, but it may be the salvation of the Nation."

In his address at the memorial services held in the Bridge Street Church Dr. W. L. Hunter said:

"There is no one who can sympathize with Mrs. McKinley as the negro can. We do sympathize with her for we have been the victims of the Anarchist for lo, these many years. Thousands of colored women are widows and mourners to-day. Their husbands have been butchered, murdered, and burned without Judge or jury. The negro is opposed to murder in either high or low places. He hates anarchy whether done by Czolgosz or preached by a United States Senator who stands in the halls of Congress and boasts that negroes are murdered or burned without cause, but for political effect. Still we are waiting on God and can only repeat, 'Thy will be done!' We trust that a fire will be kindled against the Anarchists that shall drive them out of the land."

THE SUPPRESSION OF ANARCHY.

Senator Dolliver, at a McKinley Memorial Service in Chicago, Says the Government Will Act.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Addressing a great McKinley memorial meeting in the Coliseum to-night, Senator Dolliver of Iowa said:

"There will be opportunity enough to make inquiry into the causes of the enormous offense against mankind of which the President of the United States was the victim. But it cannot be out of the way, even at such a time as this, to recognize that in the midst of modern society there are a thousand forces manifestly tending toward the moral degradation out of which this wicked hand was raised to kill the Chief Magistrate of the American people.

"The Government of the United States has given no attention, and the Governments of the several States but little, to the activity in many of our cities of organizations, inconsiderable in numbers, which boldly profess to seek the destruction of all government and all law. The crime of Sept. 6, though evidently committed under the influence, if not the direction, of others, easily baffles the courts, because, being without the common motives of murder, it leaves no tracks distinct enough to be followed, and for that reason it escapes through the very tenderness of our system of jurisprudence toward persons accused of suspicions, however grave.

"A Government like ours is always slow to move and often awkward in its motions, but it can be trusted to find effective remedies for conditions like these, at least after they become intolerable. But these remedies, in order to be effective, must not evade the sense of justice which is universal, nor the traditions of civil liberty, which we have inherited from our fathers. The Bill of Rights, written in the English language, stands for too many centuries of sacrifice, too many battlefields sanctified by blood, too many hopes of mankind reaching toward the ages to come to be mutilated in the least, in order to meet the case of a handful of miscreants whose names nobody can pronounce.

"It ought not to be forgotten that conspirators, working out their nefarious plans in secret in the dens and caves of the world, enjoy an unconscious co-operation and side partnership with every lawless influence abroad in the world. Legislators who betray the Commonwealth, Judges who poison the fountains of justice, city governments which come to terms with crime—all these are regular contributors to the campaign fund of anarchy. That howling mass, whether in Kansas or Alabama; that assembly of wild beasts dancing in drunken carousal about the ashes of some negro malefactor, is not contributing to the security of society; it is taking away from society the only security it has. It belongs to the unenrolled reserve corps of anarchy in the United States.

"The fatal word in the creed of anarchy is 'atheism.' Until that word is spoken, until all sense of the moral government of the universe and the moral significance of human life is lost, it is impossible to conceive, much less to execute, the malignant propaganda against mankind. No man who brings nothing with him except a blind faith in natural laws, which nobody made and nobody administers, will ever find a permanent discipleship in a world like this. It is their misfortune that their works have had the most influence among those who have been least able to understand them.

"It may be an idle imagination, but as I have heard the prayers which have been offered and the sermons which have been preached about the dead body of William McKinley, it has come to look more and more rational to me that if, indeed, his assassination was an incident of the standing challenge of atheism against the peace and order of society, it could not, now that Gladstone is no more, have chosen a sacrifice more fit to illustrate the nobility of human character, nurtured in the fear of God and trained from infancy in the law of Christ.

"A long acquaintance with the late President, intimacy of a personal friendship which ended only with his life, has always saved me from that error of judgment which has in some quarters underrated his abilities and underestimated the value of his public services, but standing here, before yet the flowers have withered which cast their faded beauty upon his grave, I declare my solemn belief that no achievement of his great career, no triumph of his epoch-making record at our capital, will weigh so much for the welfare of the world as the everlasting ministry of the stainless life which he lived in the faith of the mother who taught him first to repeat the words of the Master, 'Thy will be done.'"

THE NEW RULE TO EXCLUDE ANARCHISTS.

Natives and Naturalized Citizens Put to Too Much Trouble in Returning Home.

The enforcement of the new rule established by the immigration authorities at this port puts native and naturalized citizens of the United States returning from abroad in the steerage of the Atlantic liners through a much more severe test than is required of immigrants before they are allowed to land. This new scheme, which is not believed to have the indorsement of the Washington officials, was inaugurated, it is stated, to keep Anarchists out of the country, yet Commissioner Fitchie says that under existing laws he cannot exclude new arrivals from that cause alone.

Under the new regulation the Immigrant Inspectors are required to take the affidavits of natives, fill out identification blanks and seize the passports or naturalization certificates of naturalized citizens. These papers when verified will be mailed to the persons to whom they rightfully belong.

Eugene F. O'Rourke, publisher of The Unionist, who went to Swansea, Wales, as a delegate of the American Federation of Labor at the British Union Congress, upon his return here on Saturday on the steamship St. Louis, under the latest order of the immigration authorities here, came near being shipped back to England in a hurry as a suspicious person. He has been a citizen of the United States since 1868, when he was naturalized, but not expecting trouble had gone to the foreign congress without his naturalization certificate. He will never travel, he says, without his papers again.

NO BALL OF ANARCHISTS.

Several East Side Young Men Prevent the Affair from Taking Place.

Avowed Anarchists of the east side planned to hold their annual ball last night, but finally gave it up. Several young men constituting themselves a board of detectives watched the movements of the more prominent so closely that they feared to gather. They knew that the police would be immediately notified.

It has been the custom of the Anarchists for several years to give a ball in Clarendon Hall, 116 East Thirteenth Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues. Last year the ball was one of frenzied delight, as King Humbert had been assassinated. Buttons bearing the picture of Bresci were sold in the hall, and, attached to red ribbons, were worn by the men and women. The consumption of beer and whisky was greater than on previous occasions. John Most was the floor manager and delivered an impassioned address. The other speeches were as lurid as the Anarchists could make them.

Though the local members have been quiet since the hatred of them by the people has been made manifest, it came to the ears of some young Hebrews that the Anarchists really meant to hold a ball last night. It was stated that this would not be given in the name of anarchy, but that this would be the intent and meaning of the ball, the profits to be devoted to sending luxuries to the murderer of President McKinley.

Headed by Henry Buck, the young men started their detective work. They found that a man, giving his name as Bernstein, had tried to hire Clarendon Hall for the use of the Anarchists. The proprietor told him that the ball would be untimely. He could not allow it and if he should the police would interfere.

The Anarchists were traced to several other places, and finally late last night when they found that they were thoroughly shadowed, they gave up the proposed entertainment. The young men were satisfied, as they succeeded in stopping what they felt would be an outrage to the memory of President McKinley.

LAYMEN DENOUNCE ANARCHY.

Speak at a Memorial Service in a Brooklyn Church.

A memorial service for President McKinley was held last night in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. Justice W. W. Goodrich presided, and among the speakers were Robert C. Ogden, George F. Elliot, and Dr. Walsh, ex-Chaplain of Grant Post, Brooklyn. A delegation of Grand Army of the Republic men in their uniforms was present.

Justice Goodrich, in his opening address, paid a warm tribute to the late President. In all the positions of trust to which he was called, said the Justice, he performed his duties with faithfulness, with honor, and conscientiously.

Robert C. Ogden spoke in part as follows:

"Anarchy is atheism. It starts with the idea of no God. Being no God, there can be no divine law. Being no divine authority, there can be no human law, and therefore no law whatever. The Anarchist therefore denies the rights of every one of his fellow creatures. Anarchy denies the relation of men for mutual protection.

"It abuses both the monarchy and the democracy, and the Emperor, King, and the President. It demands the absolute freedom of will. It demands that every man shall do as he pleases, and shall be a law unto himself. What is the outcome of it all? A description of what may then be is found in the Book of Judges. There was no King in Israel. Every man did what was right in the sight of his own eye! This is anarchy.

"There is a class of people, most cultured and most scholastic, holding the highest positions in this country of ours, that have surpassed even the low yellow journals in the bitterness of their enmity toward our President. I only hope that these people may learn a new lesson in his death and relinquish some of that personal vanity of personal opinion."

George F. Elliott seconded what had been said by Justice Goodrich and Mr. Ogden. Dr. Welsh also denounced anarchy in vigorous terms, saying that there was no place on this or any other planet for those who believed in its doctrines.

Expects No American Tariff Reform.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Discussing the prospects for tariff reform in the United States The Berliner Post says: "To expect of President Roosevelt the overthrow of the mighty forces which control the United States and its economic policy to-day is to indulge in Utopian dreams. The threatened free trade era in the United States will not be realized. We can secure tariff treaties with America only when we compel them through an autonomous tariff.

Basques Congratulate Mr. Roosevelt.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Sept. 22.—The Nationalists of the Basque Provinces have sent a message to President Roosevelt congratulating him upon his accession and expressing their best wishes for the welfare of the United States as the "defender of oppressed peoples."

Anti-Anarchist Conference in Berne?

BRUSSELS, Sept. 22.—The Memorial Diplomatique asserts that an international anti-Anarchist conference will soon meet in Berne.

WOMEN FAINT AT A MEMORIAL SERVICE

Was Held for President McKinley in 23d Regiment Armory.

Col. Barnes Accuses a Mayor and a Coroner of Opposing the Powers that Protect Society.

Before an audience of about 3,000 people in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, Col. Alfred C. Barnes, the commander of the regiment, in an address on "The Practical Lessons of President McKinley's Life," accused the Mayor of a certain Pennsylvania city and the Coroner of an up-State county of arraying themselves against the lawful powers that protect society.

While Col. Barnes did not mention the names of the two officials in question, the general understanding of his hearers was that he referred to the Mayor of McKeesport and Coroner Garvin of Albany. Coroner Garvin on Saturday rendered a verdict in the case of Le Roy Smith, who was shot and killed during the trolley strike riots at Albany, finding that Smith came to his death at the hands of Lieut. John A. Wilson of the Twenty-third Regiment, who commanded a company at Albany during the strike.

Col. Barnes made his address at a memorial service held by the regiment for President McKinley. The services were of a most impressive character, and much sympathetic emotion was exhibited by the audience, especially while "Nearer, My God, to Thee" was being sung. Five of the women present were so affected that they fainted. One of these fell prone to the floor before any one could catch her, and had to be carried into one of the company rooms, where she was revived.

The Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church and Chaplain of the regiment, conducted the services. The singing was led by the choir of St. Peter's Church, and the instrumental music was by the Twenty-third Regiment Band. The members of the regiment, in full uniform, occupied the forward seats in the main drill hall, where the services were held.

In his address Col. Barnes paid a high tribute to the life and character of President McKinley. Speaking of the assassination, he said:

"The poor wretch who struck down the President as an individual is absolutely insignificant. He is simply the fungous growth of a poisonous atmosphere in which he was spawned and reared, an underground world hardly known to respectable folks, and full of evil, lawlessness, and crime. There are many still walking about among us in comparative security as guilty as he in their hearts and in the foul utterances of their tongues, with hate for constituted authority.

"And there are some in official positions who array themselves against the lawful powers which protect society. Of such seem to be the Mayor of a certain city in the heart of the steel and iron district and the Coroner of one of our northern counties. May heaven grant them better minds before their fellow-citizens accuse them of spreading sedition and anarchy!"

Earlier in the day Col. Barnes had expressed himself with much indignation with regard to the charges of drunkenness and disorderliness on the part of his men made by Coroner Garvin.

"There is absolutely no foundation for these charges," said Gen. Barnes. "The conduct of the members of the Twenty-third at Albany was ideal in every respect. The men were all seriously on duty, and when the trouble came they simply protected themselves. The mob attacked them and they were forced to defend themselves. They did no more than their duty, and have been fully sustained by the military authorities. Lieut. Wilson offered to appear before the Coroner, and the latter expressed himself as satisfied. The Coroner prepared his verdict long before the case was heard by him. This action is all in line with the sputtering we heard when we came back to Brooklyn. Coroner Garvin is making political capital out of the case. That is the only way we can account for it."

ITALIAN MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Jersey City Societies Unite in a Parade, Church Ceremonies, and a Public Meeting.

All the Italian societies of Jersey City united yesterday in a memorial service to President McKinley. It included a parade, religious services at the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Rosary, and a public meeting. The procession formed at National Hall, Brunswick and Sixth Streets. At the head of the procession four men carried a small catafalque representing the Temple of Justice, in which was a portrait of President McKinley with the inscription: "God's will, not ours, be done."

Following this was the hearse drawn by six white horses, with heavy black trappings. In the hearse was a purple casket draped with an American flag. At each side of the casket was a portrait of President McKinley. Following the hearse came the military company Finanza and civic societies Concondio, Union del Sannio, S. Lupo, S. Francesco, and S. Arsenio. They numbered about 600.

The line of march included all the principal streets of the city, and the route was crowded with men and women, who stood in respectful silence as the procession passed. The route included the Church of the Holy Rosary, where the prayers for the dead were said, and the Rev. Father Sciolla, rector, made a brief address in English eulogizing President McKinley and denouncing his assassin. The societies then returned to National Hall and held a public meeting, at which President McKinley was eulogized and Czolgosz and anarchy denounced.

Speeches were made in Italian by Presidents James Sinisi, Pietro Palmera, Camillo Carelli, Raffele Becevo, Frederic Marofredonio, and Ernesto Cupo. Resolutions of like import were adopted.

McKINLEY MEMORIAL IN CHILE.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Sept. 22.—Imposing memorial services in honor of the late President McKinley were held in this city in the Music Hall to-day. Mr. Wilson, the United States Minister, presided, and the assembly included President Riesco, the members of the Cabinet, representatives of the Diplomatic Corps, and the principal military and civil officials, together with a very large representation of the general public.

The Rev. Mr. Lafetra officiated, and an address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Lester. A large orchestra and chorus rendered the hymn "Lead, Kindly Light," and Signora Mantelli sang "Ave Maria."

It was an impressive demonstration of public sympathy.

Two Services in Manila.

MANILA, Sept. 22.—The Bishop of Cebu conducted memorial services in the cathedral to-day for the late President McKinley, and the Spanish-speaking Protestants held a service in the Rizal Theatre.

Knights of Labor Conference.

A conference of districts of the Knights of Labor in and around New York and other parts of this State has been called for Friday next at Berlin Schuetzen Hall, Monmouth Street, Jersey City, to consider measures for strengthening the order and discussing trades union matters. The districts represented will be District Assemblies 49 and 253 of New York, 220 of Brooklyn, 147 of Albany, and 197 of Jersey City. All belong to the Hayes faction of the Knights of Labor, of which Simon Burns, President of the Window Glass Blowers' National Union is General Master Workman. The knights favor arbitration in all labor troubles, and may possibly consider a plan of arbitration.

Bohemian Marble Workers Organize.

The Bohemian marble workers of this city, it was announced yesterday, have organized as a local assembly of the Knights of Labor, and will get a charter in a few days. According to the members of this union, they have been trying for years to get into the Whitestone Association of Marble Workers, which controlled the trade, without success, and have been struck against as non-union men. The members of the Bohemian Marble Workers' Union work in about a dozen shops, which are classed as non-union by the Whitestone Association.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA IN THE BALKANS.—It is only recently that the official papers of Vienna and St. Petersburg have taken a hand in the quarrel brought to the surface by the sensational popular press of Eastern Europe, anent Germanic and Slavonic influence in the Balkans. The steps taken by both Austria and Russia toward their respective ends have, from time to time, been set forth in these columns, as has also the part played in the intrigue by the Balkan States themselves. Undoubted semi-official notes of warning have of late became more frequent in Vienna and St. Petersburg, and now the dispute has reached a point which is regarded as critical in Continental diplomatic circles, although it has not yet been learned that the Governments themselves have entered the dispute in an official way. While both Austria and Russia are doing what, if carried to a logical conclusion, must sooner or later disturb the status quo of the Balkans, the press of each country declares that its own scheme is the only one which can bring prosperity to the Balkans and maintain the present political and territorial conditions.

According to the Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg, ever since the establishment of Cretan autonomy Austrian agents have held up to the Albanians the hope of Macedonian autonomy, and have industriously circulated the most mendacious reports. It was alleged, among other things, that a league of seven powers was being formed against Turkey; that Prince Ferdinand was about to become a member of the Orthodox Church, and was going to marry a Russian Orthodox Princess, and that Russia was on the point of concluding a military convention with Servia and Bulgaria. The St. Petersburg paper even goes so far as to say that Austrian "agents provocateurs" have instigated Servian school teachers, male and female, to introduce into the schools patriotic songs recounting the past glories of the Servs, their present tribulations, and their coming freedom.

The Vienna official press, on the other hand, is just as bitter against Russia. After making a complete analysis of the situation, showing how Russia has attempted to oust Austria from the financial, industrial, and political affairs of the Balkans, the Pester Lloyd boldly declares in conclusion that Russian policy has again assumed a ruthlessly aggressive character all over the Balkans; that it everywhere undermines the legitimate conservative interests of Austro-Hungary; that its progress is followed by the revival of aspirations which are absolutely inconsistent with the maintenance of the status quo and with the peaceful development of the Balkan peoples; that the old equivocal game of official and non-official Russian policy is again being played, and that all this is carried on under cover of the understanding between the dual monarchy and the Russian Government. Austria-Hungary, says the paper, would betray her own vital interests and sacrifice her present prestige and the guarantees of her future if she remained deaf and blind to these striking indications of a revival of the stealthy aggression of Russia.

⁂

THE INTERNAL OUTLOOK IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—While the semi-official press of Vienna sees in the new German tariff measure the basis for Pan-German action against the United States, the Government organs in Hungary view it in an altogether different light. M. Herausky, a leader of the Hungarian Liberal Party, in a recent speech in regard to a renewal of the Ausgleich between the two parts of the dual monarchy, said that the German customs tariff rendered it necessary for both Austria and Hungary to come to a fair and honorable agreement which would respect their mutual rights, as otherwise there was absolutely no ground for maintaining the common customs system. He added that the projected German tariff surpassed the worst anticipations. It was a declaration of war against all countries. Of all the States affected thereby the dual monarchy, and more particularly Hungary, would be most prejudiced. He considered it quite natural that the Hungarian Government should prepare to defend the country against that prohibitive tariff. The attempt made by Germany to exploit the whole world to such an extent could not fail to rouse energetic resistance.

In regard to the acceptance of the Ausgleich at the coming assembling of the Austrian Reichsrath, even the more optimistic papers are beginning to take a melancholy view of the situation. It is now generally admitted that the time since the prorogation of the Reichsrath, which was to have been used as a period of education, has been employed by the extremists—Pan-Germanic, clerical, &c.—to strengthen their forces, which now manifest greater self-confidence, while they are making preparations for an active campaign in the provincial Diets and the Reichsrath against the more moderate representatives of their respective nationalities.

It is considered particularly unfortunate that the extremists have been so active, as the bulk of the Germans and Czechs have more than once shown a disposition to compromise. In the meantime, a truce has, with difficulty, been maintained between these two nationalities by the Government through economic concessions which benefited both races without prejudicing the national position of either. And it is now admitted in those circles which, three months ago, saw a settlement of the interminable Ausgleich question in sight, that the most that the Austrian Prime Minister can do when the Reichsrath reassembles is to have the truce continued without definite action, by granting fresh concessions, so that at least routine legislative business may be transacted without much trouble.

⁂

A CANAL FROM BRUGES TO THE NORTH SEA.—For some time the people of the Flemish town of Bruges, which in the Middle Ages was the great port of Western Europe, where the argosies of Venice and Genoa unloaded the produce of the East, have been seeking means to re-establish the old commercial importance of the place. In this they have been aided, as far as possible by the Belgian Government, which is undeniably proud of the old town, and would gladly see a return of her former importance, when she supported a population of 60,000 and ships of every nationality rode at the mouths of her canals. A deep-water canal is now in course of construction from Heyst, on the North Sea coast, a few miles east of Ostend, direct to Bruges, a distance of twelve miles. It will be of 26½ feet minimum depth, and of width sufficient to allow the passage of vessels of the largest tonnage from the outport by the sea to the new port of the old city.

The total cost is estimated at 38,989,075f., of which 25,000,000f. is subscribed by the State and the remainder by the concessionaires, the Maritime Installation Company of Bruges, and by the municipality, citizens, and the province of Flanders. Quays, jetties, and all the requirements of a first-class port are in course of construction, and it is announced by the company that the ports of Heyst and Bruges will be open for traffic in 1902 or 1903. More than 20,000,000f. had already been expended on the work up to June 30, 1898, and a corresponding proportion of the capital has been brought into use since that date. Bruges still continues to be a centre of attraction to visitors from Ostend and to tourists traveling by the cheap circular tickets of the Belgian State Railway.

⁂

THE COURT OF ARBITRATION AND THE BOERS.—A story recently went abroad from The Hague that the new anti-revolutionary Cabinet of Holland was about to appeal to the Permanent Court of Arbitration for a settlement of the war in South Africa in accordance with the regulations of the court. Color was lent to the tale from the fact that the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. van Lynden, is Secretary General of the court, while the Premier, Prof. Abram Kuyper, has, in spite of announcements to the contrary, been a strong champion of the Boers and their Dooer Party. In other ways, too, Dr. Kuyper has given proofs of ardent feeling for the greatness and unity of the Netherlands race, and when two years ago he made a tour through the United States and explained his Calvinistic views in a series of lectures, he took the opportunity of organizing the Hollanders spread over this continent into a branch of the General Netherlands Bond, which has members in every country of the globe.

But the story of Dutch intervention has now been contradicted by a statement made by the Secretary General of the Court of Arbitration, which, while on the whole a reply to a complaint from Baron d'Estournelles of the neglect with which the court has been hitherto treated, incidentally defines the exact status of the court in regard to the Boer war. The court was never expected to settle from its inception differences which in the existing conditions of human society can only be resolved by an appeal to force. Its real object is to begin from the beginning and take upon itself the modest rôle of arbitrator in settling minor disputes, which from long-standing may become a cause of unnecessary friction between great powers and thus lead to wider issues. But when once this principle is firmly established, the cause of arbitration is bound to grow by the simple development of public opinion in the direction of settling quarrels otherwise than by bloodshed.

Flandrau & Co.,
372, 374, 376 Broome St.
Just East of Broadway.
4th Ave. Cars pass door. All L's to Grand St.
Broadway, also 2d, 3d, and 6th Ave. cars to Broome St.
BROUGHAMS, DEMI COACHES, OMNIBUSES, VICTORIAS, STANHOPE,
LANDAUS, HANSOM CABS, ROCKAWAYS, CABRIOLETS, TWO WHEELERS,
and Driving Vehicles of Every Description.
An unrivalled stock of the Best Grade and Newest Designs at the Lowest Prices for Quality. A critical inspection will confirm our claim of superiority in Style, Quality, Finish, and Value.
We have taken in trade a number of Second-Hand Vehicles by best makers, repaired them thoroughly in our own factory, and offer them at low prices.

HARPERS'
Latest Novel
Flood-Tide
By
SARAH P. McL. GREENE
Author of "Cape Cod Folks" and "Vesty of the Basins."
Mrs. Greene's new novel is a strong dramatic story of life among the simple people on the coast of Maine. Its love story is a charming one, its humor is of the same sort that made "Vesty of the Basins" and "Cape Cod Folks" such delightful reading, and it is full of helpful and wholesome philosophy. It is redolent of the salt air of the sea, and its pictures of these homely folk leave an impression on the mind that is curiously vivid and invigorating. A book which every one will enjoy.
$1.50
HARPER & BROTHERS
FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK

"Dermophile"—
(FRIEND TO THE SKIN) Underwear.
Pure wool, unshrinkable. For Men, Women and Children. Four different weights to meet the requirements of all climatical conditions.
At All Leading Stores.

WENT FAR TO BE DUPED

Traveler from Cork Easy Victim of Clever Swindlers.

How Mr. Green Was Lured from Grant's Tomb to New Jersey Woods and Lost Money and Watch.

From the New Jersey side of the Hudson in the vicinity of Fort Lee, Cliffside Park, and Grantwood, comes the report of the operations of a gang of swindlers who begin with their victims at Grant's Tomb. The persons victimized are generally strangers in the city.

The most recent case is that of a man who gave the name of William T. Green, and said he was a grain dealer of Cork, Ireland, and was stopping at the Manhattan Hotel in this city. Green fell into the hands of the swindlers on Saturday last. His loss consists merely of $30 and a gold watch, for which he said he paid $260 in England. He explained that he had been in the West, and more recently in Washington, D. C., altogether about a month in this country, but that he had met with no other unpleasantness.

After dinner on Saturday Green started out to see some of the places of interest about the city, and selected Grant's Tomb to go to first. He visited the interior of the tomb, and then seated himself on one of the benches commanding a view of the Hudson, the Jersey shore, and the Palisades beyond. He had not been seated long when a man whom he afterward remembered having seen in the tomb sat down beside him. The man soon had something to say of the beauty of the surroundings, and Green was anxious to indorse what he said, and to give expression to his appreciation. Cards were exchanged. The card which Green got indicated that the appreciative man who had accosted him was Frederick James of San Francisco. James said that he had often been to the spot where they were, but that the attractiveness of the scenery drew him back like a magnet.

After gushing considerably about the surrounding scenery, James finally suggested that they cross the river and view the landscape and the forest of New York buildings from Fort Lee Hights. Green acquiesced. The two men crossed the river on the ferry, and then rode on the trolley to Fort Lee. At the latter place they left the car and started for the crest of the hills to the south. They worked their way through weeds to Palisade Park, which is a little pleasure resort, and then back again toward the line of the North Hudson Traction Company's tracks to Hoboken.

While on the deserted road leading to the trolley line they came upon an old man. He said he was a Southerner and looked the part. He also was a stranger and wanted to unbosom himself. He said that he was wandering about waiting for his folks to send him money, as New York had proved too rapid for him and he had been swindled out of several hundred dollars. Questioning on the part of James and Green, with the preponderance of curiosity manifest in James, elicited a peculiar story not altogether new to the sophisticated. It was accompanied with ocular demonstration. The swindled man had the material for the demonstration with him—four cards. The backs of these cards were alike, but three of them were blanks on their face, and the fourth had a picture on it. The swindled man claimed that they were the very cards by means of which he had been defrauded. He showed how easily he had been mistaken when he had tried to indicate the card which had the picture on it.

Green throught the game looked too easy to be fooled by it. James put up money to bet that Green could pick out the card. Green tried it, and was wrong. Green then became confident—he put up $30 to redeem himself, and to make good the loss his haphazard acquaintance had sustained through him. Again he failed to point out the picture card. Then Green bet his watch against the money which the Southerner held—and again failed to indicate the picture card.

At this juncture there came rushing through the shrubbery a man wearing a big badge.

"What! Gambling on the highway?" he shouted. "That's three years!"

"Leg it!" shouted James.

Green allowed himself to become excited, and bolted. He was soon lost in the woods, where he also lost James and the man who had his watch and money. After he had searched for them for some time in vain he became suspicious and told the whole story to the Grantwood police, who informed him that he was only one of many victims. He finally started for New York, and said he would report the matter to the authorities here.

At the Manhattan Hotel it was said that William T. Green is not stopping there.

Why He Is Jubilant.

"The male sex," she exclaimed, in strident tones, "is all alike, wherever you find it. Look at the rooster. When the hen lays an egg he crows louder than the hen does."

"Perhaps, my dear," timidly spoke Mr. Meeker, "he does it to show how proud he is of the hen."—Chicago Tribune.

THE SCHLEY COURT'S WORK

One Point in the Precept Has Been Disposed Of.

Question of the Adequacy of the Blockade Settled—Schley's Friends Say He Has Fared Better than Adversaries Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Although the Schley court of inquiry has been in session only two days, there is now, at the first pause in its deliberations, a feeling of satisfaction over the progress that has been made. This is true in spite of the Judge Advocate's policy of bringing up all the subjects included in the precept at once, instead of proceeding systematically from one subject to another. The court has practically disposed of one of the points in the precept and has made considerable progress with others.

The point which has been disposed of is the eighth paragraph in the list given in the precept:

"The necessity, if any, for, and advisability of, withdrawing at night the Flying Squadron from the entrance to Santiago Harbor to a distance at sea, if such shall be found to have been the case; the extent and character of such withdrawal; and whether or not a close or adequate blockade of said harbor, to prevent the escape of the enemy's vessels therefrom, was established, and the propriety of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises."

This paragraph rested upon the charge made by Rear Admiral Sampson in The Century Magazine for April, 1899, that Schley's blockade "can hardly be described as a close one of the sort desired and expected by both the Navy Department and myself. During this period it had been the custom of our vessels to retire from the coast at night a distance of twenty-five miles."

Rear Admiral Higginson, Capt. Harber, and Commander Schroeder, all witnesses called by the Navy Department, have disproved this assertion, and all except Capt. Harber have testified that the blockade was closer inshore at night than in the daytime. They all differ widely as to the exact distance of the ships from shore. The only point in that paragraph which remains to be cleared up is whether this blockade was "close or adequate." As to this the witnesses heretofore called seem to disagree. Capt. Harber says there was no difficulty in seeing the shore on clear nights, but it was difficult and sometimes impossible when the weather was bad. Rear Admiral Higginson says it would have been difficult to see the Spaniards come out on account of the high land and shadows; whereas Commander Schroeder testified that Schley kept a line of picket vessels so close inshore that one of them saw and fired on a railroad train.

It will be necessary to secure further evidence on this point, but it seems to be established that Schley did keep a picket line, and that, however far out his big ships may have been, the Spaniards could not have come out without being seen.

The second point, the movements of the Flying Squadron off Cienfuegos, has not been very fully gone into as yet. There has been much testimony to show that Schley and his officers had no knowledge of the code which Capt. McCalla had arranged with the Cubans, and which he had submitted to Rear Admiral Sampson, and that, therefore, Schley did not understand the Cuban signals which were intended to let him know that the Spaniards were not at Cienfuegos. Even Capt. Harber, bittterly as he is said to be opposed to Schley, says he thought the signals were those of Spaniards. This, however, probably does not cover the whole question of Schley's movements at Cienfuegos, and there will no doubt be much more testimony on that point.

The third point, which relates to Schley's alleged slow progress toward Santiago, has been discussed at great length. Schley's claim is that he had to go slow because of the low speed of the smaller vessels, including the necessary collier. It has been established by the Navy Department's witnesses that these vessels did go slower than the large ships, that some of them were in bad condition, and that one had to be repaired. The question remains whether Schley should not have abandoned these vessels and gone on faster, or whether, in view of the order to him to proceed "cautiously," he was right in taking them along. On this point nothing has been brought out except opinions.

On the coal supply question, the testimony has been that the ships had coal enough to last for several days, variously estimated at from ten to twelve in the different cases, but it was also shown that at the end of that number of days the coalless ships would have been helpless. This leaves the issue a question of discretion. It is a question whether Schley was right in getting his coal before beginning the blockade, or whether he should have begun the blockade with what coal he had, and then, when he found it running low, have gone off to coal.

As to Schley's alleged reluctance to coal at sea, it has been shown that Schley was anxious to coal at sea, and ordered at least one ship to do so, but that the Captain of the ship argued that it would be unsafe; also, that later on, when the weather had moderated, this ship did coal at sea, and that both she and the collier were damaged.

On the seventh point—the question "Whether or not every effort incumbent upon the commanding officer of a fleet under such circumstances was made to capture or destoy the Spanish cruiser Colon as she lay at anchor in the entrance to Santiago Harbor?"—it has been testified that Schley's bombardment of the cruiser was ineffective and that his movements were too rapid to permit the getting of a good range. Rear Admiral Higginson says that the shore batteries fired at Schley's ships, while his executive officer, Commander Schroeder, did not see any shore batteries at all. Rear Admiral Higginson says that this bombardment of the Colon served to draw the fire of the shore batteries and to give an idea of their composition.

Little has been said about the Brooklyn's "loop," and what has been said is too confused and vague to shed any light on that subject. The Hodgson controversy has not been touched on at all, and the question of Schley's alleged disobedience of orders has not been referred to, except indirectly.

Considering that the only witnesses called have been those of the Navy Department, presumably hostile to Schley, the feeling expressed by his friends is that he has come off, so far, much better than was expected by his adversaries.

SAMPSON LEAVES BOSTON.

Will Spend Remainder of Leave at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Admiral Sampson is to leave the Charlestown Navy Yard tomorrow to pass the remainder of his leave of absence at the home of his daughter, the wife of Lieut. Scott, at Fort Hamilton, New York. According to present plans Mrs. Sampson will join him there on Thursday. Beyond that nothing definite in the way of plans has been mapped out.

It is known that the Admiral has at his own request been relieved of the command of the Charlestown yard on Nov. 1, and that he has purchased the home in Washington in which he lived while at the capital on bureau duty. The present leave of absence which has been granted expires Thursday, and as no request for an extension has been made, he will have to return to Boston by that time unless an application is made and granted before that time.

The rest and change of air and scene which he secured at Lake Sunapee have been of much benefit to Admiral Sampson, and he is brighter now than he was when he went away. His steady work and unremitting attention to the large amount of routine work which attaches to the position of commandant of a naval station as important as that at Boston had had their inevitable effect on the Admiral, but relieved of them, his buoyant constitution reasserted itself with a result which is observed by every one who sees him.

GERMANY'S FUEL EXPERIMENTS

Consul General Mason, at Berlin, Tells of the Utilization of Lignite.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—In the advance sheets of consular reports, issued yesterday, are extracts from a communication sent by Frank H. Mason, Consul General at Berlin. He talks of the experiments that have been made in Germany for the better utilization of peat and lignite. These experiments and some inventions with the same aim are due, Mr. Mason says, to the unprecedented scarcity and high prices of fuel in the country last year.

Much progress has been made in late years in the use of briquettes from brown coal or lignite, he says. In Berlin these briquettes sell for from $2 to $2.75 per thousand, and make a good fuel. But the supply of brown coal is limited. It is stated on official authority, however, that the turf or peat beds of the empire cover an area of 4,942,000 acres, "and it has been deemed a reproach to German science that with such a wealth of material the people should suffer for want of fuel." At last there has been a successful invention to deprive the peat of its excess of water, and convert it into briquettes of sufficient heating power to make it replace those of materials that cost much more money.

FOUND DIAMONDS WORTH $5,000

A Diver Recovers the Package Mr. Pearce Dropped Into the River.

John Pearce, a New York broker, whose home is at Montclair, N. J., was fortunate enough yesterday to recover a package containing $5,000 worth of diamonds which he dropped into the North River on Saturday. Mr. Pearce and his family, who had been on a trip in his yacht, Seneca, arrived at Hoboken at 5 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, intending to take a train to Montclair.

They were obliged to make the landing in a small boat, and the package was dropped by Mr. Pearce as he was assisting Mrs. Pearce to the pier. The loss was at once reported to the police, and as Mr. Pearce was willing to bear the expense an officer was detailed to watch the point at which the diamonds were lost until arrangements were made for their recovery.

Early yesterday morning a Chapman wrecking boat and diver were at the scene. Mr. Pearce pointed out the exact spot where he dropped the diamonds, and the diver went down to look for them. He was considered particularly fortunate by those who noticed the proceedings, for he found the package in fifteen minutes.

WOMAN'S FIGHT WITH SHOPLIFTER

Store Detective Had Her Hat Ruined and Her Face Scratched.

Miss Mary Murray, a detective in a Sixth Avenue department store, had her hat and veil torn from her head and ruined and her face badly scratched Saturday afternoon while arresting a shoplifter.

Miss Murray, in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning told Magistrate Pool that she saw the woman take a pair of gloves and leave the store and followed her to the street. When she requested her to return and see the manager the woman refused to do so, and tried to run away, but the detective caught her and despite her struggles held her until Policeman Cravens of the West Thirtieth Street Station came to her assistance. The detective said that during the struggle the woman threw away a parcel which was found to contain a pair of gold earrings which she identified as having been taken from the store.

The prisoner, who gave the name of Annie Koffman, of 129 East Thirty-eighth Street, pleaded guilty, but Magistrate Pool changed her plea to "not guilty" and held her for further examination.

FIERCE FIRE ON WORTH STREET.

Spread to Two Buildings, and Caused $20,000 Damage.

Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning Policeman John J. Curran of the Elizabeth Street Station saw smoke coming from the window of the fourth floor of the five-story iron-front building at 146 and 152 Worth Street, and turned in an alarm. By the time the engines arrived the flames had spread to the fifth floor and also to the adjoining building, Nos. 142 and 144. The firemen under Chief Croker's direction worked hard for two hours before the fire was under control, lines of hose being carried up the fire escapes on the front of the building.

The fire started—how is not known—in the lofts occupied by the Kienle Press, extending to those of Charles B. Reed, printer, then west to Nos. 142 and 144, third and fourth floors, occupied by E. J. Sackman as a bookbindery. Chief Croker estimated the damage at about $20,000. Some wires connecting with the Franklin Street telephone exchange were burned, causing the exchange to stop business for a time. Workmen were soon on hand, however, and repaired them.

Died While in a Restaurant.

An unidentified man, about forty-three years old, died suddenly while sitting in a chair in the restaurant at Park Row and James Street yesterday afternoon. A card was found in his pocket with the name and address, Hans Hannsen, 7 Chatham Square, upon it. This address is a lodging house, and it was said there that the man had been stopping at the place for some time, but no one knew anything about him.

Mr. Zucca's Claim Against the City.

Coroner Zucca is about to turn over a claim he has against the city for $509 into the hands of a collector. The debt, he says, was contracted by him to get an expert to inquire into the cause of the Consolidated Company's gas tank explosion in East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. Mr. Zucca says that Controller Coler and other city officials have held up the debt, although he was compelled to incur it, as the Building Department claimed that the investigation did not come within its jurisdiction.

The Prisoners at Guam.

MANILA, Sept. 22.—Gen. Chaffee has refused the request for the release of the prisoners on the Island of Guam. He considers their release would not be safe until the surrender or capture of Malvar and Lukban, and he also believes the friends of the prisoners, desiring their release, will use their influence to bring about the surrender of the insurgent leaders named.

Woman's Shirt Waist on Man's Body.

On the body of an unidentified man, apparently about fifty years old, which was found in the East River, at Pier 35, yesterday afternoon, was a woman's woolen red and white striped shirtwaist. The man also wore black and gray checked trousers, white undershirt, white socks, black garters, and lace shoes. The body was removed to the Morgue.

The Shamrock's Mascot Found.

"Pat," Sir Thomas Lipton's dog, the mascot of the yacht Shamrock II., which was lost several days ago, has been found. The Brooklyn police, who were asked to try and find it, were so notified yesterday.

Ghastly Relic of Gillmore's Party.

MANILA, Sept. 22.—Capt. Detchemendy reports he has recovered a portion of the body of the ill-fated apprentice of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who was one of Lieut. Gillmore's party when the officer was captured by the Filipinos in April, 1899. The remains will be forwarded to Manila for shipment home.

Canadian Railroad Flower Gardens.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Mail and Empire.

All the Canadian Pacific stations from Thunder Bay east to the Atlantic have their flower gardens, and are thus beautiful as well as useful. Not long since the vacant land was a rubbish heap and an eyesore. But Mr. N. S. Dunlop, the new tax commissioner for the company, conceived the idea of improving the station surroundings. With this end in view he sent out packages of seeds to every agent and section foreman on the eastern lines with the suggestion that the seeds be planted. The officers fell in with the notion, and the result is that from early Spring to late Fall there is a constant succession of blossoms where formerly weeds and ugliness held sway. Perseverance thus has its reward. A pleasing result of the enterprise is the fact that the cultivation of flowers has been taken up by the people in the neighborhood of the stations, and floriculture, one of the most charming of amusements, is becoming general.

TWO WOMEN CLAIM TO BE LUKE POOLE'S WIDOW

Both Demand Dower Rights in His Estate.

Mrs. Cicely Poole Contests the Title of Mrs. Amanda Poole, for Years the Recognized Wife.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 22.—Two women claim the right to widowship of the late Luke Poole, for many years a prominent politician here. He was also engaged in business as an awning manufacturer on Van Houten Street. Incidentally they demand dower rights.

For sixteen years Poole had lived on Sixteenth Avenue and Mrs. Amanda Poole was known as his wife. When Poole died in August last his will was placed on record, with the designation of Amanda Poole, his wife, as the guardian of his son Arthur, and the administratrix of his estate. Mrs. Cicely Poole, seventy-four years old, formerly of New York, and now a resident of Ridgefield Park, N. J., appeared on Monday to protest against the title of Mrs. Amanda Poole and to present the evidence of a previous marriage.

After Poole died the awning business was sold, and when a telegram was sent to Poole it was opened by the new manager of the business as a possible order. The message read: "Charles is dead. Come." It bore a New York address. It was decided to send a letter with the news that Luke Poole was dead, and in that way Mrs. Cicely Poole received the tidings of his death and came to this city to make further inquiry.

The aged woman called at the office of Surrogate King, and claimed that she had met Luke many years ago and their marriage followed. Three children had been born to them, William, Frederick, and Charles, and the decease of the latter had been the cause of apprising his mother of the death of her husband. Mrs. Poole produced papers and letters from Poole written to her as his wife, and said that although separated for years he had often called at her home in New York, but had never disclosed the existence of a second Mrs. Poole in this city. Poole had spoken of a housekeeper, and had acknowledged a boy as his son, but there had never been an intimation of another marriage. The inquiry that followed into the staus of the estate disclosed that Poole had bequeathed the house and lot on Sixteenth Avenue to the son of Mrs. Amanda Poole. The son is now in South Dakota.

The New York claimant at once declared her intention to demand her legal allowance under the law for the purpose of making a test case, and returned to Ridgefield Park to engage counsel. Campbell & Mackay of Hackensack were retained, and they have announced their intention to institute proceedings to prove the identity of Mrs. Cicely Poole as the lawful widow.

EARNINGS OF COLLEGE MEN.

Forty Per Cent. of Columbia's Students Make Money in Various Ways.

That gaining a college education and making money at the same time are not incompatible is proved by the report of the Committee on Employment for Students at Columbia University. This committee was established seven years ago with the design of putting in the way of needy students means of earning their partial or complete support by such methods as tutoring, translating, stenography, typewriting, and so on.

The committee reports that through its agency Columbia students last year earned $4,552, as compared with $3,000 in 1899-1900 and $1,600 the year previous. While the committee explains the value of the work it is accomplishing, it also appreciates that its report fails to give any adequate estimate of the total amount earned by Columbia students. Of this the committee says: "It would be interesting to discover, at least approximately, the amount earned by students in the university. Thousands of dollars are earned yearly of which this committee has neither knowledge nor record, and in ways which it would doubtless be to its interest to learn."

The committee acts principally as a channel through which to secure employment for tutors. As a matter of fact, Columbia students earn far more money through their own outside efforts or through influential help than through the committee. This is natural, for the opportunities of the committee to secure positions for students are confined to a few openings, while the students' chances are limited only by their own ingenuity. For example, some of the boys earn commissions from landladies by securing students to rent their vacant rooms. Others collect gas bills, solicit subscriptions to magazines and books, write for the newspapers, take charge of small boys in the afternoons, and perform an infinity of deeds that bring in the nimble doller.

The harvest time comes in Summer, when there is no conflict of college work and the students have all opportunities possible. The most sought after position and not the hardest to obtain is that of clerk in a Summer resort hotel, where there is pleasure and profit combined in an unusually pleasant way. Free board and lodging and $10 a week are the ordinary perquisites.

One of the most interesting features of these student workingmen is the unofficial statement of a member of the committee yesterday that from his observation and experience he was led to believe that fully 40 per cent. of Columbia students earned some money, 10 per cent. made half their expenses, and 5 per cent. paid their whole cost of a college education and living expenses as well.

In its report the committee says as to the number of applicants that "the number of calls from business houses and private parties for student workers was 90 and the number of applicants sent in reply to the calls 225. Fifty-five of the applicants sent were successful, making an average earning per man of $90.50. Many of the applications listed as unsuccessful were sent in reply to a call for canvassers or similarly unattractive and unremunerative work, which the men did not care to undertake. There have been few failures when the places offered were really worth while. There are at present 157 applicants on the list of the committee."

SHOT BY A BURGLAR.

Connecticut Man May Die as Result of Bullet Fired by Thief Trying to Rob a Post Office.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Sept. 22.—As the result of a bullet fired by a burglar, Marion Kelley lies at the Memorial Hospital here in a precarious condition. A bullet is lodged between his second and third vertebræ, and he is likely to die. The burglar who fired the shot was engaged, with two others, at an early hour this morning, in attempting to rob the Post Office at Flanders, a village about four miles from here.

Kelley and three other men had been hunting for coon, and were returning home. While passing the Post Office a light was noticed within. Kelley, who is employed as a clerk at the Post Office, which is also a general store, called out, and was instantly fired upon. Frank Way, another of the hunters, fired both barrels of a shotgun into the building, but without effect. While the other men were attending to Kelley the burglars escaped. It is believed that they came and went in a buggy. They secured nothing in the building.

A posse of farmers is aiding the officers in scouring the near-by country, but no clue to the criminals' whereabouts has yet been found.

Schoolboys from Porto Rico.

The steamship Ponce, which arrived last night from Porto Rico, has on board twenty-six school boys sent by the Board of Education of Porto Rico to be educated in the United States. Among the other passengers are the Governor's wife, Mrs. William H. Hunt, and son.

His Pockets Full of Plunder.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 22.—Mathew Bell, a negro, was arrested late this afternoon with his pockets full of plunder. The negro had robbed the cottage of C. H. C. Clark. He was discovered by Mr. Clark's son as he was leaving the premises. Young Clark, who is only twelve years old, followed the negro to Broadway, where he notified the police. Diamonds, watches, and silver were found on Bell when searched. The negro will be given a hearing to-morrow.

RAIDED MEN ARRAIGNED.

Magistrate Cornell Does Not Want Raids Made on Saturday Hereafter.

Nine men arrested in the raid on the alleged policy shop on the ground floor of the rear tenement of 84 Ludlow Street, only half a block from the Ludlow Street Jail, were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Cornell in the Essex Market Police Court.

Samuel Fleischman, the alleged proprietor of 96 Ludlow Street; Benjamin Silverman, charged with being the picket, of 215 Henry Street; Abraham Shapranski of 152 East Broadway, alleged to be a player; Christopher Hogel of 106 Bleecker Street, Brooklyn, charged with having a policy slip in his possession, and Henry Zwiller of 192 Henry Street, were each held in $500 bail for trial in the Court of General Sessions. The other men, alleged to be players, were discharged.

Superintendent E. J. Reardon and Detectives Brennan and Higgins of the Anti-Policy Society made the raid and then called upon the police of the Eldridge Street Station for the patrol wagon.

When the case was called Magistrate Cornell desired to put the examination over until to-morrow. He asked Reardon why the raid was not made on another day than Saturday, saying that only such cases as resulted from ordinary arrests, such as for drunkenness, should be brought before the Magistrates on Sunday.

James Oliver, who appeared for the men arrested in the raid, said that most of the men had been locked up for nearly twenty-four hours; that the Day of Atonement was at hand, and that it would be a hardship to any of the men who might be discharged upon the hearing to be locked up any longer.

"Very well," said Magistrate Cornell. "You have me in a tight place. I had arranged to go to the country with some friends, but now I shall have to break the engagement. I will hear all of these cases now if it takes me all day. I am always incensed when such arrests are made on Saturday. I want you, Mr. Reardon, to tell Capt. Goddard to have these raids made hereafter on any day except Saturday."

GIRL GARROTED AND ROBBED.

Her Assailant, a Negro, Captured by Detective Sergeant Henry After a Sharp Fight.

Miss Adeline Burns, sixteen years old, of 444 West Nineteenth Street, was held up, garroted, and robbed of her watch and purse last night as she was going through Twenty-third Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. Her assailant was a negro, who said he was George Massey of 227 West Twenty-seventh Street. He was arrested after a fierce struggle by Detective Sergeant Henry of the Central Office, who heard the girl's cries for help.

Miss Burns had been spending the evening with her mother, who is ill in St. Vincent's Hospital. About 9 o'clock she started home. Twenty-third Street was practically deserted, and as she walked westward, just after crossing Seventh Avenue, a man sprang out from a dark corner. He threw his arms around her, bore her down on the walk, and then grasped her throat with one hand, while with the other he tore loose a small watch fastened in the girl's belt. Then he seized her pocketbook and ran. The girl screamed, and Sergt. Henry heard the cries.

The negro had disappeared rapidly toward Seventh Avenue. Henry followed, and saw the man running down the avenue. Then the chase began. The street is torn up at that point, and for four blocks the chase led zig-zag down the street, over piles of stone, bricks, and all sorts of material.

At Nineteenth Street Henry overhauled the fleeing negro. He made a fight for liberty, and the two went down together. Sergt. Henry used his club freely, and at last conquered him. He was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where he was locked up charged with highway robbery. He had thrown away the girl's watch and purse.

Sergt. Henry went back to Twenty-third Street and found Miss Burns wandering about half hysterical, and wholly dazed. He took her to the station house, where she was calmed and identified her assailant. She was then taken to her home. She was uninjured, save from the shock.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and warmer; fresh southerly winds.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be fresh southwesterly; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh northeasterly; on the Gulf Coast fresh southerly; on the upper lakes brisk southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly, except on Superior, where they will be high, and on the lower lakes brisk to high southwesterly.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh southwesterly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on Lakes Pepin, Superior, Erie, and Ontario.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	60	59	66
6 A. M.	61	58	62
9 A. M.	67	67	64
12 M.	69	69	69
4 P. M.	69	70	71
6 P. M.	67	67	68
9 P. M.	65	66	66
12 P. M.	63	64	63

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	65⅛
Weather Bureau	64
Corresponding date 1900	66
Corresponding date for last 25 years	63

The thermometer at 8 A. M. yesterday was 64 degrees, at 8 P. M. 66 degrees. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 58 per cent., at 8 P. M. 71 per cent. The maximum temperature was 71 at 3 P. M., and the minimum 58 at 6 A. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

3:40 A. M.—142 and 148 Worth Street; Kleine Press Company; damage, $20,000.

4 A. M.—242 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Frank Friendervool; damage, $10.

9 A. M.—27 Cherry Street; Dominick Porjay; damage slight.

1 P. M.—172 Waverley Place; John Labbel; damage, $20.

2:10 P. M.—333 Tenth Avenue; Catherine Sands; damage, $100.

2:45 P. M.—Clinton Street and East River; William Mullenberg; damage, $40.

3:20 P. M.—33 West Twelfth Street; William Hughes; damage slight.

5:45 P. M.—336 Cherry Street; Samuel Kensinger; damage, $50.

7:00 P. M.—40 Broome Street; Abraham Mulstein; damage slight.

7:45 P. M.—232 East Seventieth Street; James Madison; damage, $500.

7:45 P. M.—132 Orchard Street; Rose Musebaum; damage slight.

8:45 P. M.—1,484 First Avenue; Morris Weinberg; damage, $50.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Duke of Moatellano, Paris; Fred. van Zeuyssel, Quebec; Edouard d'Wylder, Brussels.

HOLLAND—George H. Partridge, Minneapolis; Dr. R. J. Gibson, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario; Dr. R. W. Stewart, Pittsburg.

CAMBRIDGE—Prof. J. Howard Biles, Glasgow.

IMPERIAL—Col. A. B. Prescott, Memphis; Lee Hervey, St. Louis.

GRAND—O. Agramonte, Havana; Col. W. C. Garges, United States Army.

NAVARRE—Capt. L. S. Upton, United States Army.

PARK AVENUE—Capt. J. McClintock, United States Army; Count d'Sierges, Paris; J. H. Meriam, United States Navy.

MANHATTAN—Capt. Lewis Bayly, Royal Navy, British Embassy, Washington; Judge S. R. Ingham, Little Falls.

MURRAY HILL—F. C. Dahlgren, New Orleans; J. T. Fiske, Cleveland; W. T. Ireland, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

PLAZA—B. W. Jones, Leamington, England; A. W. Harris, Chicago.

SAVOY—H. J. Duveen, London; Joseph Thomson, Paris; the Rev. Hugh Black, Edinburgh.

HOFFMAN—C. Hamilton Lincoln, London.

ASTOR—Dr. A. B. French, Havana; H. H. Wolf, United States Revenue Cutter Service; J. C. Thompson, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—C. R. Tyler, Council Bluffs, Ia.; W. W. Plankinton, Milwaukee; Tremayne Rodd, Sydney, New South Wales.

ALBEMARLE—J. J. Windward, United States Naval Board of Inspection, Washington; S. S. Howland, Washington.

NETHERLAND—C. J. Prince, Boston.

Preliminary.

Mallory—After we are married, Marie, you must never hesitate to ask me when you want money.

Marie—No, indeed, Mallory; and I hope that you will never hesitate about giving it to me.—Brooklyn Life.

BUTCHERS FINED FOR SELLING MEAT ON SUNDAY

Ten Were Arrested, and Five Held for Special Sessions.

Magistrate Cornell Condemns the Law as Vicious, and Wonders How It Passed the Legislature.

Five butchers were held in $50 bail each for the Court of Special Sessions, and four others were fined $5 each by Magistrate Cornell yesterday in the Essex Market Police Court. They had kept their shops open yesterday morning contrary to the new law, which requires that butchers' shops shall not be open on Sunday.

Several of the butchers told Magistrate Cornell that a large man, who said that he was an officer and looked like one, had entered their shops Saturday evening and had told them they would be allowed to keep open yesterday morning in view of Yom Kippur, or the Day of Atonement, which began at 6 o'clock last night and will last until sundown this evening, a period of about twenty-six hours. During that time no orthodox Hebrew eats or drinks. They fortify themselves for the fast by feasting just before entering upon Yom Kippur.

Assemblyman Charles S. Adler, who had tried hard to prevent the butchers' bill from becoming a law, volunteered to defend the prisoners. Magistrate Cornell, commenting upon the law, said:

"How that bill ever passed the Legislature is a mystery to me. I don't like the law. It is a vicious law. The least I can fine any one under it is $5. I hope that the law will be shown up. It is in favor of the delicatessen dealers."

The complainants were members of the Benchmen's Association, which is composed of journeymen butchers. Many of them spent the holiday which the new law gives them in looking for violators of the law. After the cases had been heard Assemblyman Adler said:

"I did all in my power to defeat that bill at Albany. Three hundred well-dressed men appeared before Gov. Odell, and demanded that he sign the bill in the name of labor. Gov. Odell yielded to the pressure and signed it. I will do all in my power to have the bill repealed at the coming session of the Legislature, and think I will succeed. I can take 50,000 signatures against the bill to Albany if need be.

"Why, even if a man makes his purchase on Saturday the butcher cannot deliver the meat on Sunday. The law did not go into effect until Sept. 1. Had it gone into effect during the Summer there would have been riots all over the east side. Few of the people can afford to have ice chests, and are compelled of necessity to buy their meat as they use it. It is class legislation of the most pernicious kind. All right-thinking men must condemn it, as Magistrate Cornell did to-day from the bench."

The men held for trial were Isaac Livingston of 54 Forsyth Street, Nathan Koner of 66 Willett Street, Philip Brown of 62 Willett Street, Wolfe Florman of 87 Cannon Street, and Tobias Klein of 152 Forsyth Street. Those fined were Davis Epstein of 38 Ludlow Street, Herman Salzman of 60 Willett Street, Joseph Fluer of 157 Allen Street, and Max Ginz of 171 Eldridge Street.

Frederick Dermare, eighteen years old, who works in his father's butcher's shop at 478 Sixth Avenue, was arrested yesterday by Policeman Bundage of the West Thirtieth Street Station on a charge of violating the Sunday law. The boy was delivering meat to a customer, when the police saw him and took him into custody.

UPROAR IN TAMMANY HALL.

Singers Refuse to Appear on the Stage and the Audience Complains.

What might have turned into a riot and a panic, where many women and children must have been trampled under foot, was stopped last night in Tammany Hall by Policeman John H. Gleason. It had been announced that Yom Kipper services were to be held in the hall. The services were to be conducted by Prof. Russette, accompanied by a chorus of fifty boys, under the leadership of M. Corman. Over a thousand tickets had been sold and the hall was crowded.

There was a long wait and evidences of impatience were beginning to be shown, when it was announced that as J. R. Selsman, the manager, had not put in an appearance the singers, not having been paid, refused to go on the stage. At the time tickets were being sold on the street. The announcement caused an uproar.

This was mistaken by some of the audience, who thought an accident had occurred and that they were in danger. Instantly there was the greatest confusion. Men and women jumped on the seats, yelling that they had been swindled, and others started for the door. There was a crush and the chance of a disaster when the policeman, who had heard the noise from the street, entered and made the people understand that they were in no danger. He compelled those who wished to leave to do so in an orderly manner. Quiet was temporarily restored, but the performers still refused to sing until they were paid. Then there was another row and calls for the manager. Most of those present then left to go to their synagogues, but several hundred staid to worship under the leadership of volunteers.

It was explained later that the services would be held to-morrow night, when all would be admitted who had tickets. Mr. Selsman could not be seen at his home, 20 Rutgers Place. It was stated by a member of the family that there was no excuse for the entertainers' action, as they were paid promptly last year and on the last night after the services. This, it was said, was the arrangement for the present contract.

MAY RENOMINATE GARDINER.

Croker Will Not Deny Report of the ex-District Attorney's Candidacy.

Richard Croker spent most of the afternoon and evening yesterday at the Democratic Club and talked with a large number of Democratic politicians during the day. The report that he had decided to have Col. Asa Bird Gardiner renominated for District Attorney, and thus give Col. Gardiner the chance he is most anxious to have to secure a vindication at the hands of the people for his removal from office by Gov. Roosevelt, was a subject of considerable discussion in Democratic circles.

Mr. Croker was asked last evening what truth there was in the report that he was desirous of having Col. Gardiner renominated. He said:

"I have nothing to say about that report or any other. I have nothing at all to say."

The fact that Mr. Croker did not see fit to deny it, and that Col. Gardiner has been much with him since his return from abroad, was taken as lending color to the report that Col. Gardiner would be nominated.

German-American Union's Attitude.

Officers of the German-American Union of Brooklyn yesterday denied a published report that the organization had disbanded. The Union is composed of the German-American Citizens' League (Independent Democrats) and the German-American Municipal League, (Independent Republicans.) At a meeting of a joint committee held at Bushwick Hall on Saturday night confidence was expressed in the representatives of the Union on the Fusion Committee of Eighteen and it was resolved to enter upon an energetic campaign for the election of the anti-Tammany ticket.

CONFESSES EMBEZZLEMENT.

Robert McAdam & Son's Clerk Short $19,000.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 22.—John C. Higham of this city, who for sixteen years has been confidential clerk and salesman for the cheese-buying firm of Robert McAdam & Son of 6 Harrison Street, New York City, is a confessed embezzler.

Higham states that he is short in the company's accounts to the amount of $19,000. He commenced his peculations in the present year.

The only surviving member of the firm is ex-Assemblyman George G. McAdam of this city. Mr. McAdam is now Postmaster of Rome.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MADISON, Minn., Sept. 22.—Fire which started in the Merchants' Hotel to-day destroyed the Town Hall and fifteen business buildings. Loss estimated at $50,000.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—Fire last night in the Purina Mills almost entirely destroyed the elevator attached to the mills and damaged other buildings considerably. Loss, $60,000.

W. & J. Sloane

Imported Wilton Carpets

We have never placed before our customers such a superb display of French, English and Scotch Wiltons as is now being shown in our Carpet Department. The collection embraces the very newest things in color and pattern.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Browning, King & Co

Clothiers, Hatters and Outfitters

B & K Co TRADE MARK

The largest and handsomest Clothing and Outfitting Store in this city was opened on Saturday.

It invites YOUR particular attention TO-DAY.

Cooper Square, West

Nearly Opposite Cooper Union

Fall Overcoats.

A big showing of the kinds you want. Not a mistake in the lot.

Popular fancy makes the Oxford mixtures favorites; tans for second choice; light and fancy colors third.

Even choice between the Raglans and yoke-back styles; with the Chesterfields well in the running.

Experts in sartorial "form" here to help you place your money. $15 up.

In Brooklyn stores as in New York; our three stores are all best.

Smith, Gray & Co., Broadway at 31st St.

Brooklyn: Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.; Broadway at Bedford Ave.

MME. BERNHARDT IN REPOSE.

From The London Mail.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt is a most energetic worker, and she makes holiday as strenuously as she works.

So says Miss Ray Rockman, a talented young American actress, who is a protégée of the great French actress, and has just returned to London from a six weeks' sojourn with Mme. Bernhardt in her beautiful home on Belle Isle, off the Brittany coast.

There Mme. Bernhardt has purchased an old French fort, overlooking the ocean, and has converted it into a home which is just a step removed from fairyland.

Miss Rockman thus describes how Mme. Bernhardt "rests": "Mme. Bernhardt at home is a beautiful study, but her untiring energy does not allow her to take even her rest like most people. She rises as early as 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning, and generally goes out shooting with her son Maurice, who is a noted sportsman. They always come home with a full bag. Mme. Bernhardt's costume on such occasions is entirely of white, as are all her costumes.

"Sometimes she varies the day's programme by going shrimping in the morning instead of shooting. She is very fond of shrimps. To see her wading with bare feet for three or four hours in the cold water, with a big hat covering her head, makes even her friends wonder at her untiring energy. Other mornings Mme. Sarah drives about the island, but most of her mornings are spent in a far more energetic way than driving.

"After the light breakfast of coffee and rolls she goes over her letters with her secretary, an occupation which consumes about an hour. This is her only connection with business while resting. Then she walks out with her devoted dogs—eight great hounds and a couple of spaniels—who are her outdoor companions. She has a pond of crabs which claims no little attention, and she spends a good deal of time reading Shakespeare or Kipling, of whom she is very fond.

"At noon she takes her salt water bath, which she likes very hot. Then at 1 o'clock the bell rings for déjeuner. Mme. Bernhardt, while cut off from the outside world in her island retreat, is not without her Paris chef, who sees to it that all the delicacies of the Paris markets find their way to her table. After luncheon, at which Mme. Sarah always has her beloved granddaughter at her left hand, the rest of the party recline in the comfortable chairs on the lawn. But not Mme. Bernhardt. She plays 'salta,' a game not unlike draughts, with her son, whom she usually defeats, for she brings great concentration to bear on the game, and is very fond of it.

"At 4 o'clock lawn tennis begins, and lasts until the dinner bell rings at 7:30. It is marvelous to watch Mme. Bernhardt play with such agility for over three hours every day, no matter how windy it may be. Through it all her cheery temperament pervades everything and everybody.

"Dinner is served at 8. Afterward games are in order. Guessword games of our childhood, with a flavor of mythology, are indulged in, and Mme. Bernhardt almost invariably wins. She sometimes plays 'proverbs' with the children until the singing commences, when she resumes her game of 'salta' with her son.

"As a rule she retires about midnight, but frequently goes for a walk with her dogs at that hour, and many a morning appears as bright and cheery as usual with the statement that she has passed the night in reading, being unable to sleep. I really don't believe that Mme. Bernhardt gets more than six hours' sleep in two nights.

"Her home life is beautified by her ready kindness to all with whom she comes in contact. She is as much worshipped by her servants as she is by her friends."

ENGLISH PILGRIMS AT LOURDES.

Remarkable Case of a Paralytic Girl from Belgium.

From The London Mail of Sept. 9.

The English pilgrims, who arrived at Lourdes on Thursday over 100 strong, have been fully occupied during their stay with devotional exercises, telegraphs a Daily Mail correspondent with the pilgrimage.

Each morning and afternoon pilgrimage services have been held, at which all the pilgrims attended. Services have been held in the crypt of the Basilica and in the grotto alternately. The infirm and sick pilgrims have been in the bath several times daily.

At the conclusion of the afternoon service yesterday the English visitors assembled in a body in front of the Rosary Church, and witnessed a great procession of the Blessed Sacrament. The scenes viewed and the fervent faith observed at Lourdes have excited the admiration of the pilgrims.

Last Sunday the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin was a great day for the pilgrims. In the afternoon they walked in procession, headed by the banner of St. George, from their hotel to the crypt. Here, after prayers and hymns and a sermon by the Rev. Dean Vere, they proceeded in a body to the front of the church and with the sick waited for the passage of the Blessed Sacrament. This is one of the most thrilling sights in Lourdes, the people praying in most fervent tones for the cure of the afflicted.

Suddenly near the steps of the Basilica, after the host had passed, there was a loud shriek and a great commotion. Shouts of "Hosanna" rent the air, and the priests and officials had great difficulty in restraining the people from breaking out and crowding round. When quiet was restored an empty bed was seen, and a young woman was observed kneeling on the steps surrounded by officials.

After benediction she was taken to the attestation bureau for examination. She had been paralyzed, and had come for the fourth time with the Belgian pilgrimage. When she was seen walking up the steps the excitement was intense, many pilgrims clapping their hands with joy. This thrilling sight was witnessed by a large number of English pilgrims.

In the evening the visitors were given the post of honor at the torchlight procession, at the conclusion of which an enormous crowd of pilgrims gathered in front of the Bascilica, and were blessed by the Bishop of Tarbes. The Bishop then approached the English people and asked them to sing a hymn. The pilgrims immediately sang "Faith of our fathers."

At the conclusion the Bishop said a few congratulatory words, to which the English responded with three hearty cheers, much to the surprise of the pilgrims of other nationalities present. Yesterday the English visitors left Lourdes for Paris and home.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Landauer, dry goods; 396 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Miller & Rhoades, Richmond, Va.; W. S. Rhoades, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Moore, William R., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; W. B. McLean, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Phillips, Wellborn, Baker & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; O. A. Baker, ribbons; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; W. S. Adams, trunks and bags; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland Ohio; T. P. Lyman, furnishing goods; 309 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Faller's, Isaac, Sons & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. B. Segal, woolens; 152 Wooster Street; Hotel Savoy.

Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. Basch, cloaks and waists; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Savoy.

Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Company, Omaha, Neb.; T. C. Byrne, domestics; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Mandie Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. D. French, notions and toilet goods; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; T. C. Field, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. L. Salveter, white goods; 51 Franklin Street; Holland House.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss A. Thompson, ladies' and infants' wear; 450 Broome Street; Holland House.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; G. H. Partridge, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Holland House.

Fraser, R., Utica, N. Y.; W. Schuderer, embroideries; Hotel Albert.

Eisenberg Brothers, Lonaconing, Md.; S. Eisenberg, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. M. Evett, cloaks and suits; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Root, L. B., Company, Terra Haute, Ind.; C. H. Uberroth, housefurnishing goods, 396 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; E. Snyder, clothing, 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Holeer, T. H., Frederick, Md.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. Hollywood, carpets, Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Solinsky, Harris & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; H. Solinsky, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; G. Rosenshine, millinery and ribbons, 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Epstein, I., & Brother, Savannah, Ga.; M. J. Epstein, hosiery and furnishing goods; 370 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; B. Mayer, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. O. Hill, silks; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Youngstown Dry Goods Company, Youngstown, Ohio; T. N. Stitt, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Innes, Nace & Hackman, Lawrence, Kan.; G. Innes, general buyer; St. Denis Hotel.

Saks & Co., Washington, D. C.; I. Saks, clothing and furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Store Closes Daily at 6 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store News for today

Store Closes Daily at 6 P. M.

A Unique Offering of New
Silver-Plated TABLEWARE

This store has exploited many remarkable movements of Silverware, in the past. Thousands of homes proudly display fine pieces that were bought here, at prices far below what any of the admiring visitors to those homes would suspect. But this sale marks a decided departure from methods of the past, and finds us with a superb gathering of—

Absolutely New Silver-Plated Ware Far Under Value

There is the handsomest Quadruple-plated Silverware that we could select—and *every pattern was selected.* Then during the dull Summer months, the lot was specially made up for us; and not a piece in the entire collection is more than two months old!

Such a sale has never been known before. What other store than Wanamaker's would think of selling such absolutely new and high-class wares at such little prices?

Then, in addition to the quadruple-plated ware, we offer a fine lot of

Genuine Rogers' Knives, Forks and Spoons

Made by the original Rogers firms that made the name famous. (Other cheap wares, bearing this name, are never sold by us either in regular stock or at reduced prices). These are the very best plated forks, spoons, etc., that are made, though now sold at the little prices named below.

Rare time it is for the buying of wedding, birthday or holiday presents, or prizes for social occasions; for no better or newer wares can be bought for the higher prices that must be paid in the regular way.

But the great bulk of it will be taken by thrifty, beauty-loving housekeepers; for such an occasion has never been matched before.

These price-hints:

Quadruple Plated Tableware—

Five Piece Tea Sets, $9.50, $11.25 and $12.50.
Tureens, $3.75 and $4.25.
Water Pitchers, $3.50.
Ice Bowls, $2.25.
Crumb Sets, $2.
Condensed Milk Jars, $1.25.
Ice Pitchers, $4.50 and $5.
Candlesticks, $1 and $1.10.
4-light Candelabra, $4.25.
5-light Candelabra, $4.75.
Baking Dishes, $2.25, $2.50, $2.85 and $3.50.
Waiters, 65c, $1, $1.25, $1.65 and $2.
Nut Bowls, $2.25.
Three-piece Coffee Sets, $4.50.
Butter Dishes, $2.
Chocolate Pots, $1.75 and $2.
Fern Dishes, $2.
Bread Trays, $1.50 and $1.75.

Main aisle.

Genuine Rogers Forks and Spoons—

About half price:
Tea Spoons, $1 doz.
Dessert Spoons, $1.75 doz.
Dessert Forks, $1.75 doz.
Table Forks, $2 doz.
Table Spoons, $2 doz.
Coffee Spoons, $1 doz.
Oyster Forks, $1.35 doz.
Orange Spoons, $1.50 doz.
Cream Ladles, 35c each
Gravy Ladles, 45c each
Oyster Ladles, 75c each
Soup Ladles, $1.15 and $1.25 each
Pie Knives, 65c each
Fish Forks, 85c and $1 each
Fish Knives, 85c each
Cheese Scoops, 50c each
Butter Knives, 25c each
Sugar Spoons, 20c each
Berry Spoons, 65c each
Salt Spoons, 10c each
Mustard Spoons, 10c each
Children's Sets, 3 pieces, 50c set.
Triple-plated Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 doz.

The Season's Greatest Movement in
CHINA and CUT GLASS
Economies that Touch Every Household

The fourth week of this great China movement opens with full stocks of special priced goods in every line.

Preparation secured these splendid resources. The proper measurement of your increased demands prevented the exhaustion of the supplies, and discontinuance of the sale, which must have resulted ere this, if we had provided no more largely than in the past.

Progress—Betterment—larger selling. We made wise and full provision; hence the full tables and unbroken assortments that are prepared for you to select from today.

The details point to the very positive savings:

Dinner Sets—

$6.50, regularly $9—Fine American Porcelain Sets; in festoon shapes and choice of four pretty decorations; blue, green, purple and brown; complete for 12 persons.
$10, regularly $18—Fine American Porcelain Sets; flower decorations and all pieces gilt; soup toureen and three platters.
$15, regularly $25—Austrian China Sets ;floral decorations and all handles gilt; soup toureen and three platters.
$20, regularly $35—Chas. Field Haviland Sets; in a pretty flower border decoration; covered pieces and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters.
$22.50, regularly $35—Chas. Field Haviland Sets; in a pink flower border decoration; covered pieces and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters.
$25, regularly $35—Chas. Field Haviland Sets; in two new decorations; covered pieces and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters; 101 pieces.
$35, reduced from $52—Theo. Haviland Sets; in a violet decoration; all pieces gilt; soup tureen and four platters; 113 pieces.

Bric-a-Brac—

Some new Bric-a-Brac from Turn-Teplitz, Bohemia, has just been opened; very attractive in shapes and decorations, and marked but little over half prices. The variety includes Jardinieres, small and large Jugs, Vases, with two handles, and other pieces: 75c each, regularly $1.10. $1 each, regularly $1.85. $2 each, regularly $3.75. $3.50 each, regularly $5.50. $4 each, regularly $7. $6 each, regularly $10. $8 each, regularly $14.

Louwelsa Ware—A shipment just opened; hardly two pieces of a kind. There are Urns, Jugs, Vases, with and without handles, Tobacco Jars, and so on. Decorated in soft blended colors with subjects of flowers, fruits and animals:
$1, regularly $2. $3.75, regularly $5. $4.50, regularly $7. $6.50, regularly $10. $9, regularly $15. $12, regularly $18. $17.50, regularly $22.50. $22.50, regularly $30. $25, regularly $35.

Cut Glass—

Many of the following items are just opened and shown for the first time today:

Bowls, 8 in., $3 each, regularly $5; 8 in., $4.50 each, reduced from $6.50; 9 in., $8 each, regularly $12; 9 in., $9 each, regularly $14. Nappies, 7 in., $4 each, regularly $6; 8 in., $6 each, regularly $9. Celery Trays, $3 each, regularly $5. Water Caraffes, $2.75, regularly $4; $3.25, regularly $5; $4, regularly $6. 5-inch Bonbon Dishes, $1.50 each regularly $2.50. 6-inch Olive Dishes, $2.75 each, regularly $4. Water Tumblers, $2.75 doz., regularly $4.50; $3.75 doz., regularly $6. Flower Vases $4 each, regularly $6

Fancy China—

Some of the greatest values we have ever shown.

Of particular interest is a group of fine French china, made by one of the foremost makers of fancy china pieces, in a yellow rose decoration with a gold beaded border, in festoon shapes; reduced one-third throughout:
Dinner Plates, $5 doz., from $8. Breakfast Plates, $4 doz., from $7. Tea Plates, $3.50 doz., from $6. Bread-and-Butter Plates, $3 doz., from $5. Pudding Sets, 3 pieces, $3.50 each, from $5.50. Chop Dishes, $1.75 each, from $2.75. Salads, 85c each, from $1.50. Celery Trays, 85c each, from $1.50. Condensed Milk Holders, $1 each, from $1.50.

Fancy Plates—A table of special values in Plates. Some of our choicest goods in exquisite decorations. Just one line mentioned to-day:
Theo. Haviland Plates in dinner, breakfast, tea and soup sizes; blue and green colored bands, with a pretty flower wreath decoration. Dinner Plates, $11 doz., regularly $18. Breakfast Plates, $9 doz., regularly $15. Tea Plates, $7 doz., regularly $12. Soup Plates, $10 doz., regularly $17.
About 1,000 dozens of Plates and Cups and Saucers, in French and Austrian china, at half their regular value: French china in Breakfast Plates, Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Cups and Saucers, all decorated in flowers and gold; 25c each, regularly 50c.
Austrian china Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Coffees, Oatmeal and Fruit Saucers; in 12 distinct styles; solid colored borders overlaid with a neat gold pattern, gold rosette in centre, and pretty gold pattern running around shoulder of plates; also with pink, maroon or green band with gold pattern laid over and flower decoration in wreath in festoon effect; flower centre; 25c each, regularly 50c.

Basement.

Opposite Points
Advertiser and Consumer ∴ ∴

The advertiser who would be continuously influential must look at his advertising through his merchandise.

The consumer views merchandise through advertising, and is thus influenced by the advertiser.

Advertising is the mirror of merchandise. If it reflects facts accurately the Public consults it habitually. Intelligence is the pure crystal and honesty the metal backing that produce the perfect advertising reflector. The wise retailer knows all this. Only foolish retailers ignore it. Not wishing to waste good money on bad announcements, we insist upon perfect accuracy in our advertising. Here, as everywhere, the highest motives are in harmony with sound policy.

Trite but True
and
Worth Repeating

We have printed it often before and in some form will print it many times again, for it is due to you and to us that the foundation principles of many bargain prices should be understood.

Prosperity prevails in the making and the traffic in many sorts of goods now offered here far below market values and in many instances below cost of manufacture.

Why these paradoxes?

Shoes. Shoemaking is a great manufacturing interest in which the making is always one season ahead of the wearing. Factories must close out clean each season. We clean them out and, being retailers, goods that go to you through us cause no disturbance to the general market. That is a great boon to the factories. So we make shoe bargains for our Public.

Silver-Plated Ware. Factories have their dull times. To hold organizations intact they will sacrifice profits in dull months to keep hands busy. Because we retail goods so made very cheap, more people buy. Creates consumption.

Decorated China Ware. Austria is a cheap market for pottery. French styles of decorations on Austrian blanks are nearly as beautiful and far less costly than the French made goods. Great concentrated distribution of tableware enables us to buy very largely in France. Successful imitation and great aggregation create our low prices.

Dress Silks. Prosperous times do not make all men wise. Eyes too large for the market. Our stocks bring down prices.

These various causes are constantly working throughout the manufacturing world. Quick and sensitive touch with all the nerve centers of trade brings to us all the best chances. It is all a result of grand retailing that finds full justification in both ethics and economies.

A SALE of the SILKS
That You Know Best and Want Most

This is what marks this offering as different from, and better than any previous movement.

Progress—betterment—here is the keynote of Wanamaker retailing. Each new operation transcends its predecessor. We are constantly endeavoring to achieve things never accomplished before, or win a larger success than has been reached by a similar movement of the past.

This present transaction in Silks is a notable example.

Here are *Staple Silks* such as could not be missing from any good stock; in constant demand, and always commanding full, regular prices—*now offered at 25 to 40 per cent. below value.*

Then here are Fancy Silks and many fine imported Novelties that have never been shown at retail before; and these are still more greatly under value

The transaction was possible because of our *two* great stores, and the vast distributing possibilities of each—enabling us to purchase at one time almost a half-million yards of silk.

This, in part, explains the paradox of cut prices on staple silks which are really in short supply on the general market.

This emphasizes most positively the economies here offered:

$7 and $5 Novelty Silks, now $2.50
$3.50 All-silk Black Velvet, now $2.50
$4.50 Lyons Fancy Silks, now $2
$3 50 Rich French Silks, now $1.75
$3 Fancy Silks, now $1.50
$2 Black Satin Duchesse, now $1.50
$1.75 Black Taffeta, now $1.40
$1.75 Black Duchesse and Armure, now $1.35
$1.65 Black Faille Francaise, Peau de Soie, and Duchesse Satin, now $1.25
$1.50 Black Merveilleux, Satin Luxor and Satin Duchesse, now $1.15

Rotunda.

$1.35 Black Faille Francaise, Merveilleux and Peau de Soie, now $1
$1.25 Black Taffeta and Satin Duchesse, now $1
$1.25 Black Lumineux, now 90c
$1.15 Black Faille Francaise, now 85c
$1.25 Colored Louisines, now 85c
$1.10 Black Merveilleux and Taffeta, now 85c
$1 White Taffeta, now 80c
$1 Black Armure, Faille Francaise and Luxor, now 80c
$1.25 and $1.50 Plaid Taffetas, now 75c
$1 Black Lumineux and Duchesse, now 75c

85c Black Taffetas, now 70c
85c Black Lumineux and Luxor, now 65c
90c and $1 Fancy Striped Taffetas, now 60c
$1.50 Striped and Fancy Bengalines, now 55c
75c Black Satin Duchesse, now 55c
75c Colored Taffetas, now 55c
70c Black Taffetas, now 55c
And many other various kinds of wanted silks at special prices that we have not space to mention. And back of all this is our full-to-overflowing regular stocks, from which every silk want can be supplied.

This FALL SHOE SALE
Logical Losses Afford Extensive Economies

The special shoes provided for this sale seem like a tremendous stock, and indeed the distribution of them would be impossible except by Wanamaker's. And yet they are but the crumbs left over from factories whose combined product supplies the annual needs of eighty million pairs of feet.

How insignificant are losses on these thousands, when factories have harvested their profits on so many millions! They are glad to wind up their season's business with clear stock-rooms; and the saving which is so great to individual purchasers, is a mere trifle of present loss and a positive eventual profit to the manufacturers.

But we skip the unworthy lots—the Wanamaker prestige gives us the privilege of picking what we will; and the present offering shows how carefully we have selected every line.

Fall and Winter Shoes, for Men, Women and Children, were never before offered in such variety of worthy and stylish sorts, at such little prices as these:

Women's Oxford Shoes, $1.
Black kid Oxfords that are valued up to $2; good styles and all sizes.

Women's Shoes at $1.20—
Black kidskin, in fine qualities; shapely, finely made, and grades that sell regularly at $2.

Women's Oxford Shoes at $1.40—
Kidskin, with heavy soles, full round toes and Cuban heels, for Autumn wear.

Women's Shoes at $1.50—
Patent leather and kid lace shoes; splendid shoes for business wear.

Women's Dress Shoes, $1.60—
Black cloth tops with kid foxing and patent leather tips.

Women's Kid Shoes, $1.60
Kidskin laced and buttoned shoes with flexible soles.

Women's Oxford Shoes at $1.60—
Fine kidskin, with thin turned soles, patent leather and kid tips, for dress wear.

Women's Shoes at $1.60—
Dress shoes of fine kidskin; a dozen sorts of toes and heels, including Louis XIV; medium and stout soles; kid and patent leather tips; $3 grades.

Women's Shoes at $1.80—
Women's kid and patent leather lace and button shoes, in the most fashionable shapes and weights.

Women's Shoes at $2.40—
Dress shoes of fine kidskin; welted soles of medium weight; stylish lasts.

Women's Shoes at $2—
Women's box calf storm shoes; high cut, thick welted soles; also kid dress shoes in fine grades.

Children's Shoes at 75c—
Spring heel shoes for girls and small boys; kid and calf, in sizes from 8 to 2.

Children's Shoes at $1—
Black kidskin; plump and durable; spring heels, full round toes; sizes 8½ to 2.

Children's Shoes at $1.20—
Fine kid and calfskin, lace and button; all spring heels; calfskin, sizes 11 to 2; kidskin, sizes 2½ to 5.

Men's Shoes at $1—
Black satin calf laced shoes; good style and well made.

Men's Shoes at $1.50—
Mostly large sizes and few of a kind, but the original prices ranged from $3 to $5.

Men's Shoes at $1.90—
And not a pair worth less than $3; box and wax calfskin, kid, patent and enamel leathers, with solid soles; in swagger styles; all sizes to start.

Men's Shoes at $2.40—
Patent leather button and lace; box calf, velour and kid lace in swell shapes; $3.50 grades.

Men's Shoes at $2.90—
Shoes that sell regularly at $4 and $5; velour enamel, box calf and kid.

Boys' Shoes at 85c—
For small boys; spring heels; wide toes and solid soles.

Boys' Shoes at $1—
Black satin calf lace, with stout soles; sizes 11 to 5½ with heels, sizes 9 to 13½ with spring heels.

Boys' Shoes at $1.25—
Black kid and calf laced shoes, sturdy and durable, but made on sightly lasts; sizes up to 5½.

Boys' Shoes at $1.50
Calfskin, with solid oak soles welted and stitched; high-class school shoes; sizes 12 to 2.

Boys' Shoes at $1.70—
Black calfskin laced shoes with welted soles and square heels; sizes 2½ to 5½; all widths B to E.

Basement.

A Curio Chickering

The most highly condensed Chickering Piano, and at the same time the smallest Baby Grand Piano ever made. It should not be advertised; we have but one today, and yet our store news would be incomplete without reference to it.

A *grand piano* in the real meaning of the term, and yet so small that it occupies but little more space than an upright piano.

The technicalities of this latest Chickering masterpiece will be left to the salesman who will detail its merits. The wonderful expression, the unique bijou character of it, inspire the affectionate admiration that always accompanies things that are exquisitely diminutive. Surely in this production Chickering is the Meissonier of piano makers. But this little Baby Grand holds within it the potency of great future leadership.

This triumphant novelty is another witness to the leadership of the Wanamaker Piano Stores. Rumor has it, perhaps truly, that no other piano store in this city can compare with Wanamaker's for the number of pianos sold this Fall to retail buyers.

The Chickering Pianos are accustomed to the best society—that's why they are here.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Men's Sack Suits to Order---$25

Many a man enjoys the feeling of individuality that a suit made to his measure confers upon him, but shies at the cost he thinks it will involve.

He is mistaken, and we can prove it to him. Wanamaker custom-made clothing gives him the unhampered freedom of choice as to material and style that he likes, and a perfect fit, at about the price he would be apt to pay for a ready-made suit at other clothing stores.

At $25, for instance, he has a collection of sixty new, handsome patterns in the latest colorings of fancy cheviots, to choose from. And we promise that the sack suit we will make for him will be irreproachable in style, fit and workmanship—be he never so hard to please.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Richness in
Costumes and Wraps

Makers of styles and moulders of fashion, as reflected in their work, are seen at their best in this fashion show. The Wanamaker collection of Costumes and Wraps for women is, in a sense, competitive. Strict are the conditions barring access to all but the most worthy; keen is the competition to be counted among the elect.

And the beauty and richness of the showing proves the wisdom of its inaccessibility to the ordinary, uninspired maker of garments. The gowns, the coats that you see here are distinctive, full of style, beauty and originality. There's many a hint, a suggestion to be derived from the garments by the student of the fitness of things in woman's dress.

And the wide price-range insures the fulfilment of every wish, be it for simplicity or luxury.

This is the scope of the showing:

Tailor-made Suits, $10 to $127.
Dresses of Silk and Velvet, $40 to $175.
Skirts of Cloth, $4.50 to $50.
Skirts of Silk, $12.50 to $35.
Skirts of Velvet, $14 to $67.50.
Jackets, $6 to $35.

Second floor, Broadway.

Three-quarter length Coats and Wraps, $9 to $90.
Newmarkets and Raincoats, $16.50 to $125.
Opera Capes and Wraps, $20 to $200.
Cloth Capes and Wraps, $6 to $78.
Golf Capes, $10.50 to $36.

Handsome Fall Styles
in Boys' Clothing

That boy is hard to suit who cannot be fitted to the entire satisfaction of himself and his fond parent, from this splendidly comprehensive collection of New Fall Styles. New suits that are worth our talking about, and your seeing, are coming in every day.

Here are some new ones, for instance, that we haven't mentioned before, which are bound to delight the boys that wear them and the parents that buy them:

Norfolk Suits, in plain blue and mixed cheviots. Suits cut in this manner have grown immensely popular this season. Sizes 8 to 16 years; $5 to $7.50.
New Russian Blouse Suits of blue, red or brown cheviot, with bloomer trousers; extra shield and cuffs of white pique. Sizes 3 to 7 years. These are exceptionally stylish suits. $8. Others up to $12.
Three-piece Suits, consisting of jacket, vest and trousers, in plain blue and mixed cheviots; also in undressed worsteds; sizes 8 to 16 years. $5 to $14.

Second floor, Ninth street.

New Weaves in Dress Goods

Fashion has selected rough-faced fabrics as favorites this Fall. Zibelines and cheviots stand foremost; though the looms have so changed and improved these popular weaves that they will scarcely be recognized as the modest fabrics known in the past.

These hints of sorts that promise popularity:

At $3.50 a yard—French Cloth Zibeline, in self colorings.
At $3 a yard—French Novelty Cheviot, in self colors; design taken from that of a willow basket; the yarns used being big and little to give the fabric the desired character.
At $2.50 a yard—French Zibeline, in self colors in weave similar to that of hopsacking.
At $2.50 a yard — Camel's-hair Polka-dot Mixed Venetian Cloths.
At $2 50 a yard—French Zibeline Cloths, in self colorings.
At $2.50 a yard—Camel's-hair Venetian Cloths, in self colorings.
At $2.25 a yard—Basket weave Cheviot, woven in rough yarns with a mohair mixture.
At $2.25 a yard—French Zibeline Cheviot, in chevron weave, in mixed colorings.
At $2 a yard—Rough yarn Cheviot Twills, in mixtures.
At $1.75 a yard—Fancy woven mixed Cheviots with hair-line block plaids, in attractive color contrasts.
At $1.75 a yard—Mixed Zibeline Cheviot.
At $1.50 a yard — Camel's-hair mixed Cloths.

Rotunda and Tenth street.

Cashmere Wrappers
In Charming Styles

There's much for tasteful women to admire in this showing of Morning Gowns or Wrappers of Cashmere. Dainty touches here and there, new ideas in design, lift them above the dead level of the average wrapper. And cashmere, soft, pliable and clinging, produces most attractive effects when used in these negligee gowns.

A hint of some of the styles:

$4.50—Of cashmere, in solid colors, blue, red and black; yoke trimmed with braid; double bretelle over shoulder, trimmed; bishop sleeves; flare flounce on skirt.
$6—Of cashmere in solid colors, red, blue, heliotrope and black; yoke trimmed with lace and bands of velvet ribbon; accordion-plaited ruffle around yoke, edged with velvet ribbon.
$10.50—Of cashmere, in solid colors, light blue, gray and red; fitted bretelle over shoulder, trimmed with lace and velvet ribbon; bishop sleeves, trimmed with lace and ribbon.
$13.50—Of cashmere, in solid colors, old rose and red; deep collar over shoulder, trimmed with fancy braid and insertion, and deep ruffle of lace.
Many other styles, of cashmere, up to $17.50.
Silk Wrappers or negligees, trimmed with lace and ribbon, simple or elaborate, from $12 to $45.

Second floor.

An Important Sale of
Handkerchiefs

This offering of twelve thousand Men's and Women's All-linen Handkerchiefs is due to the vigilance of a very careful manufacturer. He calls them "Seconds"—a rather harsh term; for all that stands between them and perfection is a thick thread here or there in the weave.

They are all plain hemstitched, including some hemstitched by hand, in a variety of widths; and if perfect would bring from 20c to 75c each. Choose among them today at

12½ Cents Each

The early comers will get some excellent handkerchiefs at a remarkably low price, and there are enough of the better sorts to last nearly all day.

Besides this larger offering, there are 500 Men's French Linen Handkerchiefs, printed in colors. The handkerchiefs are perfect in themselves, but there are slight imperfections in the printing; hence these handkerchiefs, many of which would otherwise sell for 75c and $1, are marked

25 Cents Each

The lot contains a large assortment of recent French designs.

Broadway.

Umbrellas and the Equinox

Popular superstition establishes a sort of mysterious connection between the two. Hence the timeliness, on this first day of Autumn, of this offering of excellent Umbrellas, for Men and Women, at considerable savings. For, as a matter of fact even if the Autumnal Equinox doesn't, of necessity, bring a storm with it, you are apt to have plenty of use for your investment at no distant date.

Two attractive groups:

At $1.85, worth $2.50—
26 and 28-inch all-silk Umbrellas of extra quality, with an excellent assortment of natural wood handles.

At $2.50, worth up to $4—
26 and 28-inch extra quality all-silk Umbrellas, with a splendid variety of fancy handles.
The 26-inch for women, have handles of pearl, long or short, and silver mounted; of ivory, silver mounted, of Dresden, or of natural wood, silver trimmed,
The men's 28-inch have handles of stag-horn, cape horn or natural wood, all silver trimmed.

Ninth street aisle.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

COMMISSIONER NAGLE SEVERELY CRITICISED

Federation of Labor Appoints an Investigating Committee.

Delegate McNulty Says that There Is a "Shaking Down" System in the Street Cleaning Department.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Percival E. Nagle was hauled over the coals at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union, which appointed a committee to investigate his alleged methods in running the department. The charges made some months ago against the Commissioner by James Keyes, delegate of the Licensed Masters and Pilots' Association, of illegally giving out contracts, were revived, and the department was denounced.

The matter came up on the reading of a letter from Mr. Nagle addressed to the President of the Central Federated Union.

The letter begins by saying that the writer has seen by reading the newspapers that it is made to appear that he is in conflict with that body.

"I take this occasion," he continues, "to communicate with you in order to emphasize over my signature the fact that such is not the case. On the contrary, all my relations with this organization have been most cordial, and whenever it has been in my power to advance their interests or comply with their requests without detriment to the public service I have done so. When, on the contrary, I have not found it expedient in the public interest to grant their requests, I have explained by objection fully to them, and my explanations have always been cheerfully accepted."

He then gives what purports to be a copy of a letter received by him from Delegate Keyes regarding the charges. In reference to Keyes he says: "In regard to a person by the name of Capt. James Keyes, I would say that I have never met him, and do not know that I have ever seen him."

The letter of Keyes to the Commissioner charges, among other things, that contracts were given at exorbitant rates for the disposal of garbage, ashes, and street refuse and that the money of the city was wasted in this way. After giving a copy of the letter from Keyes, the Commissioner goes on in his own letter to say that he was informed that Keyes had lodged a complaint against him and that the Central Federated Union had some time ago appointed a committee to investigate the charges of which Delegate Beggs of Local 41 of the American Federation of Musicians was a member. Mr. Beggs, he said, had not a very friendly feeling toward him, because he was unable to comply with a request made by Beggs to allow him to furnish a band for a picnic.

"I am likewise informed," he continued, "that Capt. Keyes has lodged some trivial and groundless complaints against me with the District Attorney."

Delegate Keyes was the first to get the floor after the reading of the letter.

"The whole trouble," he said, "started with the discharge of 700 men for lack of money to pay them, in spite of the biggest appropriation the department ever received. A committee had been then appointed by this body to look into the matter. Among other things it was found that a contractor was paid $125 a day for towing and unloading a scow for sixty-two days. We have this out of the Controller's books. Instead of making regular contracts, Mr. Nagle made private agreements from day to day."

Keyes went on to say that the 700 discharged street cleaners were reinstated after two months, but had to sign a paper relinquishing all claims for wages during the time they were laid off. There were twenty Inspectors for the scows at $1,200 a year, and the city had only twenty scows altogether. He doubted if any of the Inspectors had ever seen a scow.

Delegate Beggs, who was accused in the Commissioner's letter of asking a favor from him, said that he acted on the committee which visited Mr. Nagle in perfect good faith. He admitted that he asked the Commissioner for the job of supplying the music to a clambake.

P. J. McNulty, delegate of the street cleaners, then denounced Mr. Nagle.

"There was never a worse Commissioner as far as we are concerned," he said. "There is a 'shaking down' system in the Street Cleaning Department the same as is practiced in the Police Department. Besides this, the men are fined heavily on every trivial pretext, and have to pay exorbitant prices for uniforms. Seven affidavits were sent to Mr. Nagle giving the names of two Inspectors, who acted as collectors. The seven men who made the affidavits were afterward discharged on various pretexts."

McNulty said that the street cleaners were supposed to be under the eight-hour workday, but worked sixteen hours a day sometimes, and generally worked on Sundays besides. Sundays were supposed to be off days.

"By the fining system," he continued, "some of the men lost from $1 to $4 a day. A complaint was made to Mr. Croker by the union about the fines, and the fining system was dropped, but as soon as Mr. Croker sailed for the other side of the Atlantic it was resumed."

William J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters' Union and several other delegates took a hand in denouncing the alleged methods of Mr. Nagle.

Delegates Pallas, Barry, Healey, Helm, and Warner were then appointed to reinvestigate the complaints, and lay the matter before the District Attorney if, in their opinion, the facts warranted them in doing so.

PASCAL INSTITUTE PLANS.

Annual Report Sets Forth an Ambitious Programme for the Year.

The annual report of the Pascal Institute has just been issued. The institute will reopen for its fourth year's work to-day.

During the last year the institute's two departments—those of plain sewing and dressmaking—have been conducted with classes of increased numbers. The suggestion of Miss Grace Dodge, that pledges of $50 each be secured from 100 persons to enable the institute to extend its field of activity, has met with a good response, and it is expected that further pledges will be received this year. In addition to the regular work, private classes have been organized, and the trial has been so successful that the advisability of having evening classes has also been considered.

Abram S. Hewitt suggested the latter plan to Miss Pascal, and promised to further the work of the institute, so far as might be possible, through the agency of Cooper Union.

If the financial condition of the institute continues to improve, these classes will be formed. During the last year the greater part of the deficit of the previous year was wiped out. The institute's home is at the corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-first Street, and its officers are: President—Miss Margaret Pascal; Vice President—Mrs. A. H. Spencer; Treasurer—Col. J. C. Long; Auditor—Mrs. Sophie B. Scheel, M. D.

Long Island Railroad's Crossings.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners will meet at Far Rockaway this morning and expect to be occupied with Long Island Railroad affairs for the greater part of the week. The railroad company seeks to eliminate twenty-nine grade crossings either by going overhead, underground, or diverting the traffic to other crossings. There is some opposition to the plan. The crossings under consideration are located at Far Rockaway, Freeport, Huntington, Setauket, Roslyn, Glen Head, Westbury, Yaphank, and Sag Harbor.

Schoolboys' Football League.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 22.—A football league has been organized, composed of the teams of the Orange High School, Bloomfield, Passaic, and Paterson High Schools.

Last Week of Cycle Races.

Cycle races will be held at the Madison Square Garden every night this week, and [illegible] season of indoor racing on

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The depreciation of values on the Berlin Boerse continued throughout last week almost without interruption. The stagnation became more and more marked as the week advanced, the lowest figures of the year being reached at the end. The market is still under the influence of the Breslau and Heilbronn incidents. A depressing effect also was caused by the latest published balance sheets of the industrial companies, which show heavy reductions in earnings.

Another untoward influence was the additional information published regarding affairs of the various mortgage banks recently in difficulties, showing worse conditions than had been expected.

The committee investigating the affairs of the Pomeranian Mortgage Bank reported yesterday, estimating the loss on mortgages covering obligations to be 16,000,000 marks, and the annual interest loss from obligations over 1,000,000 marks. The committee also expressed a conviction that the entire capital of the institution was lost. It recommended the reorganization of the bank by the holders of the obligations and a conversion of these into stock.

The week's industrial reports coincide, showing deteriorating conditions. The Essen and Duesseldorf Boerses agree that the iron situation is still weakening. The Cologne Gazette says: "The situation is very unsettled. The domestic market is less willing to buy, while the mills are making unusual exertions to get export orders, which are now not remunerative. German half-finished iron and steel now go to Great Britain in large quantities, playing the same rôle there as the American product played last year." The Vossische Zeitung points out that overproduction exists throughout the whole iron trade, and urges a restriction of output.

According to a dispatch from Chemnitz, the textile and other industries in Saxony and Thuringia are suffering keenly. Several first-class firms recently have suspended. In some towns old and reliable factories have shut down. Others are reducing wages and dismissing employes.

The money market grows somewhat less easy, owing to the approaching end of the quarter, private discount reaching 2¾ per cent. during the week. The Reichsbank Committee will meet to-morrow. Most of the financial papers expect an advance in the rate. Others, however, point out that this is not necessary, owing to the large note reserve and the fact that the Bank of France is supplying the demand of New York. Amsterdam exchange has turned in Germany's favor, and Dutch gold is expected here.

Statistics of Germany's foreign trade for August show 4,234,000 tons imported, which is a decrease of 318,000 tons, and 2,922,000 tons exported, which is an increase of 94,000 tons.

The receipts of German railways for August were 152,000,000 marks. This represents a falling off of 3,000,000 marks, which was almost wholly in freight charges.

COLUMBIA LOSES TWO MEN.

Football Team Crippled by Niezer's Leaving College and Accident to Townsend.

Special to The New York Times.

BRANFORD, Conn., Sept. 22.—Columbia's football team has received another blow in that the eleven will be deprived of the services of Charles M. Niezer, who will not return to college this year. Capt. Berrien has received word from Niezer that business interests will prevent his coming back to the university.

This is a setback for the team, for it leaves a hole at right guard that will be difficult to fill. Coach Sanford is in some doubt as to who to try as a substitute at guard, but Martin, a powerful 190-pound man, may be the choice.

The football team will not be the only sufferer by Niezer's departure, as he stroked the Columbia 'Varsity crew at Poughkeepsie last July in a record-breaking manner. His presence at the same place next year was counted on as a strong factor in helping to build up a powerful crew. Edward Hanlan, Columbia's rowing coach, characterizes Niezer as the best stroke he ever saw. The football and crew men here were astonished to learn that Niezer will not come back, as they firmly believed that they had secured his certain return to Columbia by electing him Captain of the 1902 crew.

The incapacitating of Harold Townsend is a setback second only in importance to the loss of Niezer. Townsend was sure of a place on the eleven either as regular quarterback or as alternating half. Sanford jokingly says that it would have been better for the welfare of the team for two or three of the novice candidates to have broken their necks rather than that Townsend should have broken his leg. His injury broke both of the bones of his leg below the knee, and it will be eight weeks before he may put his foot to the ground. Townsend was a prominent Columbia athlete, having stroked his freshman crew, rowed No. 2 in the present 'Varsity eight at Poughkeepsie, and No. 5 in the second 'Varsity at Ithaca. He was substitute halfback to Capt. Morley on last year's eleven, and played in the basketball team. It is feared that his weak leg may keep him from basketball, a loss which would seriously cripple the team.

ENTRIES AT THE MINEOLA FAIR.

Fast Horses Liberally Engaged for the Harness Races.

The entries for the harness races at the sixtieth annual exhibition of the Nassau-Queen's Counties Agricultural Society, the popular Mineola fair, have been announced by Secretary Thomas H. Bacon, and in both number and quality they so far exceed all former entry lists that a record-breaking trotting meeting seems assured. A feature of the exhibition, aside from the trots, will be a horse show, which also promises to be a huge success. The fair ground track has been worked over and put into the best possible condition, and with the improvements made on it recently will be faster and better than ever before.

The meeting, which will extend through four days, has secured a large number of noted horses in the fast classes, some of which are Moth Miller, 2:07; Giles Noyes, 2:05¼; Timepiece, 2:10¼; George, 2:06¼, and The Monk, 2:08¼. On the opening day, Tuesday, there are two jumping classes in the horse show, a three-minute class, with twelve entries, and the 2:25 trotting class, with nineteen. The speed ring on the second day includes the 2:30 trot with twenty-five entries, the 2:21 trot with eleven, and the 2:30 pace with fifteen. On the third day are well filled classes for three-year-olds, for the 2:17 trotters, the 2:25 pacers, and for the free-for-all pacers. In the latter class are Moth Miller, George, Democracy, Nancy Roy, Timepiece, Dan Patchen, Birdina, and Giles Noyes. On the fourth day there are eight in the Gentlemen's Road Race, including Monette, Pilot Belmont, Index, King Chimes, Pearl J., Beau Brummel, Elkador Girl, and Lottie. Seventeen are named in the 2:35 trot, and twelve in the 2:20 pace. Five events are on the card for the last day of the meeting. There are five in the three-year-old class, eighteen in the three-minute class, six in the road class, six in the 2:12 trot, and eight in the 2:15 pace. The 2:12 trot should be one of the best races of the meeting, as it has such well-known campaigners as Woodford C., Gamin, Frank Creamer, Grand Simmons, Prince Lavalard, and Phrase.

Tufts College Football Schedule.

MEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 22.—Manager Forrest E. Tarr to-night issued the official schedule of the Tufts College football team for the coming season. It is as follows:

Sept. 28, Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.; Oct. 5, Yale at New Haven; Oct. 12, Dartmouth at Hanover; Oct. 14, Norwich University at Northfield; Oct. 15, University of Vermont at Burlington; Oct. 19, Holy Cross at Worcester; Oct. 23, University of Maine at Tufts Oval; Oct. 26, M. I. T. at Boston; Oct. 30, New Hampshire State College at Tufts Oval; Nov. 2, Trinity at Tufts Oval; Nov. 5, Manhattan at New York; Nov. 9, open; Nov. 13, Boston College at Tufts Oval; Nov. 16, Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Tufts Oval; Nov. 23, open.

Cup Race Patrol to Sail Early.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Revenue Cutter Service to-day made public the following:

"All persons holding permits to view the international yacht races at New York from the decks of the patrol fleet must be on the wharf at St. George, S. I., (via Staten Island Ferry from the Battery, New York City,) not later than 8 A. M. on the day of each race. This will require persons to leave New York not later than [illegible] A. M. The reason for the change in the time noted on the back of each card is

A NEW OCEAN GREYHOUND

The North German Lloyd's Ship Kronprinz Wilhelm Is a Flier.

Owners Expect Her to Break the Deutschland's Record — Provided with Every Convenience.

The twin-screw express steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm of the North German Lloyd Company was built by the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company of Stettin, Germany, and was intended for a record breaker to compete against the famous Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutschland, built by the same shipbuilders. The dimensions of the Kronprinz Wilhelm are: Length, 663 feet, 5½ feet shorter than the Deutschland; beam, 66 feet, 1 foot less than that ship; depth, 43 feet, 1 foot less than the champion, whose record she will try to break.

In gross tonnage the Kronprinz Wilhelm registers 15,000, as against the Deutschland's 16,000 tons, and in displacement, 21,000, as against 23,000 tons. In motive power the Kronprinz Wilhelm is equipped relatively with about the same power as that which drives the present champion, the actual figures being in the case of the newer steamer, two quadruple expansion engines of 33,000 horse power each, as against the same engines of 35,000 horse power each. Steam in each case is furnished by twelve double and four single end boilers.

In appearance the Kronprinz Wilhelm closely resembles the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and the Deutschland, there being two masts and four smokestacks.

The accommodations for the first-cabin passengers are placed amidship on the main, the upper, and the promenade decks. Four cabines de luxe, composed of sitting room, bedroom, and bathroom, and eight apartments consisting of bedroom and bathroom, have been provided.

Particular attention has been paid in the construction of this vessel to the adoption of the most advanced and perfect arrangements for safety. A double bottom that extends nearly the entire length of the steamer is divided into twenty-four water-tight compartments, besides which the entire hull is separated into seventeen water-tight compartments by fifteen transverse bulkheads that extend to the upper deck, and by a longitudinal bulkhead in the engine room. To these safety arrangements should be added a large and extensive pumping plant of the most varied description, fire extinguishing apparatus of every kind, and a full equipment of boats, of which the steamer carries twenty-four.

The dining room contains 414 seats. The prevailing tone of the panel work of the room is green, relieved by bronze paneling on the walls. The ceiling is decorated with allegorical paintings representing the seasons, day and night, &c. The subjects of the paintings on the walls are the house in which the Crown Prince, for whom the boat is named, lives, the former palace and the cadet school in Plön, where the Crown Prince received his education. Adjoining the main dining room there are forward and aft on each side extensions of this dining room, forming, as it were, small dining rooms. The walls in these smaller rooms contain landscape views of Potsdam, Sans Souci, Plön, Bonn, and neighborhood.

A large vestibule on the promenade deck opens into the social hall above the dining room, which shows at one end the life-size portrait of the German Crown Prince Wilhelm. The walls of this social hall are covered with fine silk brocade and with pictures of Prussian cities, as Berlin, Breslau, Königsberg, Magdeburg, Hanover, Cologne, Frankfort, and Stettin. The social hall is provided with comfortable sofas and easy chairs.

The library is decorated in Renaissance style. The seats are upholstered with mignonette colored velour de Genes. The table covers are decorated with embroidery, and the curtains consist of gold silk. Smyrna carpets cover the floors of both the social hall and the library. The ceiling and the walls are decorated with paintings representing the muses.

The Kronprinz Wilhelm contains a number of remarkable new technical improvements. An extensively ramified telephone service connects the Captain on the bridge with the chiefs of the various departments of the steamer. The chief steward is provided with an office similar to the office of a modern hotel, where the public can secure information on matters pertaining to their tickets, baggage, rooms, &c. Special attention has been paid to the housekeeping features of the steamer. The refrigerating rooms for every species of provisions are most extensive and are kept at a certain temperature by ice machines. In the staterooms the passengers will find every convenience for their comfort. The apartments de luxe are connected with the chief steward's office by telephone. Ascent to the crow's nest of the Kronprinz Wilhelm is not on the outside of the mast on a ladder, but inside the mast, and the crow's nest itself is connected with the bridge by a speaking tube. All the clocks on the steamer, in the dining rooms, in the vestibules, in the kitchen, &c., are electrically regulated from a central clock in the chartroom.

The Kronprinz Wilhelm is provided with an apparatus for wireless telegraphy.

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

Prospectus for 1901-1902 Gives Attractive List of Lectures and Readings.

In the prospectus for 1901-2 of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, just issued, the announcements of the departments of philology, fine arts and music, the special course in literature and history, the series of dramatic readings, and the School of Pedagogy are treated with particular attention.

There will be a course of eleven illustrated lectures on "The Mediaeval Towns of Italy" by Prof. William H. Goodyear, Curator of Fine Arts, in the museum building on Saturday afternoons. Miss Julia Osgood of Boston will talk about "French Painters and Their Work" on Tuesdays, delivering six lectures altogether. The other fine arts courses will include discourses on "Mediaeval and Renaissance Rome," by Prof. Goodyear; lectures on "Art in the Mycenaean Age," by Miss M. Louise Nichols of Farmington, Conn.; talks on "Fine Arts and Education," by Prof. Edward Howard Griggs; illustrated lectures about Florence by Prof. Goodyear, and about "Architecture in Northern Europe" by the same lecturer.

The loan collections of paintings and other works of art are to be continued, additions being made from time to time. Among the other exhibitions will be the Tissot collection of pictures illustrating the life of Christ, purchased by the institute for $60,000 that had been subscribed by the people of Brooklyn.

Hamilton W. Mabie is one of the lecturers scheduled in the Department of Philology, his subject on six Tuesday afternoons being "American Poetry." Frederick H. Sykes is to talk about "The Victorian Poets," Prof. Henry Van Dyke on "English Literature," Leon H. Vincent of Philadelphia about "Some Representative English Authors," and Dr. James J. Walsh about "Two Great Dramatic Literatures—the Periclean and the Elizabethan." Bliss Perry, editor of The Atlantic Monthly, will deliver a course of lectures on Tuesday evenings between April 8 and May 13 on "Representative Novelists and Story Writers."

In connection with the Department of Philology there will be readings by Mrs. Olivia S. Hall, Miss Edith Norton, and Irving Bacheller, the latter being one of a number of authors who will read from their own books.

Among the special dramatic readings will be some from Shakespeare, Goethe, Milton, Tennyson, Longfellow, and others by George Riddle of Cambridge, Mass., and those of F. Hopkinson Smith from authors both ancient and modern. Henry F. Underhill is to read from Charles Dickens's "Christmas Carol" on the evening of Dec. 23. Ernest Seton-Thompson's subject in illustrated lectures on Oct. 19 and 26, in both the afternoon and evening of each day, will be "Animals I Have Known." Prof. Franklin T. Baker is to talk about "The Development of the English Novel" on certain Friday afternoons after Oct. 11.

The work of the Department of Music during the season will comprise four Wednesday evening song and violin recitals, three concerts by the Kneisel String Quartet, evening concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, a song recital by Mme. Schumann-Heink and Emil Fischer, at the Academy of Music; a Christmas song recital, one or more piano recitals, concerts by the Arion Singing Society, four mid-[illegible] attractive programme has been prepared. Prof. Earl Barnes will deliver four lectures on "Child Study." Miss Susan E. Blow of Washington is to talk about "The Evolution of the Kindergarten Programme" on Monday and Thursday afternoons, between Oct. 17 and 31. Later she will deliver lectures on "Froebel's Mother Play." Other lecturers are to be Prof. John Dewey of the Chicago University and Hamilton W. Mabie. There will be various teachers' meetings and conferences throughout the season.

A new classroom has been prepared for the School of Pedagogy, in the Brooklyn Library, 201 Montague Street. This school was established only a few years ago in response to petitions from teachers that there be set up in connection with the institute, in addition to the regular department of pedagogy, a school for the systematic training of teachers in the principles of education and its history, psychology as applied to teaching, school management and discipline, elements of psychology, and English literature. There are courses of instruction in co-operation with the Teachers College of Columbia University. Among the lecturers for the coming season are Prof. Paul Monroe, Prof. Herbert Gardiner Lord, Prof. Franklin T. Baker, and Dr. John Angus MacVannel. There are also courses of instruction in connection with the school of pedagogy of the New York University, besides many additional independent courses.

The institute's season of active work begins Thursday. Application for membership, which entitles one to reduced expenses in buying tickets for pay lectures and the like, may be made at any of the institute's offices. The central office is at 502 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 231 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; 239 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; 241 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; 247 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, on 231, $18,929; on 239, $18,982; on 241, $15,982; on 247, $10,718.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:48	Sun sets...5:57	Moon sets..12:35

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....2:48	Gov. Isl'd...3:00	H. Gate....4:56
P. M.	**P. M.**	**P. M.**
S. Hook....3:10	Gov. Isl'd...3:31	H. Gate....5:27

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Eva, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uraguay	1:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Hildebrand, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.		
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	2:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Liguria, Naples	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.		
Jamestown, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Maracas, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Monmouthshire, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Cuba, Yucatan, &c	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 26.		
Daggry, Yucatan via Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	....	10:00 A. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Santiago, Guantanamo, and Bahamas	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.		
City of Washington, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga	....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. §15 and up to Sept. §28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Campania, due at New York Sept. §28, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. §28 and up to Oct. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. §13.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Aug. 24; Shanghai, Aug. 28; Yokohama, Aug. 31, and Honolulu, Sept. 13, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru, were dispatched east Sept. 19 at 6 P. M.; also that mails from Japan arrived at Tacoma per steamer Clavering and were dispatched east Sept. 19, are due in New York tomorrow morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 23.

Columbian, London, Sept. 11.
Cufic, Liverpool, Sept. 13.
Georgian, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Sept. 18.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 12.
Manitou, London, Sept. 12.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.

Advance, Colon, Sept. 17.
El Norte, New Orleans, Sept. 17.
Friesland, Antwerp, Sept. 14.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Sept. 12.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, Sept. 14.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Sept. 23.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Sept. 17.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Sept. 21.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.

Citta di Messina, Gibraltar, Sept. 13.
Concho, Galveston, Sept. 18.
Exeter City, Swansea, Sept. 11.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Sept. 24.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Sept. 14.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 26.

Britannia, Sunderland, Sept. 13.
Deutschland, Hamburg, Sept. 19.
El Valle, New Orleans, Sept. 21.
Germanic, Liverpool, Sept. 18.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Servia, Liverpool, Sept. 17.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.

Britannia, Shields, Sept. 14.
Comal, Galveston, Sept. 21.
Toronto, Hull, Sept. 15.

Arrived.

SS Waccamaw, Fickett, Georgetown, S. C., Sept. 9, with lumber to the Export Lumber Co.—vessel to the Atlantic Coast Steamship Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 2 A. M. 23d.

SS Roraima, (Br.,) Muggah, Demerara, &c., Sept. 12, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M. 21st.

and Brunswick, Ga., 18th, with mdse. and passenger to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Regulus, (Br.,) Couch, St. John, N. B., Sept. 17, with mdse. to Harvey & Outerbridge. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New Orleans, Sept. 16, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Arapahoe, Kemble, Jacksonville, Sept. 19, and Charleston, 20th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Ponce, Sargent, Ponce, &c., Sept. 11, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Gonary, Bordeaux, Sept. 6, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, Sept. 20, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, Sept. 13, and Queenstown, 14th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 9:47 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., east, moderate breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Glanystwyth, (Br.,) for Algoa Bay and Port Natal.
SS Bordeaux, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS British Prince, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Jupiter, (Span.,) for Newport News.
SS Grand Lake, (Br.,) for Port Maria.
SS Hillglen, (Br.,) for Singapore, Manila, Hongkong, &c.
SS Buena Ventura, with one barge, for Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Weyer, from Genoa and Naples for New York, sld. from Gibraltar to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York via Queenstown, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day and proceeded.

SS Mongolian, (Br.,) Capt. Braes, for Moville and New York, sld. from Glasgow yesterday and passed Rathlin Island to-day.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, for New York, passed Hull yesterday and the Isle of Wight to-day.

Notice to Mariners.

CAPE CHARLES LIGHT VESSEL.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about Sept. 22, 1901, Light Vessel No. 49 will be replaced on her station, off Smith Island, (Cape Charles,) northerly side of the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, and Light Vessel No. 72, temporarily marking the station, will be withdrawn. No change has been made in Light Vessel No. 49 as to characteristics of lights, fog signal, or general appearance. (Lighthouse Board Notice to Mariners No. 107 of 1901.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and

Every package of biscuit having this seal
IN-ER-SEAL
is proof against moisture, dust and germs.

Even if you live next door to a bakery you can go around the corner to the little grocery store and get your biscuit in the In-er-seal Patent Package just as fresh as you could get them at the bakery. No matter where you get the In-er-seal Patent Package, you will find the contents are fresh, and full of flavor.

When you order Soda, Milk, Graham, Oatmeal, Butter Thin and Saltine Biscuit, Vanilla and Banquet Wafers, Ginger Snaps, Sultana Fruit, and Sea Foam, don't forget to ask for the kind that come in the In-er-seal Patent Package. Look for the trade-mark design on the end of each package.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Newark Advertisements. Newark Advertisements. Newark Advertisements.

Most Complete Store in the World
HAHNE & CO. NEWARK, N. J.
Twelve Acres of Desirable Goods.

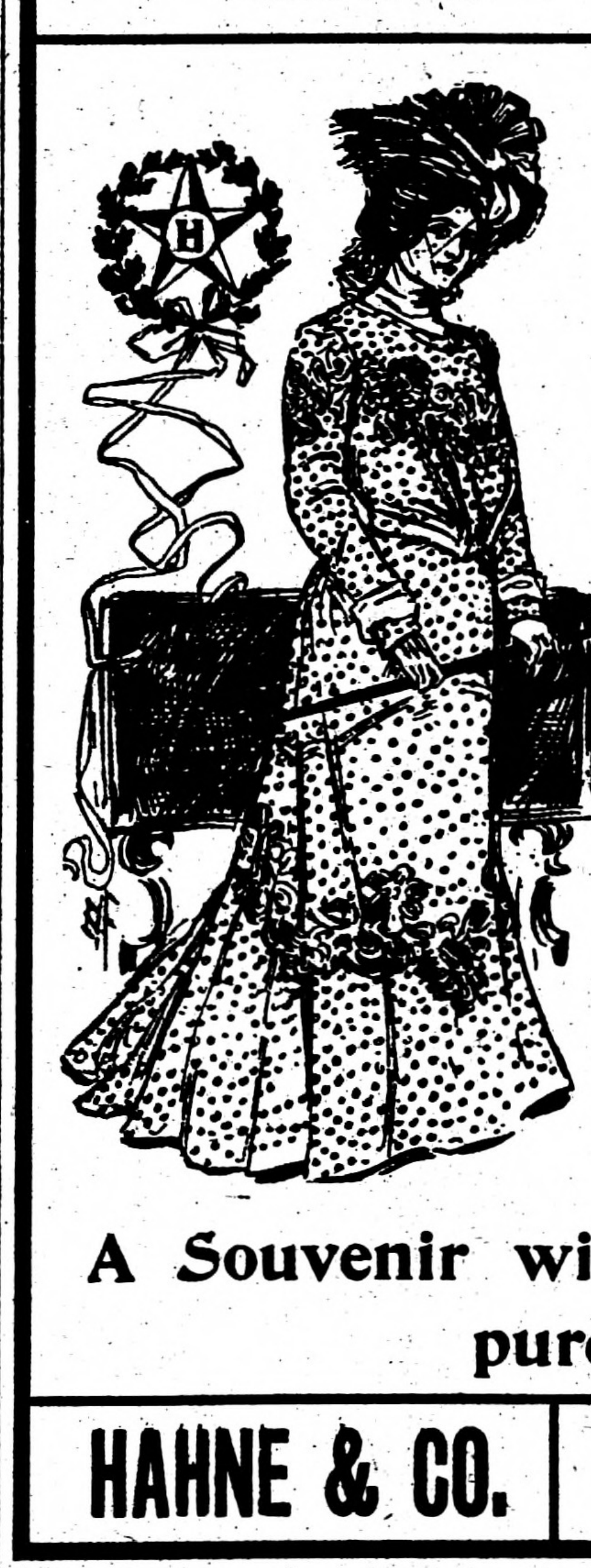
FALL AND WINTER OPENING
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF OUR STORE.

MONDAY, SEPT. 23. TUESDAY, SEPT. 24. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.

A Grand Demonstration of Supremacy in the Newest, Best and Most Acceptable Stocks of
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
COSTUMES, SUITS, COATS, SKIRTS, MILLINERY, SILK AND WOOL GOWN FABRICS, UNDERMUSLINS, ETC.
FURNITURE, FLOOR COVERINGS, UPHOLSTERIES, CHINA, CUT GLASS, ART WARE AND MEN'S GOODS OF ALL SORTS.

A DISPLAY THAT RIVALS THE BEST SIMILAR SHOWING IN NEW YORK, but with our favoring prices.
A Souvenir will be given, Monday morning, with purchases of 25c or upward.

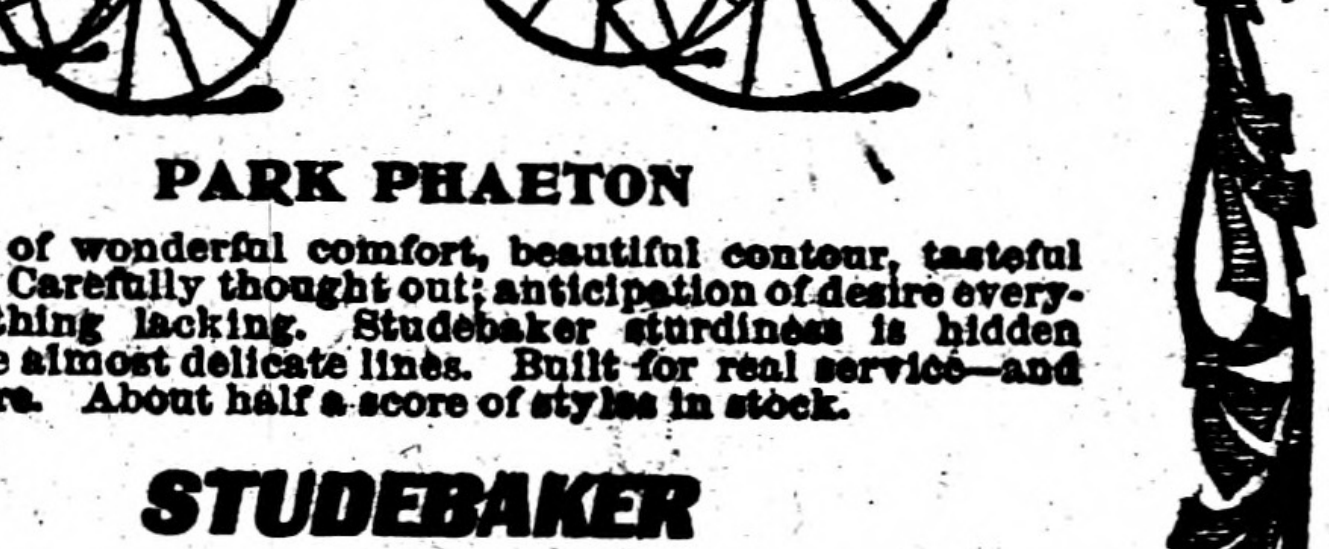
HAHNE & CO. FREE DELIVERIES IN GREATER NEW YORK AND AT NEW JERSEY R. R. STATIONS. NEWARK.



Horses and Carriages. Horses and Carriages.

Studebaker
Values.

There is no such thing as an extravagant vehicle in all the Studebaker stock—every one is a thrifty vehicle. Worthy of the maker's name; worthy of the purchaser's conscious pride. It pays to buy Studebaker vehicles; it is an honor to sell them.



PARK PHAETON

A vehicle of wonderful comfort, beautiful contour, tasteful colorings. Carefully thought out; anticipation of desire everywhere; nothing lacking. Studebaker sturdiness is hidden beneath the almost delicate lines. Built for real service—and real pleasure. About half a score of styles in stock.

STUDEBAKER
Broadway, Cor. Prince St., New York.

The New-York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.......41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.......515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.......Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine Supplement, per Year	1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

TWELVE PAGES,
with
Financial Review and Quotation Supplement.

MR. DOS PASSOS ON ANARCHISM.

In the very thoughtful and able article we published yesterday Mr. JOHN R. DOS PASSOS of this city discusses from the standpoint of the law and of expediency the broad question of "Anarchy and How to Repress It." No one is better qualified than he to say what the Constitution of the United States and those of the several States permit in this direction, and no one merits more respectful attention as to the higher question of policy.

Mr. DOS PASSOS is entirely persuaded that the United States Constitution gives ample authority for such Federal legislation as he considers advisable, without further amendment. He regards anarchism as the belief in and the teaching of the destruction of all government, in part through the killing of those exercising government. This he regards as an offense against the law of nations, and therefore explicitly within the scope of the lawmaking power as defined by the Constitution. In addition to the power thus granted by the Federal Constitution, each State possesses original authority to punish such crimes, so far as they may be committed within its jurisdiction.

Mr. DOS PASSOS suggests two general lines of action, one by the Federal Government in co-operation with other nations, the other by co-operation between the Federal and the State Governments. The object of the first line of action should be the investigation and detection of Anarchist societies in all countries, and their disintegration by means of the banishment or imprisonment of all the officers and active members. The object of the second line of action should be similar, but pursued through the agencies of our own domestic system of law. He holds that no extreme or unusual penalties are required or would be effective. On the contrary, he thinks that they would have the result of stimulating the abnormal natures of the persons exposed to the influence of anarchism. He regards the present laws in this State as to unlawful assemblages and conspiracies sufficient in their definition of offenses and in the authority conferred on the Executive and the courts, but would have the offenses made felonies instead of, as now, mere misdemeanors. The treatment of the whole subject he thinks should be referred for prompt and thorough study to a Federal commission.

Unquestionably this is a wise and practical view of the matter. It is directed to the removal of the active agencies for the conception and instigation of anarchistic crime, with such penalties in the cases of actual offenses as will contribute to this removal. It is obviously impracticable to prevent men and women from holding the doctrines of anarchism, but it is practicable to prevent their public discussion and propaganda, and thus to limit the opportunities for the misleading of weak and excitable minds. Nor can adequate action in this direction interfere with the principle of free speech. The open teaching of theft or arson, or of any practice directly dangerous to the acknowledged rights of property, would not be allowed under any pretext. The teaching of far graver crimes, association for the purpose of discussing and planning for them, cannot possibly be within the limits of lawful liberty which society is called on to respect. There is no secret as to the teaching of the Anarchists. There is no doubt as to its effects. They do not conceal their professed principles, or hesitate to illustrate them by action. No strained interpretation of the rights of society is needed to show that the common safety is menaced by them. They avow it. To restrict their teaching and all opportunities to extend or apply it is the plainest dictate of self-protection on the part of society.

We think that Mr. DOS PASSOS has done a real service in this discussion, and we wish especially to express our appreciation of the sound judgment he shows in directing his suggestions to the prevention of the evils of anarchism, and his condemnation of all that is purely vengeful.

THE COST OF THE STEEL STRIKE.

Counting the cost of a strike is, at best, extremely difficult, and the best estimate rarely approximates the truth. According to Pittsburg estimates published last week, the men lost $10,000,000 and the United States Steel Corporation $15,000,000 by the strike of the past Summer. The losses of the mills in restricted product will be to a great extent made up on the heavy production and increased distribution of the remainder of the year. It must be remembered that raw material has not been destroyed and wage payments have been suspended. The losses of the men cannot be offset in any way. Time lost is water which has passed the mill.

To the estimates above quoted, which we presume are as good guesses as can be made, should be added the losses of dealers needing materials to supply their trade which were not to be had, those of consumers whose work has been delayed or stopped altogether, and the added cost of materials bought from stock to meet emergency requirements. Some industries using sheets in large quantities have been greatly inconvenienced and have had an unprofitable Summer. Trouble from these causes has been reduced to the lowest terms by the steel companies, which have taken the best care possible of their customers, but it has nevertheless been far-reaching and serious in many industries, and many important undertakings requiring pipes, the finishing of which would have increased the opportunities of employment for labor, have been held back to such an extent that completion will be delayed from six to twelve months. If these and other incidental damages could be traced and tabulated, it would be found that the losses to both labor and capital far exceed those of the above quoted estimate, but, being diffused, are less quickly recognized and calculated.

The average number of men idle during two and a half months was something over 50,000. At one time the number was nearly 100,000. Of this total, the greatest number of men involved who belonged to the Amalgamated Association was only about 9,000. The membership of the association when the strike began was only about 12,000. Of this comparatively small membership it has lost 5,000 through the reading out of recalcitrant lodges which would not strike when ordered and the formal withdrawal on Thursday of the men of the Monongahela, Star, Demmler, and Newcastle Mills. Of the remaining 7,000 of the June membership, few are more than nominally loyal to the control, and the great majority will stay with it only until it can be reorganized. If this is impossible they will leave it.

These figures are instructive. That so small a proportion of the labor in the steel mills, pipe mills, and tin plate works could hold such an army of workmen in enforced and involuntary idleness would seem to indicate that something is radically wrong with the present system of labor organization. We doubt very much if the incidents of the strike of the past Summer will ever be repeated, or that it will long remain possible for the skilled operatives to force into idleness the multitudes of capable and industrious men who want to work and know nearly as much of the operations of heating and rolling as the men in charge of furnaces and roll trains.

THE CZAR'S FRENCH SOJOURN.

When at Cherbourg in October, 1896, the Czar referred to France as his "ally and friend," an official publication was made of the existence of the dual alliance which has just been reconfirmed through the words uttered by his Imperial Majesty at Bétheny:

> The intimate union of the two great powers, animated by the most pacific intentions, and who, while able to make their rights respected, do not seek to injure in any way the rights of others, is a precious element of appeasement for the whole of humanity.

NICHOLAS II. has now left French soil, and the grand naval display at Dunkirk—within sight of England—the intimate exchange of expressions of good-will at Compiègne, and the wonderful military spectacle—almost within sight of Germany—are now memories for both France and her late imperial guest. There is no doubt that each is satisfied with the events of the past week. The Czar came and said what he was expected to say. For himself he has enjoyed the society of Frenchmen. Such, according to trustworthy authority, had long been his desire. Dunkirk, Compiègne, and the plain of Bétheny presented a series of events in the ascending series. Each is significant as a symbol of the life of the republic whose friend and ally he has been pleased to style himself. The whole affair seems entirely free from all secret and underlying motives. It is quite likely that none will transpire later. On the surface the visit was simply the desire of the Czar to be entertained by France and the enthusiastic response to that desire.

Still, there are students of international politics who see in the Czar's French sojourn other meanings. We hear that the magnificence of the Czar's reception has been in proportion to the amount of the loan which Russia desires to float in France; that the visit and reception were required in order to obliterate that unfortunate episode at the time of the German manoeuvres in Alsace a year ago, when the Kaiser warmly toasted the Czar, and was even more warmly responded to by the Russian Ambassador; that just now negotiations are pending toward a renewal of the Triple Alliance, so that it was necessary that the dual alliance should give some expression of its stability and power in order to counteract the influence upon second and third rate powers which the enthusiastic announcement of such a renewal might have.

Probably all these elements entered into making the occasion one of intense satisfaction for both guest and host. We are unable to say which has the most significance. But the fact remains that the French Government planned and executed in less than two months a great function which has pleased everybody who took part in it, and which came to a close without a hitch or untoward event, even though Paris did not see the nation's guest. For the rest of the world these meetings of the heads of European nations are always interesting, but the present instance is particularly so. By going to France the Czar seemed to draw nearer that other civilization which is the opposite of that which sourrounds him, whose visible head he is. By his presence on French soil, owing to the excellent and detailed accounts of his doings sent by correspondents, a nearer and more intimate view of him has been given the world than it ever had before. And this fact thrown into strong relief against the gigantic shadows of the Slav civilization from which he, for a little while, emerged, has given him a human touch that has emphasized his great loneliness among the rulers of the earth.

MUNICIPAL TELEPHONY IN LONDON.

The arrangements for the assumption by the Post Office authorities of the telephone business of London may or may not furnish an argument in favor of the public ownership of public utilities. That it will do so is by no means certain, and for our own part we prefer to imitate the example of the Judges and "reserve decision" until all the facts are before us for consideration. In London this undertaking is the outgrowth of popular dissatisfaction with the service and charges of the National Telephone Company. Its charges have been considered unreasonably high and its service inexcusably bad. Good and bad, high and low, are relative terms, and what may have been considered intolerable in London might seem fairly satisfactory in New York. A good deal depends upon the point of view.

The new London installation is said to be not only the largest, but the best in the world. This is not surprising, since it is the latest. The wiring is so done that there will be no overhearing of conversations by persons for whom they are not intended, and the annoyance from the rumble and roar of the city will be minimized, if not wholly eliminated. The scale of rates is exceedingly low. For a business telephone, with an unlimited number of calls and no extras, the uniform rate is £5. That for a house instrument is about a third less. It is safe to assume, we think, that the maintenance of the system will necessitate a recourse to taxation. That it will be self-sustaining is scarcely within the range of probability. This raises the question whether the telephone has become so much a public necessity that a deficit in its operating expenses is properly a public charge, to be assessed against taxable property. In New York it certainly is not, and we very much doubt that it is in London.

LAWLESSNESS IN TAMPA.

No fact seems to be better established in experience than that one public evil does not correct another, and that a wrong is not made right by the commission of another wrong. Some weeks ago the people of Tampa, Fla., weary of strikes in the cigar manufacturing industry which they believed were damaging the business interests of their city, committed a high-handed outrage which, notwithstanding its humorous features, at once presented itself in its serious aspects to thoughtful people. At the instance of a self-constituted citizens' committee there was what is described as a "round-up" of cigar operatives known to be especially energetic in exciting and encouraging trouble between the Cigarmakers' Union and the employers. A number of them were caught and, after detention in an out-of-the-way place, were put on a vessel, carried to an island somewhere off the coast of South America, and practically marooned. For this action there was no excuse. If the striking cigarmakers were exceeding their legal rights or were in violation of the law in any way, it should have been possible to deal with them in an orderly manner by arrest, indictment, and trial. If they were simply personae non grata to the citizens not in sympathy with their purposes and methods, they should have been left alone until such time as they left Tampa voluntarily. However, the action described seemed to the people of the city a more excellent way, and having taken it they are now speculating as to the consequences.

Some of the exiles have already returned and others are coming. They are not modestly returning by a back way, humbled in spirit and anxious to avoid giving the public further cause for displeasure. On the contrary, they are "full of fight" and make no concealment of the fact that if any attempt is made to arrest them again it will be the signal for a riot, and funerals will be numerous the following day. The Resistencia, a journal of the cigarmakers, whose editor was one of those spirited away, has become in the highest degree incendiary, and now advises the cigarmakers to burn Tampa to the ground and leave it so. The leaders of the citizens' movement have been notified that they will be prosecuted to the limit of the law for their part in the episode, and as for the labor troubles, instead of being quieted they have assumed more disquieting phases than ever. The members of the union are extremely ugly, and if the incident is closed without bloodshed and a serious loss of property, it will be more than the citizens now have reason to expect.

The excuse for the Tampa kidnapping which is oftenest heard is that pleaded in extenuation of the acts of the Vigilance Committee in San Francisco when that city was young. The cases are not parallel. San Francisco was a mining camp, without law or the means of enforcing law had it existed. It was dominated by border ruffians and gamblers, and neither the lives nor the property of orderly and peaceable citizens were safe for a moment. Tampa was in no such condition. It has a properly constituted local Government, and behind this stands a State Government which should be ready and willing to sustain the municipal authorities when they find themselves unable to enforce the law and maintain peace. There was no excuse for the procedure taken, and it is not surprising that the consequences have been what we have noted.

The most dangerous lesson which can be taught to the elements of a community which have little respect for law is that the responsible and respectable citizens have no more respect for it than they have. This lesson has been thoroughly inculcated in the case of the Spanish-Americans and half-breeds of the Tampa cigar industry. How they will profit by it is a question which is just now causing much anxiety to those for whom it has most interest.

CHICAGO AS A SEAPORT.

Chicago's dream of competition with New York as a seaport, with a great and growing direct trade with Europe and an impressive fleet of ships carrying grain and other useful products to the ports of the Old World and bringing thence the wealth of the Indies, or its equivalent, for distribution from its warehouses among the cities and towns of the West, is again deferred of realization. The four vessels built for this trade, which were to be the pioneers of the mighty argosies whose propeller blades would vex the waters of every sea, have been relegated to the lake traffic, in which service they will undoubtedly be useful.

The reason given for the abandonment of the direct trade plan is that the rates of insurance charged by the marine underwriters are so oppressive as to be prohibitory. This is to be regretted, but probably the underwriters know what they are about and have calculated the risk carefully. It has been remarked on several occasions that ships are not built to go ashore, and the difficulty with the scheme of direct trade between Chicago and Europe is that there is rather too much cross-country navigation involved in reaching blue water. Geographical facts may be regrettable, but they possess an element of measurable constancy which would seem to invite patient endurance.

Chicago is, and will continue to be, great in many things, and may perhaps derive some satisfaction from the fact that Babylon and Nineveh were considerable cities in their day, without having any of the special advantages belonging to Tyre and Sidon.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is something more than difficulty in the way of understanding how certain theorizing sociologists have reached the conclusion that the murder of the President was, indirectly at least, the result of injustices suffered or oppressions endured by the industrial classes in this country. Most of those who have introduced these discordant notes in the chorus of sorrow that is ascending from all parts of the land belong to the clerical profession, and it is the more remarkable, therefore, that they alone, the avowed Anarchists excepted, should hint that criminality and ignorance are not the only and sufficient explanations of the murder. Surely the man CZOLGOSZ had nothing in particular to complain of here. So far as known he never went hungry a day in his life, he seems to have been able to find well-remunerated employment whenever he sought it or would take it—which was not often or for long periods—and not a little of his life has been passed in apparently comfortable idleness. His relatives, too, all seem to be doing something more than fairly well, to be fed, clothed, and housed something better than decently, and to earn wages justly enough proportioned to the quality of labor they have to sell. That he or they have ever been robbed or oppressed by their employers is not obvious; on the contrary, it is obvious that both materially and politically they bettered their condition by emigrating to this country, and that they found awaiting them here many and varied opportunities, all well within the reach even of people who spoke an incomprehensible tongue and who knew and could do extremely few things. The reverend gentlemen to whom we have referred may see in CZOLGOSZ a victim of industrial and social wrongs, as well as a murderer, but the rest of us, even though we do not claim that absolutely everything is all right in the United States, will be content to view him simply as a beast that killed, and we will not try to imagine excuses for his black deed.

—When the British in South Africa devised the plan of putting Boer prisoners on railway trains as a means of curing uncaptured Boers of the unpleasant habit of dynamiting passenger cars, we little thought that the suggestion would be utilized elsewhere and in a way to fill the journalistic mind with apprehension. It has been, however, for we read that the pilot train which traversed the railway selected for the Czar's journey from Dunkirk to Compiègne carried a load of reporters. The obvious intention of this was to have the dangers of the route tested by the very men who had assembled to describe anything that might occur, and the intimation is all too plain that, in the estimation of those in charge of the proceedings, if anybody is to be blown up it might as well—or better—be the representatives of the press. This is a variant of the British idea, and we do not like it at all. The element of grim humor which the plan as used in Africa possessed for us we find wanting in the French adaptation. It infringes upon the beautiful aloofness maintained by newspaper men with regard to the events they record, and if such methods become popular they will render the practice of journalism almost impossible. Reporters want to see things or hear about them; it is not their business to do things, and still less to have things done to them. The deplorable innovation is one that might have been expected of Russian officials, but that those of France should have been guilty of it grieves us even more than it offends.

—That vague and constantly shifting entity known as "labor" certainly never had a better opportunity to carry its ideas into practical execution than it has had in New Zealand; probably it never had elsewhere anything like such freedom from the interference of everything except the natural laws. "Labor" must, therefore, accept almost entire responsibility for the state of things which it has brought to pass in that country. Unfortunately for "labor's" claim to a higher wisdom than that of "capital," almost every report from New Zealand is to the effect that things are not only in a bad way there, but that they are growing worse—that if the new methods have removed one form of oppression and exploitation, it has only been by the establishment of another equally selfish and unscrupulous. A New York business house has just received a letter from one of the largest in Dunedin, N. Z., in which the writer, after referring to our steel strike, says: "Strikes cannot take place in this country now, as under our labor legislation all disputes are settled by the Conciliation Boards and the Arbitration Court. The unionists, however, get everything they demand, as there is no combination of capital to oppose them, and it seems probable that there will shortly be no capital left here for the employment of labor on the present terms. The high wages now demanded and conceded have increased the cost of living in New Zealand very considerably of late, and the progress of the manufacturing industries in the colony is likely to be entirely stopped by the ever-increasing demands of the workingman, who is doing his best to 'kill his goose with the golden eggs.'" The New Zealand manufacturers complain especially because the Arbitration Court holds them strictly to all their agreements, while the unions are under no financial responsibility, and break or keep their promises as they find convenient. "Labor's" fundamental error in New Zealand seems to have been the assumption that its interests are necessarily antagonistic to those of the employers, and that the losses of the latter are the gains of the workingman.

—Quite the severest criticism that we have seen upon the surgeons and physicians who treated President MCKINLEY after he was shot is offered by The Medical Record of this city. Either directly or by plain implication—most often the latter—it condemns them for almost everything they did and for several things which they did not do. At least that is the impression a layman gets from reading The Record's editorial comments upon the conduct of the case, and though experience has prepared us to hear that laymen do not understand the language of doctors, it will be hard to convince us that we have made any mistake in this instance. "It is a pity, indeed," says The Record, "that such an evident failure in diagnosis should have been so conspicuously demonstrated to the general public. It has proved, in fact, the lost opportunity for an entirely opposite exhibition of judgment, skill, and tact." There is nothing very enigmatic in that. Referring to the failure to determine the position of the bullet by means of the X ray, we read: "The Record urged this as of the greatest importance, and yet, with the apparatus at hand, it was repeatedly and publicly stated that such an examination was not at all necessary. In fact, it seemed safer to guess than to be sure." The Record confesses utter inability to understand the confident prophecies of recovery, made in the face of a temperature and pulse that pointed to another termination of the case, and it concludes its article thus: "It is safe to say that under like circumstances the gentlemen concerned would act somewhat differently. We sincerely trust that they at least would not then be asked to explain why they allowed a lost ball to be buried with the victim's body." All this is most unpleasant reading, and it is well devised to produce more of the same sort. Its strict accord with what little we know of "medical ethics" is not exactly obvious, and to the sufficiently numerous mysteries of Buffalo the course of The Record in basing criticism so harsh on an admittedly imperfect knowledge of the facts involved adds another and not the least.

—Senator WELLINGTON has at last deigned to deny that he said exactly what he was reported to have said when he, like thousands of other men in public life, was asked to comment upon the assassination of President MCKINLEY. Even now, and even to the extent that it goes, the denial is not made directly to the public, but through a friend and by means of a letter to that friend which the latter, presumably, was authorized to publish. The Senator in this roundabout way declares that his indifference was not to assassination as assassination, or even to the assassination of one whom he regarded as a personal enemy, but to the opinion which the public might have of himself for not using the tragedy as an opportunity to forgive and forget a personal grievance. Admitting that the Senator was guilty only of the lesser offense which his explanation involves, and passing over the fact that, of the numberless men whose words the reporters took down after the President was shot, he alone, so far as we remember, claims to have been misunderstood and misquoted, either by accident or design, we still fail to see that he has much bettered his case. There was nothing in his record or reputation to make the words ascribed to him intrinsically incredible, and he is not so great a man as to be free of obligation, when charged on apparently credible evidence with a terrible error, to vindicate himself if he can. He may regard his silence under public condemnation as proof of worthy pride and dignity, but others will see in it only an obstinate misconception of the situation as it was.

TREATMENT OF ANARCHISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's issue on "The Principles of the Anarchists" was much needed to educate many of your readers, whose ideas are very crude as to what anarchistic principles are and the class of people who are their advocates.

After many years' acquaintance and debates with leading Anarchists in New York and Chicago I believe myself qualified to place their characteristics and doctrines before your readers so that they can fully realize how difficult it is to suppress anarchy by the methods commonly advocated. I feel confident but few of the writers of letters suggesting how they should be treated have ever met or talked with an Anarchist, and most of them conceive an Anarchist to be an ignorant fellow with a big beard. Now, as a matter of fact, the popular conception of an Anarchist is entirely wrong, and as far as education is concerned but a few of the critics would be competent to make a fair showing with most Anarchists in a debate on political economy or the origin and basis of government.

To those who imagine we have only an ignorant class to deal with I would like to recall the fact that within the past few years in a prominent hall on Fifth Avenue Prince Kropotkin gave a lecture on anarchy that was attended by the most prominent people in New York City, and they liberally applauded the lecturer. At the congress on the trust problem, held last year in Chicago, where some of the most prominent men of all parties spoke, it was conceded by many that an Anarchist named Benjamin Tucker delivered one of the best addresses of the meeting.

I cite these facts to convince those who advocate ridiculous remedies that the question is beyond their intelligence, a much more difficult matter to handle than is commonly supposed, and one that will tax the ablest minds we have to find a remedy that will operate effectively. Many writers imagine a Socialist and an Anarchist are the same, whereas no two schools of thought could be more antagonistic. Socialists advocate government and law to such an extent that they would have every business a Government monopoly and everybody working for the Government, similar to our Post Office system at present. Anarchists would abolish all law and all Government entirely and leave every man free to [illegible] himself without restraint. There are two schools of Anarchists—the individualists, who believe each individual should work out his own happiness as an individual, and the other school is called Communist Anarchists, who believe in voluntary association. Both claim that government is an invasion of their natural rights, and they aim to educate the people to abolish government. Their chief plea is for liberty, although the two Anarchists I ever discussed [illegible] could clearly define what they meant by liberty. Logically the Anarchists have no ground to stand on in a debate with educated men, but in spite of that fact they can so ably discuss the abuses of Governments that they appear to make out a case supporting their doctrines that can convince certain types of minds that they are right. In my opinion Anarchists are in the same class on the economic or Governmental question that the Christian Scientist is on religion. Can we classify either of them as being insane? A legal decision says a person may be sane and yet a Christian Scientist, but to a logical normal mind there is something radically wrong, mentally, with any person who upholds and advocates principles that every logical, reasoning being can see at a glance are untenable. Can we therefore legally stamp out anarchy? I doubt it, as the Anarchists are all willing to appear to be martyrs to the cause they call "Liberty." They imagine themselves patriots as much as a George Washington or a Robert Emmet, and nothing pleases them as much as notoriety.

A writer in The London Times, which you refer to in your editorial, says: "The best defense of society would be a reasoned confutation of the anarchistic doctrine simple enough and clear enough to appeal to the masses of mankind, but he apprehends that such confutation would not be easy on any of the material theories of the universe now in fashion."

In my opinion the writer fails to grasp the fact that most minds conceive Governments as made by man and entirely apart from any conceptions the individual may have theologically, and long ago the American people denied any God given rights of one man to rule over a nation through hereditary succession. Also the writer does not seem to understand that the Anarchists or the type of mind that their doctrines take root in cannot be reasoned with any more than we can reason with a Christian Scientist. Both types are abnormal, and his theory of a "reasoned confutation of anarchistic doctrines" are of no value to the minds so afflicted.

In your editorial you suggest that Spencer's "Data of Ethics" should be sufficient answer, which is quite true when applied to the normal minds, but Anarchists are thoroughly familiar with Spencer's works and all writers of similar character, and it has no effect on them. It can be readily seen that we have to deal with abnormal individuals. In a discussion the fallacies and absurdity of the anarchistic doctrines can be made apparent to most any normal individual, but it is impossible to make it appear so to them by any process of reasoning. They are, therefore, abnormal types of mind and more fitted to be treated by alienists than by legal punishment.

Society can in the first place safeguard itself against the propagation of their kind, and as anarchy only lives on notoriety in the newspapers and an audience to expound their doctrines to, if we abolish notoriety of themselves and their views in the daily press and compel them to stick strictly within the law in their speeches we have done as much as can be done to prevent the growth of the doctrines they advocate. The persecution of individuals will never accomplish the desired end, as it has been tried for years in Europe with but little effect. The average expounder of anarchistic doctrines only wants to talk, and none of them will do any damage until the point is reached in their abnormal state of mind where equilibrium overbalances on the side of positive insanity. When this occurs the suggestion to act becomes a positive insane command. We have had expounders of their doctrines talking for years, but they have never done any damage, and from my knowledge of them I feel convinced that no concerted movement by Anarchists, as a body, has ever been taken to destroy anybody. It is only when the individual impulse becomes an insane suggestion to act that any damage has been done.

JOSEPH F. RINN.

New York, Sept. 19, 1901.

Crusade Against Revolvers Urged.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cannot you make a crusade against the revolver? What a continual source of trouble it is—witness our three martyred Presidents. I think it should be exterminater promptly. Begin by a fixed penalty of a term of imprisonment for having one, anywhere, not simply on the person—dealers and all.

Had, Booth, Guiteau, and Czolgosz been obliged to use other weapons I think at least two of them would have failed—or perhaps none would have considered the attempt.

SOLON, Jr.

New York, Sept. 20, 1901.

A Proposed Fusion Ticket.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the Committee of Eighteen, after naming Low, will give us Coler for Controller before Tammany names him for Mayor I am convinced he will not decline.

Then give us McMahon of the Emigrant Savings Bank for President of the Board of Aldermen, Schieren or George Foster Peabody for Borough President of Brooklyn, and the ticket will go through like an avalanche through a Swiss cottage.

HONESTY.

Brooklyn, Sept. 20, 1901.

Indignant Citizen's Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice that all the Public Libraries were kept open to-day, although all other public and almost all private business was suspended. This is a disgrace to the City of New York, and whoever is responsible for it should be held to a rigid accounting.

INDIGNANT CITIZEN.

New York, Sept. 19, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Not Inherited.

Visitor—What a fine protuberant forehead your baby has! Did he get it from his father?

Fond Mother—No; he got it from a fall downstairs.—Chicago News.

His Unlucky Day.

Harduppe—Wigwag is rather superstitious, isn't he?

Borrowell—Well, he refused to accommodate me with a loan this mornig because it was Friday.—Philadelphia Record.

Another Plagiarist.

"How," she asked, "did you ever think of all the silly things you make those foolish society women say in your new play."

"I got a chance to go out in society one afternoon," he answered, "and took a pencil and paper with me. You know I learned to write shorthand years ago."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Rules and Exceptions.

"Politeness is never wasted," remarked the man of Chesterfieldian manners.

"Well, Mister," answered the weather-beaten person, "that may be true in your part o' town. But if you was in the canal boat business you'd know that there ain't any use whatever of sayin' 'please' to a mule."—Washington Star.

Few So Lucky.

Few of us need hope for luck equal to that of the Sharon man who found $700 his grandfather had hid in a barn. Most of us have no barns. And of the few who have barns, hardly any have grandfathers. And none of the grandfathers had $700. And they wouldn't have left it for their descendants, anyway.—Buffalo Express.

JOHNNY'S QUESTIONS.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

Johnny's strapped his books and slate, and started off to school;
He's enjoined to study well and mind the teacher's rule;
He's advised to con his books and every lesson learn,
So that he may thrill the land when it comes his turn.
That is why his father has a most important task—
He must find the answers for the questions John will ask.

"Why don't water run up hill? Why don't scarecrows fly?
When was Julius Caesar born? How'd he come to die?
Give a list of Presidents. Where is Rickjavik?
How is it that seven days only make a week?
How do you spell phthisis, pa? Who was in the ark?
Where does all the daylight stay while we're in the dark?

"Why do pickles make boys sick? When was Moses born?
Pa, how many kernels is in a grain of corn?
Pa, who was it held the pass at Thermopylae?
Was it like a circus pass? What is Labor Day?
Pa, what does a oyster eat? Do they live in beds?
Does the little oysters' mas have to comb their heads?

"What is germs? The teacher says there're on pencils, and
Must be antisepticized 'fore they touch our hand.
She says they must be removed, or 'twill never do.
Are they like us little boys—chew the pencils, too?"
Then his pa will drop his book, and in accents deep
Say: "It's time that boys like you were in bed asleep."

UNIFORM COLLEGE ENTRANCE TESTS

First Year's Work of the Middle States and Maryland Board.

Bowdoin and Harvard Alone Declined to Subscribe to the Scheme—500 Candidates Examined.

Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, Secretary of the College Entrance Examination Board of the Middle States and Maryland, has issued his first annual report on the results of the scheme perfected only a year ago to make college entrance requirements uniform. Up to the present time the board has met with much success. The institutions that were notified of the plan, with two exceptions, signified their approval and their willingness to accept the examinations conducted by the board as alternatives for their own separate tests when the topics covered were the same grounds.

Bowdoin College and Harvard University (including Radcliffe College) were the exceptions. President Hyde of the former said in his letter of reply that Bowdoin would prefer for the present to conduct the established examinations, but that he was in sympathy with the new scheme, and hoped it would become so effective that all institutions could with good judgment finally commit themselves to the idea. The Faculty of Harvard decided that it was inexpedient to accept the plan at once, concluding that it was "as yet only an experiment."

The board was organized on Nov. 17 last year at a meeting held in this city. Institutions represented were Columbia University, Barnard College, Bryn Mawr College, Cornell University, Johns Hopkins University, New York University, Rutgers College, Swarthmore College, Union College, the University of Pennsylvania, and Vassar College. There were also present representatives of various secondary schools. President Seth Low of Columbia was made Chairman; President Thomas of Bryn Mawr, Vice Chairman; Joseph C. Hendrix of this city, Treasurer, and Prof. Butler, Secretary.

In his report Prof. Butler says that the duties of a college cannot be met, in his opinion, by a policy of isolated action toward the public and secondary schools. Nor are they met "by elevating personal idiosyncrasies into requirements for admission or by bizarre standards, mistakenly called high. What is essential is neither a high standard nor a low standard, but a fair standard based upon normal secondary school instruction; this standard to be set and to be administered in co-operation with other colleges and with schools.

"This does not mean either identical requirements for admission to all colleges or the enforcement of the same standard of excellence on the part of the candidate for one college as for another. Nor does it mean the reducing of examination to a mere mechanical routine, the elements of the candidate's personality being wholly eliminated. It means simply uniformity of definitions, topic by topic, with a uniform test uniformly administered. Each college will continue to fix its own standards of admission and to admit its own students. For example, it is not essential that every institution of collegiate grade should require of candidates for admission an examination on elementary French or on advanced algebra, or on Homer's Iliad. It is, however, essential that when elementary French, or advanced algebra, or Homer's Iliad is required, the definition of the topic shall be one and the same for every college that uses it."

Examiners and associate examiners were appointed immediately after the organization of the board. They framed the questions, and then a set of readers examined the papers of candidates. Both examiners and readers were carefully selected, men of recognized scholarship and ability being chosen. All of them represented well-known educational institutions. When they had prepared the questions, a committee of revision met to pass finally upon the list. This committee consisted of the nine chief examiners and five representatives from secondary schools. The examinations were then set for the week beginning June 17, and fixed time allotments were made for each topic.

The examinations were held at sixty-nine points, two of which were in Europe and the rest in the United States. Candidates for the test numbered 500, of whom one was in Germany, one in England, one in Mexico, and one in New Brunswick. There were 233 from this State. The ages of applicants varied from fourteen to thirty-one years. Seventy-three of them did not state their preference of a college; 153 sought entrance to Columbia, 32 to Barnard, 33 to Princeton, 25 to Vassar, 21 to Wellesley, and 17 to Yale. The answer books were sent by the supervisors to the readers. The total number of books read once was 7,889. Books rated below 60 per cent. were laid aside until a second reader had concurred in the rating. The number receiving this grade or lower was 3,211, or 40.7 of the whole number of books submitted.

More books were received in mathematics than any other subject—2,066. There were 1,039 in English and 1,955 in Latin. The examinations were concluded on June 22, with a few exceptions, and the results were mailed to the candidates by July 3.

It is expected that when the work of the board is thoroughly established the income of the examination fees of $5 from each candidate will be sufficient to meet the expenses of the board, but for the present an appropriation of $6,000 is made to pay what is necessary, including $4,000 for the conduct of the Secretary's office and the rest for miscellaneous expenses. Some gifts have been received, as well as a special appropriation of $300 from Princeton. The reason that the board did not derive sufficient money this first year from fees was that it was decided to accept, in lieu of the $5 a receipt from any co-operating college for an examination fee of $5 paid to that college in either 1900 or 1901.

GOV. ODELL TAKES A REST.

Spends Sunday at an Adirondack Club with Mr. Littauer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Gov. Odell left here last night for a short outing in the Adirondacks. He crossed the Hudson River to Fishkill Landing, where his special car was in waiting at the New York Central station. It was attached to the north-bound Montreal express, which left at 8:30. The Governor did not give out his destination, but it is understood he was bound for the mountains. He was accompanied by Congressman Littauer. They were to pass Sunday with friends at a club in the Adirondacks, and expect to return to Newburg on Monday night.

It was reported when the Governor's car was attached to the train last night that he was going on a visit to New Hampshire. This was not so, however. There are neither private nor public matters connected with the trip. The Governor will pass the greater part of his time in Newburg from now until the Legislature convenes, when he will take his family to Albany and occupy the Executive Mansion during the Winter.

A Church's Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

Celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Harrison Avenue Evangelical German Church, at Harrison Avenue and Middleton Street, Williamsburg, of which the Rev. Charles Philipbar is pastor, was begun yesterday in the presence of congregations that filled the edifice. The church society was organized in 1876 and was the only one of its kind in that section of Brooklyn at the time. The society flourished from the start, and since then six flourishing missions in different parts of the borough have been in operation. The church has a membership of 300, and has been entirely free of debt since 18[illegible]. Eight of the charter members of the church attended services yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton Ill.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, is ill with nervous prostration at the home of John B. Creary, at 205 West Eighty-fifth Street. Dr. Eaton was visited by a similar attack last May and went to the St. Lawrence region for the Summer to recuperate. He returned last Wednesday and preached a sermon in the church the next day on the death of President McKinley. This proved too much for him and a relapse followed. Last night Dr. Eaton was said to be resting quietly.

COMMENT ON THE CZAR'S JOURNEY

Arrangements for the French Fetes Criticised.

PEOPLE OF PARIS ARE ANGRY

Blame Government Because the Czar Did Not Go There—Russia Wants a Protectorate Over Armenia.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Paris correspondent of The Times, commenting on the Czar's visit to France, says:

"Many criticisms are being passed on the organization of the fetes. The four miserable little steamers which conveyed the President's guests, the members of the French Parliament, and the members of the press from Dunkirk resulted in much seasickness, and exasperated those on board. The neglect which followed was still more striking. Ex-President Casimir-Perier and his wife were invited to Friday's fete and dinner at Compiègne and Saturday's review at Bétheny, yet no provision was made to give them lodgings. They were therefore obliged to decline the invitation to the dinner and fete, and to be present at the review only.

It is also said that Mme. Loubet and the Czarina never drove in the same carriage. The explanation given is that the Czarina could not forget her imperial rank, whereas the Czar was willing, with perfect good grace, to forget his considerable elevation."

The correspondent goes on to say that it appears that, of the Frenchmen whom he met, the Czar was most impressed by M. Waldeck-Rousseau, (the Premier,) to whom he constantly appealed for information. The Czar was also deeply impressed by the President, especially by the "characteristic calmness of his replies."

The Czar and the French Ministers discussed mainly the near Eastern questions, especially the relations between France and Turkey and the future of Armenia, which Russia declares must become a Russian protectorate or continue its present miserable existence.

The Vienna correspondent of The Times quotes the Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung, which gives, "from a well-informed quarter," particulars of the origin of the Franco-Russian alliance. The rapprochement began in 1891, when a French fleet went to Kronstadt, but then only a defensive military convention was arranged to guard against the aggression of Germany. This became an alliance when President Faure went to Russia in 1896, and the alliance was officially proclaimed by the Czar in 1897. The present treaty is purely defensive. It provides for mutual help with the whole army of either power against any enemy,(whereas the 1[illegible] convention mentioned Germany only. The Austro-German entente definitely names Russia.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—In London the speech of President Loubet when proposing the health of the Czar and Czarina at the luncheon which followed the review at Betheny on Saturday is in no way regarded as an indication of any intention on the part of the Russian Emperor to intervene in South African affairs.

Even in Paris reflection seems to have convinced many papers that there was very little in the words of M. Loubet, and that beyond a confirmation of the Franco-Russian alliance little has been achieved by the visit of the Russian sovereigns.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Parisians are intensely disappointed at the failure of Emperor Nicholas to come to Paris, and are freely blaming the Government.

Despite a contradiction given by the Matin, the Journal des Débats maintains the correctness of its original statement that MM. Millerand and Baudin tendered their resignations to the Premier, but were induced to retain their posts until after the Czar's visit.

President Loubet has addressed letters to the Ministers of War and Marine, Gen. André and M. de Lanessan, tendering congratulations, on behalf of himself and the Government, to the army and navy upon the efficiency displayed in the recent manoeuvres witnessed by Emperor Nicholas.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Emperor Nicholas and the Czarina arrived at Kiel at 6 o'clock this evening. They were met at the railway station by Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, and the Russian Imperial children, with whom they drove to the castle.

At 9 o'clock the Russian sovereigns, accompanied by their children, resumed the journey homeward. Prince and Princess Henry went with them to the station.

Count Lamsdorff, Russian Foreign Minister, left the imperial train at Hamburg to come to Berlin. He startetd from Berlin to-night for St. Petersburg.

JOHN DAY'S QUEER FREAKS.

When He Wants Excitement He Calls Out an Ambulance or the Police Reserves.

A man arrayed in a sweater was arraigned in the Centre Street Court before Magistrate Olmsted yesterday morning, and responded to the name, John Day of 585 Greenwich Street. His failing is that when he pines for excitement he summons an ambulance or the dead wagon by telephone and watches the search for a victim that follows.

About 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning Day went into the saloon at 130 Desbrosses Street, called up "3100 Spring," (Police Headquarters,) and got the Eighth Precinct Station House (Leonard Street) on the excuse that he had important information for the Sergeant. Sergt. McNaught responded: "Hello," shouted Day, "this is Officer O'Sullivan. There is a riot at West and Laight Streets. Hurry out the reserves."

He then rang off and stepped out right into the arms of Patrolman Sesselman, who had been trying to catch Day at these tricks, and who, hearing the telephone bell ring as he passed along on his beat, had stood under the open transom and listened to the message. Sesselman relieved the anxiety of the Sergeant at the Leonard Street Station, and saved the reserves a fruitless trip and then he took the man to the station house.

When arraigned yesterday morning, on a charge of disorderly conduct, Day said that he had not called up the police station but he had been speaking to a man named Sullivan.

Patrolman Sesselman said that Day last week sent in a false call for the dead wagon, and had the neighborhood disturbed by an unnecessary visit from that gruesome vehicle, and a few days before that he had brought an ambulance to the neighborhood when no one had been injured.

"I think," said Magistrate Olmsted, "that you are guilty of something more serious than disorderly conduct, but this time I will accept the officer's charge and fine you $10."

Condition of Elihu Root, Jr.

Elihu Root, Jr., son of Secretary of War Root, who has been ill at his home, 25 East Sixty-ninth Street, from typhoid fever, was said last night to be in an unchanged but favorable condition. Secretary Root said the critical point in his son's illness would not be reached before next Friday. He stated that he would not go to Washington until after that date, and until his son had shown every symptom of recovery.

COLOMBIA EXECUTES A REBEL.

Gen. Echevarria, Who Operated with Venezuelans, Punished—News of Rebel Defeat Confirmed.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Sept. 22.—It is now persistently reported that the Colombians have captured and shot Gen. Echeverria. Inquiries seems to show that he was born in Barranquilla, Colombia, and was a Colombian. If shot, it was because he was a native who had aided foreigners to invade Colombia. There is no doubt that he was the commander of the Venezuelan gunboats lately cruisinng before La Hacha and Guajira. The decree under which he is reported to have been executed was published about a month ago. It characterizes as treasonable and punishable with death, the act of a Colombian invading Colombia with foreigners. But whether executed or not, there is no reasonable doubt that Gen. Echeverria has been captured by the Colombians.

It is reported that about 200 wounded have reached Maracaibo.

The Venezuelan gunboat Miranda has arrived at Caracas from Guajira, badly in need of repairs. She cannot go to sea again until she has been overhauled. Her commander brings news confirming the reports of the defeat of Colombian Liberals and their Venezuelan allies near La Hacha, Sept. 13 and Sept. 14. It appears that the Colombians, the regulars, withdrew and scattered as the Liberals and Venezuelans advanced, and then gathered again in larger numbers, surrounding Gen. Davila's command just prior to the engagement of the 14th. There is still no reliable information as to the number killed.

An Indian chief named José Dolores, whose followers are fighting with the Colombian Government, is reported to have cut off Gen. Davila's retreat to Venezuelan territory.

THE NEW FRENCH HOSPITAL.

Features of the Building to be Erected on West Thirty-fourth Street.

The new hospital about to be built by the French Benevolent Society, which will occupy the site at 450 to 456 West Thirty-fourth Street, and will be completed within one year, is expected to be one of the finest illustrations of modern French architecture in America. It will be seven stories in height, and contain many ideas in furnishing and equipment new to American hospitals.

On the top floor will be a completely isolated ward for consumptives. The kitchen and laundry will also be located on this floor. Each ward will have a sun parlor of its own in the rear of the building, thus allowing the patients of the various wards to enjoy the sunlight without coming together. A large roof garden attractively furnished is also projected. Mosaic and tiled floors will be used throughout the building. The furniture in all the wards will be of glass and iron after the latest designs. The system of bathrooms as well as of general drainage is of the most approved pattern.

The building was designed by Welch, Smith & Provot of this city, and was selected by Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin of Columbia University from a large number submitted in competition.

The French Government has contributed 100,000 francs, ($20,000,) together with a valuable Gobelins tapestry, to the hospital fund. The tapestry is from David's painting of Napoleon at Jaffa. It is valued at $50,000, and will be sold for the benefit of the society.

ALLIGATORS' MOVING DAY.

Thirty-eight of Them Transferred to Winter Quarters in Central Park.

Yesterday was moving day at Central Park for the alligators, and the entire number of thirty-eight were transferred to their Winter quarters. The move was made in the morning before the usual Sunday crowd of visitors had begun to arrive, and about an hour was required to make the transfer.

Keeper Sneider superintended the operation, and he was assisted by Keepers Shannon and Cook. Cook's special charge is the monkey house, and he did not relish the task which was assigned to him yesterday in the least. Sneider, who has superintended the semi-annual move of the alligators for several years, was not in the least disconcerted when the large ten-foot alligator began to snap at him, but Cook, who is not so well versed in the ways of alligators as he is in those of the monkey tribe, was visibly frightened, and afforded a good deal of amusement to the more experienced keepers by his frantic efforts to keep out of reach of the alligator's jaws. Once when Sneider stepped behind and grabbed Cook by the leg, he gave vent to a shriek and an expletive which could have been heard at least a block.

Considerable difficult was experienced in moving the large alligator. Usually he fights for a little while, but finally succumbs and is moved without much difficulty, but yesterday he was unusually vicious, and a rope had to be procured and thrown over his neck and a half-hitch taken over the nose before he was finally lifted and carried to the Winter quarters [illegible] the lion house. Then the smaller [illegible]tors were carried by their tails, heads [illegible], and the task was complete.

The large male elk, which is said to be one of the finest specimens of his kind in the country, had to be tied up in the elk house yesterday. He has been very surly for several days, and yesterday became so vicious that the keepers were sent into the paddock, and after much difficulty a rope was thrown over his horns and he was dragged into the house, where he was tied up. Mr. Smith, the Superintendent of the menagerie, said that in all probability he would have to be kept alone for several weeks, or he might kill some of the other elks in the paddock.

One of the visitors to the Park yesterday was Carl Hagenback, a naturalist from Germany, who is making a tour of the various menageries and zoological gardens in this country. He told Mr. Smith that the rhinoceros in Central Park is the only one in America, and he offered to pay $14,000 for her, but Mr. Smith said the animal is not for sale.

ELK ATTACKS A KEEPER.

Knocks Him Down and Bruises Him Severely with Its Antlers.

The crowd of visitors at the menagerie in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, late yesterday afternoon were thrown into a state of excitement by an attack made upon one of the attendants by an elk. The attendant—John Powers, forty-five years old, of 610 Atlantic Avenue—had entered the inclosure in which the elk are confined to feed the animals, when one of the beasts, a buck, rushed at him with lowered antlers.

The elk's attack was apparently due less to viciousness than to eagerness to get at the food, for, after knocking Powers down, it started to eat the hay which he had brought into the inclosure. Powers jumped to his feet and was trying to drive the beast off when it turned on him and again knocked him down, this time also tumbling him over and over with its antlers. Several other attendants finally rushed into the inclosure and drove the elk away.

Powers was found to have received a number of contused wounds of the body and head. He was removed to the Seney Hospital.

Rajah Goes Into Retirement.

"Rajah," the baboon, was seen yesterday in public for the last time this season. He was moved last night to Winter quarters, where he will be confined until next Spring. The New York Zoological Garden, in the Bronx, was visited by more than 20,000 persons during the day. "Rajah" was the principal attraction, and thousands flocked in front of his cage and watched him eat his last meal in public.

BUYING UP BESSEMER PIG IRON.

The Steel Trust, It Is Said, Is Taking All That Is Offered.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 22.—The long-expected and strike-delayed buying of Bessemer pig iron has started. The United States Steel Corporation heads the list of buyers, and it comes from a reliable authority that this concern alone is taking every pound it can lay its hands upon, leaving but little for the independent companies.

The price has not been told, but it is said that the United States Steel Corporation fixed the price at $15.25 in the valley, and it is probable it will make the same price upon the material which is now being sold.

ANOTHER BRITISH REVERSE

Lovat's Scouts Lose Heavily in a Fight with Kritzinger.

Their Commander Killed—The Dutch in Cape Colony and Natal Said to be About to Rise.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria Sept. 22:

"Kritzinger, while endeavoring to force a passage of the Orange River near Herschell at 1 o'clock Friday morning, rushed the camp of a party of Lovat's scouts. He failed to cross the river, but the scouts lost heavily.

"Lieut. Col. the Hon. Andrew Murray and Capt. Murray, his Adjutant, were killed. Deeply regret the loss of Col. Murray, who throughout the war had led Lovat's Scouts with great gallantry.

"Under cover of darkness the Boers managed to carry off a gun. They were promptly followed up, and the gun was recovered in a smart engagement, in which Kritzinger lost two killd and twenty taken prisoners."

Lord Kitchener also reports that the British captured by the Boers in the ambush near Scheeper's Nek, on Sept. 17 have been released, and that the British casualties in the recent Vlakfontein engagement, when the Boers captured a company of mounted infantry and two guns, were one officer and 5 men killed, 23 men wounded, and 6 officers and 109 men taken prisoners. Lord Kitchener announces that these prisoners have since been released.

The Commander in Chief in South Africa further reports the capture of two commandoes, one consisting of fifty-five men under Commandant Kochs, who were taken, together with their entire transport, west of Adenburg, and the other, consisting of fifty-four men, including P. J. Botha, who were taken with forty-eight wagons and their belongings forty-five miles southeast of Carolina.

Lord Kitchener's latest dispatches, although they contain good news as well as bad, have done little to reassure the public concerning the state of affairs. The loss of Lieut. Col. Murray is keenly felt. There is little doubt that further details will show that the fight with Kritzinger was a serious affair.

Lord Kitchener announces that the Buffalo River is flooded, and that there is no change in the situation in Natal. The latter fact shows that Gen. Lyttleton has not yet succeeded in interfering with the movements of Commandant Gen. Botha. P. J. Botha, whose capture Lord Kitchener reports, is a brother of the Boer Commander in Chief.

According to the latest advices from Cape Colony the situation there is very serious, owing to the sympathy and aid which the Dutch are giving to the Boer commandoes. The British find it additionally difficult to obtain news of Boer movements. Gen. French's task is described as the hardest allotted to him in the whole course of the war.

At Pretoria the strength of the Boers in the field is now estimated at 11,000. If these figures be correct, the Boers must be constantly getting recruits. Their supply of arms and ammunition seems to be inexhaustible.

In Boer circles in Holland it is asserted that everything is prepared for a Dutch rising in both Cape Colony and Natal.

A most alarming letter from Cape Town is published to-day in The Daily Express. The writer says:

"The Boers are overrunning Cape Colony. They are on both the coast lines and within forty miles of Cape Town. Even the Intelligence Department does not know how many Colonial rebels have taken up arms in the last fortnight.

"The town guard of Cape Town has been ordered to hand in the magazine rifles and ammunition, ostensibly because these are wanted at the front. Martini-Henry's have been served out instead."

In conclusion, the writer declares that "the Dutch element in the colony is in revolt, and it is useless to disguise the fact."

The Hon. Andrew David Murray was born in 1863. He was the second son of the late Viscount Stormont and younger brother and heir presumptive of the fifth (present) Earl of Mansfield. He entered the army in 1884, and in 1893 became a Captain. He saw active service almost immediately after obtaining his commission, gaining a medal for his part in the Nile expedition in 1885.

Before he commanded Lord Lovat's corps in South Africa Lieut. Col. Murray's regiment was the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

Annual German Socialist Congress.

LUBECK, Sept. 22.—The twelfth annual German Socialist Congress opened here to-day.

THE WRECK AT PALOTA.

Ghastly Scenes Followed Collision of Vienna Express and Oil Train.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 22.—The collision yesterday at Palota between the Vienna express and the petroleum train appears, in the light of the latest developments, to have been a most terrible affair. In a few seconds the whole area of the collision became a huge lake of burning petroleum. Trees and everything inflammable within an area of a quarter of a square mile were destroyed.

There were some ghastly scenes. A girl was burned to death in sight of both her parents, who escaped. M. Dinu, a Roumanian millionaire, got his foot jammed in the wreckage and begged one of the train guards to sever the foot with an axe, promising him a large reward if he would do so. Before the guard could help him he sank back into the flames and was burned to death.

Schwartz, the conductor, who was similarly jammed, clung so desperately to the man who tried to extricate him that the would-be rescuer sustained flesh wounds in the neck and had to be dragged away just as Schwartz perished in the flames. Most of the thirty-two who were killed were burned to death.

SOUSA'S FAREWELL CONCERT.

An Enthusiastic Send-Off at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Sousa and his band bade their friends good-bye last night at the Metropolitan Opera House, preparatory to their departure next Wednesday on their second European tour. The leavetaking was participated in by a gathering of admirers that filled almost every seat in the big house and partook of the nature of a Sousa jubilee. There were no compositions by the leader of the big band down on the programme, but at the conclusion of every number the audience encored until one of the famous Sousa marches had been given and the applause was almost continuous.

Arthur Pryor's trombone solo, "Love Thoughts," was tumultuously encored, and he was compelled to respond twice. A cornet duet by Messrs. Clark and Rogers was enthusiastically received. The vocal soloist was Miss Blanche Duffield.

The band will sail on the St. Louis, and will give its first concert in the United Kingdom at the Royal Albert Hall on Friday evening of next week. On Oct. 6 the band will be taken to Glasgow by a special train to fill an engagement of four weeks at the International Exposition being held there, after which it will make a tour of the provinces, covering four weeks.

OBJECT TO MOVE THEIR HOUSES.

Bronx Property Owners in Controversy with the Controller's Office.

There is trouble in Crescent Street, Borough of the Bronx, over the widening of the street. Property owners are required to move back from the old house line all the way from five to ten feet.

There has been considerable correspondence upon the subject between Deputy Controller Michael T. Daly and William Stonebridge, who lives at 65 Crescent Avenue.

It began by a request made by Controller Daly to the owners of the properties which should be moved back from the street, asking them to pay rent for the occupancy of city property. The reply to Mr. Daly was that the property owners could not see why, if the property was city property they were occupying, they should be called upon to pay rent. Mr. Daly wrote back asking why, if they took that view of the matter, they locked their front doors, and commanding them to leave them open.

But both private residents, as well as storekeepers, are loath to obey that new order, and that is the way the matter stands now.

CANADA'S ROYAL GUESTS.

Pass a Restful Sunday—Resume Their Westward Trip To-morrow.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 22.—The Duke and Duchess of York spent to-day at Rideau Hall resting after a week of travel and receptions. They attended service at Christ's Cathedral at 11 o'clock and that was their only public appearance during the day.

To-morrow the royal party will be taken through the timber slides on the Ottawa River, and then down the river to Rockcliffe in Indian canoes and lumbermen's boats. They are to visit the lumber camps to see the life and partake of the fare of the lumbermen.

In the evening there will be a public reception in the Senate Chamber at the Parliament buildings. The Duke and Duchess will stand on the Speaker's throne and those who are presented will merely bow before them and withdraw.

At Melbourne the Duke shook hands with 3,000 persons in one afternoon and lost the use of his arm for over a week. That experience led to the abandonment of handshaking at general receptions.

The royal party will resume its journey westward to the Pacific Coast Tuesday morning, and the first stop of any length will be at Winnipeg, which will be reached Thursday afternoon. It has been decided that the Duchess will make the entire journey through to Victoria and will not stop at Banff as once planned.

DOUBLE LAUNCHING TO-DAY.

The Craft Are a Torpedo Boat Destroyer and Submarine Vessel.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 22.—There will be a double launching at the shipyards of Lewis Nixon at Elizabethport to-morrow. The boats to take their first plunge will be the Nicholson, torpedo boat destroyer, and the Porpoise, submarine torpedo boat. The launching was to have taken place last Thursday, and President McKinley had promised that if possible he would be present. As Thursday proved to be the day of the President's burial, the launching was postponed until to-morrow.

The Nicholson is similar to the O'Brien and other boats of that class already in the water. The Porpoise is similar to the other submarine boats of that class being built for the Holland Company, which, when the vessels have been completed and tested, is to sell them to the Government.

BARKER DEFENSE ASSOCIATION.

May Bring Case of the Rev. John Keller Before Bishop Starkey.

ARLINGTON, N. J., Sept. 22.—The Thomas G. Barker Defense Association will meet on Wednesday evening and try to devise some method of bringing about a trial of some one so that the Barker-Keller matter which led to the shooting of the Rev. John Keller by Thomas G. Barker can be sifted out. The association in an open letter to Mr. Keller demanded he take the initiative and bring suit against Mrs. Barker, but the letter never reached the minister, as those who hame him in charge refused to allow him to receive it.

It is expected the method to be tried next will be an appeal of some kind to Bishop Starkey to do something. Mr. Keller has said he would be guided entirely by what his churchly superior directed and would do nothing himself without the advice of the Bishop and his other friends.

IN THE SHOPS.

Women are trying hard this year to get away from bulk in their skirts and the designers are making every effort to assist them. One of the first things to appear was the gartered petticoat, which made its appearance the last of August. This is a short skirt, or two of them, each about a foot and a half in length, pretty little silken affairs which gather over elastic bands at the top and are held in place in this way, above or below the knee. By this means the frill and fluff is given beneath the flare of the lower part of the skirt and there is no fullness above. Some of the new skirts draw in so closely above the knee that it has been thought that the fit of the gown would be affected by even the softest of thin silk petticoats. These skirts are made of ruffles of silk and lace, but many women like something more in the way of a skirt or cannot stand the pressure of the elastic band which holds the skirts in place.

⁂

To meet the demand for less bulk around the hips and at the same time to prevent the outer skirt from clinging unpleasantly other skirts have been invented which answer the same purpose and at the same time obviate the objections. The new model is one of these which promises to give women the proper slenderness above with fluff or ruffles below. It is on the model of the regular skirt, but the bulk of the material is cut away from about half way above the knee to the waist, leaving only straps of the silk, which are held at the waist line by an elastic band. This slips on over the head, is trim and snug around the waist, and the straps below add practically no bulk to the hips. From the point where the straps end the skirt is made like any other skirt, with a deep flounce finishing it at the lower edge. The solid skirt begins sufficiently high to prevent the dress skirt from falling in, as it might do unpleasantly on a woman of good height. These aids to slenderness for the woman of embonpoint and the slender woman who would be still more slender are quite new this year.

⁂

Here is a word more about boas, and they are to play such an important part in woman's dress this year that they are worth talking about. In the first place there is one of an odd design in black silk and chenille. The fluffy neck part of the boa is edged with the chenille and the ends are formed of broad black silk ribbon, which is threaded in and out with black chenille with rather long lengthwise stitches taken in the threading and the lines well apart. This threading is after the style which has been seen to a considerable extent in both gowns and hats this past Summer and this Fall, but is rather new used in this way. There is perhaps a quarter of a yard of the threaded ribbon in the ends, which are finished with a twisted chenille fringe, giving another quarter of a yard depth to the ends.

⁂

Another boa which is stylish is made of black silk and cream lace, about equal parts of each appearing in the fluffy collar. The silk, with a number of strands of narrow black silk ribbon, is carried down for half a yard, where there is a finish of a bell of the cream lace, which is here an eighth of a yard deep, and from which hanging down as far below from the lace calix are many loops of the narrow satin ribbon. One other feature of the boa is unique. On either side abou half way down on the plain part of the ends are two narrow gold slides, having much the look of the cravat clasps, which have had an evanescent life. They may be the same put to a new use, and a very good use it seems to be.

⁂

Rather an odd boa, and a pretty one, too, is of two kinds of net fastened with long loops and ends of velvet ribbon. The one net is of black with small, white dots not strongly marked, and the other is of white, with much larger chenille dots. The effect is very good.

⁂

Still another boa is of white chiffon, the boa part and the long ends, which are jaboted into a continuous line of bells, edged with twisted white chenille. The same thing comes in black.

⁂

Quite different is still another boa of liberty silk, the ruched boa part plain, but the broad ends of the silk edged with curled white coque feathers. The ends to this boa are gathered in about half way down to break the straight line.

White chiffon stocks, made of soft folds of chiffon with no lining, have an applied band of black lace around the centre of the stock, and the four-in-hand chiffon tie has the ends finished with the black lace. A stock of this kind can be worn over different colors of plain silk foundation stocks, with an edge of the color showing just above the chiffon stock, which is frequently not over high. It preserves the chiffon and wearing with different colors makes a variety which is good.

⁂

Heavy and narrow silk cord braid or passementerie is used much this year, and one stylish velvet suit of black is trimmed with it. The short velvet jacket has the front edges and the lapels trimmed with the braid; mock buttonholes are formed of it on either side of the outside of the jacket, and it outlines the flounce of the skirt and is carried up at intervals in little double lines forming points an inch and a half deep. Large silk buttons are on this suit.

DEATH OF SIMON STERNE

Eminent Lawyer Succumbs to Apoplexy in His City Home.

He Took Part in Many Famous Legal Cases and Was Long a Prominent Figure in Public Affairs.

Simon Sterne, who for more than a quarter of a century has been recognized as one of the leading members of the bar in this city, and who was famous as an authority on railroad and constitutional law, died at his home in the Dalhousie, 40 West Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday morning at 3:15 o'clock.

Mr. Sterne's health had not been good for over a year. In April last he returned from Egypt, whither he had gone in the hope that it would improve his health. Although ailing, it was not thought that he was seriously ill. On Thursday night he was stricken with apoplexy, and had been unconscious since up to the time of his death.

Simon Sterne was born in Philadelphia on July 23, 1839. He was educated in the public schools of that city, the University of Heidelberg and the University of Pennsylvania. He was graduated from the Law School of the last-named university in 1860, in which year he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar.

The following year he was admitted to the bar in this city, and made his home here, becoming the counsel for many large corporations, railroads, and mercantile houses.

Early in his career Mr. Sterne paid especial attention to the study of political economy, and between 1863 and 1865 he delivered, at the invitation of the Trustees of Cooper Union, a series of lectures on that subject in the large hall of the institute.

At about this time he became the editor of The Commercial Advertiser, but severed his connection with the paper when Thurlow Weed and others purchased it. In 1864 he was one of the organizers of the American Free Trade League, and became its Secretary.

In 1865 Mr. Sterne became editor of The Social Science Review, a quarterly publication devoted to political and economic discussion. Three years later Mr. Sterne became deeply interested in the question of minority representation, and was one of the founders of a society which gave itself the name of the Proportional Representation Society.

David Dudley Field was the President and Mr. Sterne the active secretary of that organization, which pressed with much vigor the question of minority representation upon the Constitutional Convention then in session. Later, Mr. Sterne became its President.

He was a member and Secretary of the Committee of Seventy, which was prominent in the fight against the Tweed régime, and drafted the charter of this committee and other legislation of that period. A large portion of the success of that committee during its two years' existence was due to Mr. Sterne's activity.

When Mr. Havemeyer became Mayor he retained Mr. Sterne as counsel in a number of important cases affecting the interests of the city. Chief among these was the Fourth Avenue improvement case, in which was involved the constitutionality of the law under which the city was required to pay to the Harlem Railroad Company one-half of the cost of construction of the Fourth Avenue tunnel and viaduct.

Mr. Sterne then made frequent trips to Europe to study the relation of railroads and corporations to the Governments.

When the Board of Trade and Transportation—originally the Board of Trade—was organized, Mr. Sterne, as Chairman of a committee, drafted a commission bill, and a bill providing for minority representation in boards of direction of all corporations.

From 1874 to 1878, with the exception of one year, the bill was presented to the Legislature, and argument was made upon it by its author. Finally, as a result of this pressure, the Hepburn Commission was appointed in 1879 for the purpose of taking testimony relative to the abuses in the administration of the railways.

Mr. Sterne at the request of the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade conducted the investigation. It was in session nine months. The Legislature of 1881 approved the report of the committee, and in 1882 the Railroad Commission Bill was passed almost precisely as it had been drafted by Mr. Sterne in 1874.

The question of municipal government had long engaged the attention of Mr. Sterne, when, in 1875, he was appointed by Gov. Tilden a member of a commission of which Mr. Evarts was Chairman to devise a plan for the government of the cities of the State. A bill was passed as a result of these labors, but the project was defeated in the following Legislature.

Mr. Sterne in 1885 was requested by the Cullom Committee on Inter-State Commerce to assist in revising their bill, which was subsequently passed and formed the basis of power of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. In 1882 Mr. Sterne became actively identified with the Citizens' Committee of Fifty, and was one of its most active members.

In June of that year he was retained by the merchants to test in the courts the question whether the railroad corporations could not be made to perform their duties as common carriers, in the litigation following the strike of the freight handlers. The decision of Judge Haight was against the merchants, but was subsequently reversed at the General Term, thereby giving Mr. Sterne a legal victory.

In the famous Louisiana bond case before the Supreme Court of the United States Mr. Sterne represented a number of Louisiana bondholders. He was retained as counsel in the New York sinking fund case, and was retained by the City of New York in suits brought against various banks to recover interest moneys claimed to be due on deposits made by the city during the Tweed régime and recovered $200,000.

Mr. Sterne was appointed by Gov. Morton, in 1895, a Commissioner with others, to recommend changes in methods of administration; by President Cleveland to report as to the relation of Western European Governments to the railways. He was also a close friend and adviser of Gov. Tilden.

Mr. Sterne was a member of the Committee of Seventy, which played an important part in the nomination of Mayor Strong. He was President of the North Central Park Improvement Company, which erected the elevators at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue. At the time of his death he was general counsel for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad and affiliated lines.

In 1870 Mr. Sterne married Miss Mathilde Elsberg, and she, with one daughter, two sisters, and two brothers, Louis Sterne of London and Morris E. Sterne, a member of the Board of Education of this city, survive him.

Mr. Sterne was the author of a volume on "Representative Government and Personal Representation," a work on "Constitutional History and Political Development of the United States," the introduction to Mongredien's "Wealth Creation," and the articles on "Administration of American Cities," "Legislation," "Monopolies," "Representation," and "Railways" in Lalor's "Cyclopaedia of Political Science and United States History." He was also a frequent contributor to reviews and magazines.

Mr. Sterne was a member of the Manhattan, Reform, Law, Press, Democratic, Nineteenth Century, Freundschaft, and Natasquan Salmon Clubs, the Bar Association, the Pennsylvania Society, the Blooming Grove Park Association, Zoological Institute, Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Board of Trade and Transportation.

The funeral will take place from 40 West Fifty-ninth Street on Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock. The burial will be in Salem Fields Cemetery.

Out of Work, Committed Suicide.

A man supposed to be Frank Summers of 242 East Thirty-ninth Street was found dead in Central Park, at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, last night from the effects of carbolic acid poisoning. The body was found by Policeman Ehlers of the park squad. At 242 East Thirty-ninth Street it was said that Frank Summers had lived there for three months. He was a French cook, but had been out of employment, and unable to pay his room rent. Yesterday he was told to vacate his room. Nothing further was known of him.

United Singers' Festival.

The United Singers of Brooklyn on Sunday next will proceed in a body to Prospect Park, where they will celebrate German Day by paying homage to the busts of Beethoven and Wagner, and will also pay a tribute to President McKinley. There will be an elaborate musical programme, which is being rehearsed by 400 singers.

The Rev. T. B. Shannon's Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 22.—The Rev. Thomas B. Shannon will be installed as pastor of the Vailsburg Presbyterian Church on Friday night. Mr. Shannon is a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary, class of 1901.

WILL OF HARRIET WILCOX.

Greater Part of Brooklyn Woman's Large Estate Is Bequeathed to Charity.

WESTERLY, R. I., Sept. 22.—The will of Harriet Wilcox, widow of Stephen Wilcox, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who died Aug. 21, 1901, has just been made public. Provision is made for a large number of friends and relatives from an estate that is variously estimated at from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000.

The will leaves $150,000 to the Westerly Memorial and Library Association in trust, the income to be used in maintaining the building, library, and adjoining park. Her private collection of statuary, paintings, and works of art in her Brooklyn home are given to the Library Association.

In addition she gives $10,000 to the Broad Street Christian Church of Westerly, $5,000 each to the First Baptist, Calvary Baptist, and Methodist Episcopal Churches of Westerly; $5,000 to the church in Charleston, R. I.; Industrial Home for the Blind, Brooklyn, N. Y., $10,000; Hampton School, Hampton, Va., $20,000; Childrens' Aid Society, New York City, $20,000; Bible Society of New York City, $5,000; New York City Mission and Tract Society, $10,000; Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor of New York City, $10,000; New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, New York City, $20,000; American Missionary Association, New York City, $10,000; Home for Consumptives, Brooklyn, N. Y., $10,000; Home for Aged Men, Providence, R. I., $20,000; Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., $20,000.

The Trustees are directed to hold in trust the balance of the estate, paying such sums as they think wise to the parties named, and are given ten years in which to settle up affairs. The rest, residue, and remainder of the estate, after making certain liberal bequests, is given to the Hampton (Va.) School, Children's Aid Society of New York, Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor of New York City, Memorial and Library Association of Westerly, New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, American Missionary Association, Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, Providence Home for Aged Men, and Wesleyan University.

The will appoints William D. Hoxie of Brooklyn, Charles Perry of Westerly, and John E. Eustis of New York as executors and trustees, without bonds.

THE YALE BI-CENTENNIAL.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 22.—Several collections that will be part of the Yale bicentennial are now being prepared by the university authorities. There will be in the Art School a nearly complete collection of the paintings of John Trumbull, the Revolutionary War soldier-artist, with the exception of the large canvases in the Capitol at Washington and in various State Capitols. Yale already owns a considerable number of Trumbull's paintings, and these will be augmented by private loans. The Trumbull exhibit will open on Oct. 10 and remain open until a week after the celebration. In the music department there will be an interesting collection of old pianos and clavichords.

One of the most interesting and valuable exhibitions to be made will be that of Yale manuscripts and volumes bearing both on the history of Yale and on American education. This collection will take in all of the famous old books that were parts of the college curriculum from 1701 to 1850. In this connection there will be shown a collection of the early diplomas of Yale, commencing with the first one given to Nathaniel Chauncey of the class of 1702, which is owned in Durham, Conn.

The commemoration medal is now being struck off by Tiffany & Co. of New York in honor of the celebration. The medal is designed by the artist Bela Pratt of Boston, and will be presented to all of the distinguished visitors who come here in October. It is now anticipated that fully 6,000 Yale graduates and their friends will be here over the celebration, besides a large number of other visitors and the numerous collegiate guests of the President. With the opening of college next Thursday active plans for the week will begin.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Frederick Eugene Barnard.

Frederick Eugene Barnard died at his home, Greene, Chenango County, N. Y., on Friday morning, Sept. 20, at the age of eighty-four years. The deceased had lived in the village where he died eighty-one years, and his father, Charles E. Barnard, was its first merchant. The business came to the son at his father's retirement and was conducted by him till 1857, when he retired from active life.

Being an ardent church worker, he gave liberally of his time, money, and strength to Zion Episcopal Church at Greene, one of the most important rural parishes in the Diocese of Central New York. He served his church as Warden since 1852, as Senior Warden, the highest lay official, since 1870, and as choirmaster for over sixty years.

He was strong in his manhood, earnest in his convictions, stanch in his character. He subscribed for the first number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, being a personal friend of George Jones, the founder, and continued to read it regularly till the day of his death.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZABETH H. PAULISON, widow of Judge Richard R. Paulison, died at her home, 235 Main Street, Hackensack, on Saturday. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon.

B. F. MONTGOMERY of Lancaster, Penn., for the last ten years United States Commissioner for his district, died Saturday night at his home, aged fifty-one years.

The Rev. H. B. PUTNAM died yesterday at his home in West Derby, N. H., aged sixty years. For sixteen years he had been pastor of the Central Congregational Church of West Derby.

Ex-Mayor JEREMIAH CROWLEY of Lowell, Mass., died yesterday at his home, aged sixty-nine. He was born in Ireland, and came to America in 1842. For many years he was a Democratic Alderman in Lowell. He served in the Massachusetts State Senate in 1881-2 and was Mayor of Lowell from 1888 to 1890. He leaves a wife and an adopted son.

MARRIED.

HOENINGHAUS—PROCTER.—On Sept. 21, at the Summer home of the bride, Orlkon Fields, Williamstown, Mass., by the Rev. Dr. Dudley Ward Rhodes, assisted by Rev. T. Franklin Carter, Mr. Fritz Wilhelm Hoeninghaus and Miss Lillie Sanford Procter.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 21, Alice, wife of Charles Adams and daughter of John Taylor and the late Julia Deming Sherman.
Funeral services will be held at the Church on the Heights, Pierrepont St., near Monroe Place, on Tuesday, Sept. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DOWS.—At Cazenovia, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 22, 1901, Amanda Dows, aged 71 years.
Funeral services at her late residence on Wednesday, Sept. 25, at 3:30 P. M.

HAYDOCK.—On the 22d inst., Jane Haydock, in the 86th year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, 315 West 58th St., Third day, Tuesday, 24th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

JACKSON.—Sarah Eleanor, widow of George Raimes Jackson, in the 82d year of her age.
Funeral service Tuesday, Sept. 24, at 2 o'clock, at 529 Summit Av., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

MILLS.—On Saturday, Sept. 21, 1901, Lillian E., beloved wife of John H. Mills.
Funeral services at her late residence, 199 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn, Monday, Sept. 23, at 8 P. M.

OAKLEY.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Sept. 21, 1901, at Deckertown, N. J., Charles M. Oakley.
Funeral services at his late residence, 85 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Monday, 8 P. M.

PAULISON.—At Hackensack, N. J., Sept. 21, Elizabeth H. Paulison, widow of the late Judge Richard R. Paulison.
Funeral services to be held at her late residence, 235 Main St., Tuesday, Sept. 24, at 3:15 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Cortlandt St., New York, via New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, at 2:20 P. M.

QUERNEY.—On Friday, Sept. 20, William Vincent Querney.
Funeral on Monday, Sept. 23, from the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, 90th St., near 3d Av., at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives, friends, and members of Scylurus Council, No. 1,253, Royal Arcanum, invited to attend. Interment at Madison, N. J.

SHERER.—Suddenly, at Crown Point, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 20, 1901, Charlotte Keese Sherer, wife of John A. Sherer.
Funeral services at the home of her brother, William L. Keese, 41 Ocean Av., Flatbush, on Monday evening, Sept. 23, at 8 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

STERNE.—On Sunday, Sept. 22, Simon Sterne, beloved husband of Mathilde S. Sterne, in the 63d year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, The Dalhousie, 40 West 59th St., on Wednesday morning, Sept. 25, at 9:30 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.
Philadelphia, London, and Paris papers please copy.

The Woodlawn Cemetery.
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 20 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

WATERS PIANOS

represent the highest ideals of an art piano. They are famous for fine tone, and are warranted to be durable.

Style A—Waters Upright Piano, only

$225

cash, or $250 on installments; $10 down and $7 per month. Also

Style 90—Chester Piano, largest size,

$180

cash, or $200, payable $10 down and

only $5 monthly.

Send postal for catalogue.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings),
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 22.—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained at dinner to-night in honor of Mrs. Mackay-Smith, wife of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith of Washington, who is her guest.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. Ogden Mills entertained at dinner this evening. Both will leave Newport this week for their country places on the Hudson.

Col. J. J. Astor's steam yacht Nourmahal started for New York this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Howard, who have occupied the Baldwin cottage this Summer, have closed their Newport season and gone to Hyde Park, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will go to New York this week on their yacht to attend the cup races. There will be a large number of departures of society people this week, many going to New York early, so as to witness the contests between the Columbia and Shamrock.

David Daggett of Schenectady Dead.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—David Daggett, for years one of the best-known lawyers in this part of the State, died last night as the result of wounds he inflicted upon himself several weeks ago with a pair of shears. He had been insane for over a year, and had been discharged as cured.

Help for a Consumptive Invalid.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities begs to acknowledge, in response to its recent appeal for money to send a consumptive invalid South, the following sums: "J. J. M.," $1; William E. Hines, $1; "E. C. F.," $3; "Hope," $2; M. V. Dobbins, 50 cents; A. F. Dobbins, 50 cents; M. E. Beston, 50 cents; Herbert S. Carpenter, $5; S. Goodstein, $4; J. D. Smith, $5; "Cash," $1; W. Dodsworth, $2; "D. T. W.," $5; "J. H. D. S.," $5; S. S. Munn, $1; L. C. Sturgess, $10; "Mac.," $1; "Christian," $2; "In His Name," $1, and "O. W. A.," $10. No more money is need for this purpose.

DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 22.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Sept.
BUDD, Charles, 66 Madison St.	27	19
BARKOWITZ, Rubin, 112 Ludlow St.	45	20
BECKER, Louis, 135 Avenue C	1	21
BUTTS, Charlotte, 1,756 3d Av.	68	19
BERMAN, Julius, 10 Pitt St.	1	20
BOLAND, Mary E., 50 Laight St.	16	19
BRADWIN, Jennie, 214 Eldridge St.	1	20
CALONI, Stephen, 1,550 3d Av.	2	21
CUSHING, Catharina, 371 E. 76th St.	1	20
CASSOT, John D., 149 W. 90th St.	60	17
GOLDSTEIN, Birdy, 81 Eldridge St.	1	21
CAUFFIELD, Catharine, 136 W. 67th	59	21
COHEN, J. D., 191 Madison St.	25	20
COHEN, Rose, 404 Cherry St.	1	21
COHEN, Max, 31 Norfolk St.	4	21
DEMOREST, Henry, 210 E. 98th St.	49	19
DAHM, Martha, 251 E. 52d St.	1	21
DE ZEO, Luisa, 143 Hester St.	15	21
FLEGENHEIMER, Israel, 416 E. 50th	67	21
GETTINGER, Hannah, 88 Columbia	1	21
GEEDERT, L. O., 828 Marcy Av.	47	19
GLASS, Joseph, 8 White Place	42	21
GALUSHA, Margaret, 787 Washington St.	35	12
HAMILTON, Elizabeth, 441 W. 53d	38	21
HYDE, Annie F., 16 Watt St.	26	20
HAFT, Nathan, 324 E. 52d St.	68	22
HUTTER, Gustav, 529 E. 80th St.	28	20
JOHNSTON, Julia, 12 E. 116th St.	37	21
KURSCHINSKY, Pauline, 215 Broome	1	21
LYONS, Mary, 1,381 3d Av.	1	21
LANE, Joseph, 343½ Water St.	25	20
MANZIONE, Aondonelta, 223 E. 111th	1	21
MALLON, Richard A., 851 7th Av.	22	20
McGOWEN, Margaret, 363 W. 42d St.	1	21
MARWELL, Ilel, 20 Chatham Square.	52	21
MARYMONT, Sidney, 17 E. 119th St.	1	21
McDONALD, T., 121 Christopher St.	1	20
McNISH, Varnum B., 106 W. 103d	1	20
MAROT, Jane, 103 E. 102d St.	45	21
MINI, Maria, 264 Elizabeth St.	1	22
O'SULLIVAN, Eugene, 45 Henry St.	30	20
O'BRIEN, Mary E., 145 W. 51st St.	2	21
O'KEEFE, G., 1,514 Lexington Av.	36	20
PRINCIPE, Gabriele, 342 E. 113th St.	38	20
PAULSON, Richard, 577 Grand St.	1	20
PRANIA, Maria, 262 Elizabeth St.	8	21
PAROLAN, Catharine M., 351 W. 44th St.	2	20
PORSINGER, Martha, 413 W. 26th	27	19
RABL, Mamie, 538 W. 47th St.	15	20
RUFER, Charles A., 312 6th St.	63	20
ROSENBERG, Fanny G., 22 Clinton.	1	20
REILLY, Mary, 554 W. 50th St.	48	21
REDDINGTON, Edward, 8 Broome.	1	19
STAMM, Mary, 192 Broome St.	2	20
SHERMAN, Sarah, 260 Monroe St.	1	20
SCHUMANN, Jetta, 2,219 1st Av.	1	22
SCHMIDT, W., Montefiore Home	45	21
SONENSTEIN, Cirina, 15 1st St.	1	22
SCHNEIDER, Elizabeth, 234 Eldridge	51	20
SMITH, William, 612 E. 14th St.	1	21
SMITH, Hilda, 17 Greenwich St.	45	20
SENIA, Edith B., 100½ W. 130th St.	1	21
SENDELBACH, John, 464 W. 131st.	30	19
SHILO, Charles, 67 W. 102d St.	35	20
SPIRO, Mary, 303 E. 20th St.	1	21
SCHONBERG, W., 225 E. 102d St.	1	20
TRICK, Edward, 131 Tompkins St.	1	21
TADDORIO, Tommaso, 429 E. 15th.	1	22
THORMAT, Eugene, 221 W. 25th St.	52	19
VOGEL, Herman, 228 2d St.	1	20
WHALEN, Mary A., 188 W. 101st St.	55	19
WEISS, Noah, 38 Essex St.	70	21
WEBB, Catherine F., 306 E. 93d St.	37	21
WILLIAMSON, W., 524 W. 30th St.	56	17
WILSON, Frank, 197 South St.	45	21
YOUNG, Tillie, 15 King's Bridge Rd.	18	21
YARGER, F., Ocean Park, L. I.	68	20

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Sept.
ADE, Maria, 169 Scholes St.	3	20
BIXBY, Cora A., Brooklyn Hosp.	38	20
CUMMINGS, May, 152 9th St.	1	20
CRAWFORD, Thomas, Brooklyn Hos	38	20
DUFFY, Michael, 345 Gold St.	27	22
DENIKE, Mary E., 367 Jefferson St.	59	20
GILLEN, Mary L., 314 Franklin Av	18	21
HARRINGTON, Elizabeth N., 579 Monroe St	13	20
HARDKOM, Henry, 12 Monteith St.	1	20
HANKEL, August E., 983 E. 12th St.	71	21
HALLIDAY, Martha, Benson and Bay 15th St	66	20
HAGEN, Julia, 88 58th St.	1	21
ILKO, John, 81 N. 6th St.	23	21
JOPLIN, Charlton L., 272 Reid Av.	2	20
JOHNSTON, Catharine, 124 S. 2d St.	27	20
JOHNSON, Mary E., 292 Atlantic Av	34	20
KILLMIT, Lillie, 256 Navy St.	1	21
KEOGH, Thomas, 136 West St.	5	20
KAUFMAN, Max, St. Cath. Hosp.	35	20
LYNCH, George, 354 Baltic St.	8	21
LAURITZEN, Elizabeth, 926 4th Av.	42	20
LARRABEE, Gerard W., 269 Graham Avenue	1	21
McCARTHY, Catharine, 198 Emerson Place	67	20
McGARRITY, John, 307 Gold St.	1	22
McMULLEN, Bridget, 339 Park Av.	54	20
O'NEILL, Mary, Dahlgren Pl. and 95th St	72	20
PERKLE, Mollie, 55 Belmont Av.	27	22
PAYTON, Samuel, 6 Talman St.	1	21
QUIGLEY, John, 181 Clifton Pl.	82	21
RIGGIO, Mary, 73 Ralph Av.	1	18
RIVETZ, Jennie, 96 Vesta Av.	1	21
ROME, Thomas E., 257 E. 18th St.	22	21
SCHAUB, Anna, 206 Scholes St.	1	21
SULLIVAN, Johanna, K. Co. Almshouse	96	18
SULLIVAN, Lawrence J., 626 5th Av	1	20
THOMSON, George, 79 Rapelyea St.	1	21
TIER, Henry D., 386 Halsey St.	75	20
UNTERREINER, Josephine, 55 Harrison Place	63	20
VABISCHAK, Catharine, 129 19th St.	1	21
VAN CLIFF, Fred W., 1,171 5th Av.	1	20
WERNER, John, 16 Central Av.	1	20

Special Notices.

If you have Catarrh of the Stomach get MAN-A-CEA, the Manganese Spring Water. Doctors prescribing it report it cures where all Medicines fail. Druggists or Ben K. Curtis, 13 Stone St.

BUSY WEEK FOR GOLFERS

An Invitation Tournament Will Be the Chief Feature.

MANY CONTESTS FOR WOMEN

Metropolitan Association Will Resume Its Team Championship Series.

An active week is in store for golfers, with no day devoid of events of interest. The chief tournament of the week will be held at Lenox. A number of metropolitan golfers will compete for the generous array of prizes offered. This is an invitation competition, and will begin to-day and continue throughout the week. The feature to-day will be a thirty-six-hole medal-play round, handicap, for a silver cup presented by Giraud Foster, Secretary of the club. To-morrow the qualifying round will be played for the famous Lenox Cup. The second sixteen will qualify for a Consolation Cup, and match play rounds will be in order on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the finals at thirty-six holes being on the latter day. President William D. Sloane has offered a cup to be played for on Thursday, the best four to qualify and the final rounds to be the feature on Saturday.

The Lenox Cup is one of the most coveted trophies offered for golfers. The first prize of that name was won by Arthur H. Fenn, who has since turned professional. Samuel Frothingham won the Lenox Cup last year. He must win it three years to become absolute possessor of the trophy. He stands an excellent chance to capture the prize again, as he recently won the championship of the Stockbridge Golf Club, after a tie in a thirty-six hole game with Malcolm McBurney, son of Dr. Charles McBurney. The Lenox course is in splendid condition for good golf. The committee in charge of the event consists of W. D. Sloane, J. W. Burden, Samuel Frothingham, S. Howland Robbins, and Giraud Foster.

An interesting local event will be the renewal of the team championship matches by the women of the Women's Metropolitan Association. The competitions ceased in June, but they will be resumed to-morrow with the Class B championship between the Powelton and Apawamis women on the Powelton links, near Newburg. The women of Harbor Hill will begin their championship contest on Saturday, and the Richmond County women will have a handicap on Wednesday. On Thursday the postponed match for the cup presented by Mrs. C. S. Towle will be played by the women of the Apawamis Golf Club.

The first team match between golfers on public links in cities further apart than the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn will be played on Wednesday on the Van Cortlandt course, the Boston golfers who play in Franklin Park being the visitors. On the following day they will put aside golf and go down the bay to view the first of the series of yacht races for the America's Cup. The historic George Hunter gold medal for the championship of the Richmond County Country Club will be played on the latter's links at Staten Island on Saturday. The qualifying round for the President's Cup will be the chief feature at the Apawamis Club, and the final round for the Caswell Cup will also be played. The events of the week are:

MONDAY, SEPT. 23.

Lenox—Invitation tournament, handicap for Foster Cup.
Harbor Hill—Women's championship, first round.
Apawamis—Women's handicap.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.

Lenox—Invitation tournament, qualifying round for Lenox Cup.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.

Lenox—Invitation tournament, match play round.
Van Cortlandt—Team match with Boston public golfers.
Dyker Meadow—Monthly handicap.
Richmond County—Women's handicap.
Morris County—Women's long course cup competition.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 26.

Lenox—Invitation tournament, President's Cup and third round for Lenox Cup.
Englewood—Mixed foursome team match with Montclair.
Apawamis—Women's cup competition.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.

Lenox—Invitation tournament, final rounds for Lenox Cup.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28.

Lenox—Invitation tournament, President's Cup, final round.
Westchester Golf—Club championship, qualifying round.
Jersey City—Club handicaps for two cups.
Innis Arden—Final rounds for Norton Cup.
Englewood—Second qualifying championship round.
Nassau—Team match with Oakland and finals for Hooper Cup.
Morris County—Bogey handicap.
Hackensack—Team match with Flushing.
Richmond County—Championship for Hunter medal.
Harbor Hill—Handicaps for Classes A and B.
Apawamis—President's Cup, qualifying round, and finals for Caswell Cup.
Ardsley—Golf ball handicap.
Crescent Athletic—Club handicap.
Van Cortlandt—Mixed foursome.
Dyker Meadow—Team match with Fox Hills.
Marine and Field—Club handicap.
Wee Burn—Club handicap.

GAMES OF THE STAR A. C.

Michael McGarry Won Five-Mile Run After a Close Finish.

Michael McGarry of the Pastime Athletic Club won the five-mile open run at the games of the Star Athletic Club, held on the club grounds, Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon, after a hard race with J. J. Joyce of the Xavier Athletic Association and T. J. Kennedy, the local champion. Joyce, who is the metropolitan five-mile champion, led until the last three laps, when McGarry came up and won by five yards in a close finish. Kennedy dropped out at four and a half miles.

An amusing feature of the games was a 200-yard run for employes of the Street Cleaning Department in uniform. Three "white wings" entered, and marched around the track to the notes of a bugle, beginning the race when the bugle stopped. Only one of the three completed the race, as the distance was too great for the others. The games were for the benefit of the club's trainer, J. Kiernan. Summaries:

Five-Mile Run.—Won by M. J. McGarry, Pastime Athletic Club; J. J. Joyce, Xavier Athletic Association, New York City, second. Time—28:24 3-5.

Two-Mile Run, Juniors.—Won by H. Goldberg, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, New York City; Arthur Ziegler, Pastime Athletic Club, New York City, second; W. Hugg, Star Athletic Club, third. Time—11:20 4-5.

1,000-Yard Run for Military Athletes.—Dead heat between J. Farrell, Thirteenth Regiment Athletic Association, Brooklyn, N. Y., and J. Lynch, Sixty-ninth Regiment Athletic Association, New York City. Time—2:38.

200-Yard Obstacle Race.—Won by A. Ziegler, Pastime Athletic Club, New York City; J. J. Kraus, Pastime Athletic Club, New York City, second. Time—1:07.

Potato Race, Handicap.—Won by H. Arnold, Union Settlement Athletic Club, New York City, (scratch;) J. Hoben, Star Athletic Club, (5 yards,) second. Time—0:42.

150-Yard Sack Race.—Won by C. Tammany, Pastime Athletic Club, New York City; J. J. Kraus, Pastime Athletic Club, New York City, second. Time—0:45.

60-Yard Exhibition Sack Race Over Hurdles by George Carr, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club. Time—0:13 2-5.

Wrestling Exhibition by I. Nifflot and J. Kelly, Pastime Athletic Club, New York City, 125-pound class. Time—5:00. No fall.

200-Yard Run for Employes of Street Cleaning Department in Uniform.—Won by J. Corbett. Time—0:27.

Tumbling by Team of St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, composed of Marian, Lehman, Glatthaar, and Caprano.

Greek Athletes at Games.

The annual games of the Greek-American Athletic Club Sparta at Ulmer Park, Bath Beach, L. I., yesterday afternoon were attended by a large number of out-of-town Grecian athletes from Philadelphia, Boston, Lowell, and even Washington. Much interest was taken in the events, which were well contested, and which, as a rule resulted in close finishes. Summary:

Target Shooting, 100 Meters.—Won by S. Blograints; N. Dotoroto second.

Five-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by John Primpos, Lowell, Mass.; D. Flores second. Time—24:04.

Throwing the Discus.—Won by M. Leccas, with 87 feet 9½ inches; D. Georgoulas second, A. [illegible] third.

[illegible] Run.—Won by N. Brimbus; N. Strav[illegible] second. Time—32:17.

[illegible] Iron Ball, 16 Pounds.—Won by Nich[illegible], with 39 feet 7 inches; D. Georgoulas second, Michael Leccas third.

Hop, Skip, and Jump.—Won by Leonidas Prihtakos, with 42 feet 3 inches; D. Georgoulas second.

CUP YACHTS IN DRY DOCK.

Both Columbia and Shamrock Out of Water to Receive Last Cleaning Before Races.

The America's Cup defender Columbia, with her topmast housed, and the New York Yacht Club's pennant "the red cross on the blue" flying from her masthead, received an ovation in the way of salutes from flags and whistles as she passed up the East River yesterday on her way from Glen Cove to Brooklyn. The big white yacht reached the Morse Iron Works, at Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, at noon, and at 1 o'clock she was floated into the sectional dock astern of the steamer Old Dominion. In two hours she was high and dry, and blocked up in position for her last cleaning before the international race.

Stages were slung all around her before dark, and early this morning men will be put to work burnishing her bronze hull. The yacht had many visitors in the afternoon, among them several yachtsmen from vessels lying at anchor off Bay Ridge. It was learned that the Columbia is using the old Defender's main boom—a handsome steel spar—and the mainsail with which she won the trial races at Newport. It is not likely that any change will be made in either the boom or the sail until after the first race on Thursday.

It is safe to say that fully 5,000 persons visited the Shamrock II., at the Erie Basin dry dock, yesterday. They stood in rows two and three deep, all around the edge of the big stone dock, admiring the yellow shining body of the yacht, and her wonderful sky-reaching mast.

Sir Thomas Lipton, limping, as a result of his recent accident, looked over his challenger early in the morning in company with Charles Russell, David Barrie, and some friends. Then all the Lipton party went back on board the yacht Erin, which took them up the Hudson for a few hours' sail. The yacht returned about 4 P. M.

Expert opinions were not lacking from those who had visited both the defender and the challenger. Former Commodore John C. Prague, who in the old days won more races with his yachts than any other yachtsman, said: "I like the shape of the Shamrock, and if her sails are as good as the Columbia's, she will win the cup. Her rigging is strong, and her mast is in the right place. Another good feature is that her boom comes down close to the deck. She looks bigger all over than the Columbia, and I feel sure she is a very fast boat."

Old Mill Yacht Club Regatta.

The Old Mill Yacht Club yesterday held its annual Fall regatta, the last event of the season, on Jamaica Bay. Twenty boats, divided into four classes, competed. The course was from "the barrel" of the Old Mill Creek to the spar buoy, thence back to the starting point, the route being covered twice, making a distance of eighteen miles. The Mignonette, Commodore Gustavus A. Cooper, Old Mill Yacht Club, won in the class for cabin catboats, while in the class for open catboats, the Trebler of the Bergen Beach Yacht Club, A. F. Duncan, won first prize. In the second class, for open catboats, the Amaranth, Frank Wolff of the Howard Landing Yacht Club, was the winner, and The Alert, William Myer of the Old Mill Yacht Club, was victor in the sharpie class.

Morris Park Stakes to Close.

Following his custom of the past few years, Secretary H. G. Crickmore of the Westchester Racing Association has announced a list of minor stakes for the Fall meeting at Morris Park, several of them named for the prominent horses of the present season, which events will replace the same number of purse races for the Autumn racing, which begins Oct. 8. These stakes, all of which will close to-day, are as follows:

For Two-year-olds.—The Nasturtium Handicap, six and a half furlongs over the Withers course; The Blue Girl, for maiden fillies, five and a half furlongs over the Withers course; The Yankee Handicap, six and a half furlongs over the Withers course, and The Goldsmith, selling, over the Eclipse course, six furlongs.

For Two-year-olds and Upward.—The Watercolor, at special weights, two miles, over the Withers course; the First Monday Handicap, last seven furlongs of the Withers course, and the Second Monday Handicap, last seven and a half furlongs of the Withers course.

For Three-year-olds and Upward.—The Grand Stand Handicap, one mile and a furlong, over the Withers course; the Over the Hill Handicap, one mile and a sixteenth over the hill, and the Fort Schuyler Selling Stakes, six furlongs, over the Withers course.

Hurdle Races and Steeplechases.—The Friday Selling Hurdle Race, one mile and a half over six flights of hurdles, and a handicap steeplechase over Course B, about two miles and a half.

In the handicaps for two-year-olds the unusual but commendable condition is made that maidens that have never started are excluded from entry. This condition is one that horsemen would like to see made in all handicaps, as it is impossible to make a fair handicap where horses that have never started, and therefore that have no form to base a handicap on, are permitted to be engaged.

Road Drivers' Matinee Races.

The list of classes has been decided upon for the matinée of the Road Drivers' Association to be held at the Empire City track next Saturday afternoon, and the programme promises some interesting competitions among the trotters and pacers. Apart from the match between the Wall Street drivers, there will be a team race, trotting, free-for-all trot, free-for-all pace, 2:15 trot, 2:29 trot, and 2:24 pace. Silver cups will be awarded to the winners, in addition to the regulation rosettes for first, second, and third. The races will be mile heats, best two in three, to wagon. Entries will close to-morrow with Alfred Reeves, Secretary, Broadway and Forty-second Street, New York.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; weights seven pounds below the scale; with allowances; about six furlongs. Cameron, Glenwater, Peninsula, City Bank, and Andy Williams, 115 pounds each; Rightaway, 110; Numeral, 104; Calgary, Caughnawaga, Hundred, Nantor, Anak, and Hot, 100 each.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth. Wax Taper, 124 pounds; Decanter, 112; Kilogram, 108; Smoke, 105; Morningside, 103; The Rhymer and Kinnikinic, 100 each; Saint Finnan, 98; Bellario, 97.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens two years old; selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. Tohula, 109 pounds; Shandonfield and Courtenay, 108 each; Cast Iron and Major Daniels, 106 each; Tact and Catherine C., 105 each; Blue Mantle, Iridescent, and Major Tenny, 104 each; Notlimah, 103; Meistersinger, Juliet, and Terry McGovern, 102 each; Bijou, Merry Dawn, Tod, Batyah, Lenora, Bessie McCarty, and Lady Alberta, 99 each; Cassville and Trump, 97 each; Argury, 94.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sea Breeze Stakes, for three-year-olds; selling allowances; $1,000 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Paul Clifford, 113 pounds; Wild Pirate, Himself, and Autolight, 106 each; The Musketeer, 105; Ethics, 101; The Regent, 100; Rowdy, 99; Lady Chorister, 96.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; about six furlongs. Modrine, 113 pounds; Demurrer, 111; Military, 107; Bold Knight, 106; The Musketeer, 104; Sly, Potente, and Shoreham, 103 each; Satire, 102; Tower of Candles, 99; His Royal Highness, 98; Snark, 94; Boundlee and Monmouth, 93 each; Annie Thompson, 92; Ante Up, 89.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; weights ten pounds below the scale; with allowances; one mile and seventy yards. Alfred Vargrave, 116 pounds; Maximo Gomez, Astor, and Disturber, 113 each; Nitrate, 107; Pincher, Flax Spinner, Somerset, and Agnes D., 104 each; Alsike, Missionary, and Belle of Troy, 101 each; McAddie, 95; Queen Carnival, Vesuvia, Wreath, and Beggar Lady, 92 each.

Notes of the Turf.

Jockeys Bullman, Burns, and O'Connor were fined $50 each by Starter Fitzgerald Saturday for misbehavior at the post while waiting for the start for the sixth race.

Utopian, the two-year-old, by Juvenal-Utility, and half-brother to Wax Taper, died suddenly at the Gravesend race track Saturday in the stable of F. M. Taylor, his owner.

The Rival, the property of T. C. McDowell, was severely kicked while at the post for the third race Saturday, and when he finished, was so lame that it is thought he will have to be retired for a time.

The chestnut gelding Icicle, by Hanover-Theora, the half brother to First Whip, has been sold by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., to "Packy" Ryan, who recently bought from the same owner the good three-year-old Nones. The terms of the sale were private.

Under an agreement between J. H. Carr and W. H. Sealey, who is racing the horses of S. Sanford & Sons this season, Jockey Wonderly, who is under contract to Carr, will do most of the riding for the Sealey stable for the remainder of the year. Wonderly has sprung into prominence within the past few weeks, and is one of the most successful riders of the Fall season.

Goldsmith, winner of the Junior Championship at Gravesend on Tuesday, has partly recovered from the lameness due to a cut he received on his hind leg on his way to the track, and is again in work and showing so little effect from the injury that J. W. Rogers, his trainer, expects that he will be able to keep his engagements at the Morris Park meeting.

Roehampton, the consistent three-year-old, who has won nine races in ten starts for J. G. Follansbee, will not be seen at the post again this season. The colt was dangerously sick a few weeks ago, and while he has recovered practically from the illness, showed symptoms that decided his trainer, H. M. Mason, to stop him for the year, and save him until next season.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

State Range Occupied by the Regimental Sharpshooters.

6TH SUPPLEMENTARY PRACTICE

Good Weather Favored the Militiamen and Fair Scores Resulted—Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston in Command.

The sixth regular supplementary practice day of the season was held on the range at Creedmoor Saturday for the sharpshooters' class at 500 and 600 yards. The attendance was quite large. The weather was a light 6 o'clock wind in the morning, changing to a light 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The shooting and issuing of decorations was under the supervision of Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Ordnance Officer National Guard New York. Next Saturday will also be practice for the sharpshooters class. Scores follow:

Company.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
SEVENTH REGIMENT.			
Cp. G. H. Gilman, B.	4 5 5 5 4—22	4 4 5 5 4—22	44
Cp. W. S. Collins, H.	5 4 5 4 5—23	3 5 4 4 4—20	43
Sgt. H. Naiswald, A.	4 5 4 5 4—22	4 5 2 5 4—20	42
W. E. Leigh, E.	4 5 5 5 5—24	4 3 5 4 4—20	44
J. C. Gray, H.	5 4 5 4 4—22	5 5 3 3 4—20	42
L. Cp. A. D. Smith, I.	4 5 5 5 5—24	4 3 3 4 5—19	43
W. H. Mott, I.	4 5 4 4 5—22	4 3 5 4 4—20	43
Lt. H. V.D.Black, B.	5 4 4 5 4—22	4 3 5 4 4—20	42
EIGHTH REGIMENT.			
C. H. Heisler, E.	4 5 4 4 5—22	4 5 4 4 5—22	44
M. F. Tobias, F.	3 5 5 5 4—22	4 4 5 4 4—21	43
Sgt. H. Rosenberg, I.	4 5 4 5 5—23	4 5 4 4 5—22	45
G. A. Ochsen, F.	5 5 5 5 5—25	4 5 4 3 4—20	45
Q. M. S. J. A. Lee, N. C. Staff	4 5 5 5 5—24	4 5 3 3 5—20	44
NINTH REGIMENT.			
E. Fourman, C.	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 4 4 4 5—21	43
E. W. Ingram, A.	4 4 5 5 4—22	4 4 3 4 5—20	42
J. Edwards, C.	5 4 4 5 5—23	4 4 3 4 4—19	42
A. McKnight, C.	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 5 4 3 4—20	42
Cp. J. H. Adams, C.	5 4 5 4 5—23	4 4 3 4 4—19	42
Sgt. H. A. Harris, A.	5 4 5 4 5—23	4 4 5 4 4—21	44
Cp. F. E. Claiborn, D.	5 5 3 5 5—23	4 4 4 5 4—21	44
TWELFTH REGIMENT.			
Capt. J. W. S. Cleland, Co. D.	5 4 5 4 4—22	4 4 4 4 4—20	42
Capt. R. De Russy, staff	4 4 5 5 4—22	4 4 5 5 2—20	42
Capt. W. E. Downs, staff	5 4 5 4 4—22	4 4 4 4 4—20	42
Lieut. A. B. Quarrier, Co. E.	4 4 5 4 5—22	3 5 4 4 4—20	42
Corp. C. E. Torrence, Co. C.	4 4 4 5 5—22	3 4 4 4 5—20	42
Major T. G. Buck, field	4 5 4 5 5—23	5 4 4 4 2—19	42
J. A. Frerich, Co. C.	4 5 4 5 4—22	4 4 4 4 4—20	42
A. J. Magnam, Co. C.	4 5 4 5 4—22	4 4 4 4 4—20	42
J. H. Hauck, Co. C.	4 5 4 5 4—22	3 4 5 5 4—21	43
Q.M.Sgt. W. F. Leggett, Co. C.	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 5 2 4 5—20	42
S. P. Ackermann, Co. B.	4 5 4 4 5—22	5 4 4 4 5—22	44
J. Eardley, Co. G.	4 5 4 5 4—22	3 5 5 3 4—20	42
A. A. Sugert, Co. B.	4 5 4 5 4—22	3 5 5 3 4—20	42
J. M. Macrae, Co. D.	5 4 5 5 4—23	4 4 4 4 4—20	43
Sergt. C. T. Ott, Co. B.	4 5 4 5 4—22	4 4 4 4 4—20	42
Sergt. J. F. Mitchell, Co. C.	5 5 4 4 4—22	4 3 4 5 5—21	43
C. Knoezer, Co. C.	5 4 5 4 4—22	5 3 5 4 4—21	43
Corp. W. J. Deery, Co. C.	4 5 5 4 5—23	5 3 4 3 5—20	43
Corp. D. J. MacClosky, H. C.	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 5 4 3 4—20	42
Corp. J. D. Epps, Co. E.	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 5 4 4 5—22	44
A. P. Hassler, Co. B.	4 5 4 5 4—22	4 4 5 4 4—21	43
M. J. Corbett, Co. E.	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 4 4 4 4—20	42
G. P. Dean, Co. B.	4 5 5 4 4—22	4 4 4 5 5—22	44
J. A. Cooney, Co. B.	5 4 4 5 4—22	4 4 4 5 5—22	44
A. D. Doty, Co. D.	5 5 5 5 4—24	4 4 4 4 3—19	43
THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.			
Sergt. J. McNevins, non-com. staff	4 5 5 5 4—23	3 4 3 5 5—20	43
Lieut. C. C. Dewey, Co. D.	5 5 4 4 4—22	5 4 4 4 4—21	43
Sergt. J. W. Nash, Co. K.	5 5 4 5 5—24	4 4 4 3 3—18	42
M. J. Donnelly, Co. L.	5 4 5 4 5—23	3 4 4 5 4—20	43
F. Z. Lewis, Co. G.	3 5 5 5 5—23	4 5 2 5 5—21	44
Major H. P. De Forest, staff	5 5 5 5 5—25	4 4 4 5 3—20	45
FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.			
F. McCourt, A.	4 4 5 4 5—22	5 4 5 4 2—20	42
C. W. Zimmer, A.	5 4 5 4 5—23	4 3 4 5 3—19	42
F. H. O'Neill, B.	3 4 5 5 5—22	4 5 5 5 5—24	46
N. R. Van Duyne, A.	5 4 4 5 4—22	4 4 5 5 4—22	44
Corp. A. Bianchi, A.	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 5 5 4 4—22	44
1st Lt. T. F. Donovan, B	5 4 5 5 4—23	4 5 5 4 3—21	44
Q. M. Sgt. S. Newell, H	4 4 5 5 5—23	4 4 3 4 4—19	42
C. Swahn, F.	3 5 5 5 5—23	4 4 4 4 4—20	43
C. E. Bowman, B.	4 5 4 4 5—22	4 5 4 5 4—22	44
Sgt. T. E. Reid, C.	4 5 4 4 5—22	4 5 4 4 3—30	42
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.			
T. C. White, A.	5 5 3 4 5—22	5 5 3 5 3—21	43
Sgt. J. M. Wilson, D.	5 4 5 4 5—23	4 5 3 4 4—20	43
Lt. E. P. Serrell, B.	4 4 5 4 5—22	5 3 4 4 4—20	42
C. Wright, H. C.	5 4 4 5 5—23	4 5 4 3 4—20	43
Corp. G. E. Macdonald, D	4 4 4 5 5—22	3 5 5 3 4—20	42
Corp. M. C. Garthwaite, K	3 4 5 5 5—22	4 4 4 5 4—21	43
G. Foelsch, B.	4 4 5 4 5—22	3 5 4 4 4—20	42
J. Williams, B.	4 4 4 5 5—22	3 5 4 5 4—21	43
Capt. N. B. Burr, B.	3 4 5 5 5—22	4 5 5 4 2—20	42
C. B. Fish, D.	5 5 5 4 4—23	4 5 5 5 4—23	46
G. G. Shrive, A.	4 5 3 5 5—22	3 4 5 5 4—21	43
Col. Sgt. G. R. Kelly, N. C. S.	4 5 4 5 4—22	5 4 4 3 4—20	42
F. G. Coll, H.	5 4 4 5 4—22	5 4 5 5 5—24	46
L. C. Shire, K.	4 4 4 5 5—22	5 4 4 4 4—21	43
TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.			
S. H. Wood, Co. E.	5 5 4 4 5—23	5 3 4 5 5—22	45
Corp. E. R. Geddes, Co. E.	4 5 4 4 5—22	4 4 3 5 4—20	42
A. M. Ritch, Co. K.	4 4 5 5 4—22	4 4 4 4 4—20	42
C. F. Lamont, Co. A.	4 5 4 5 5—23	4 3 5 3 4—19	42
Sergt. H. G. Story, Co. A.	4 4 5 5 4—22	5 4 5 5 4—23	45
Capt. H. A. Davidson, Co. G.	4 5 5 4 4—22	3 5 4 3 5—20	42
Corp. J. E. Bates, Co. E.	3 5 5 4 5—22	4 5 4 5 5—23	45
J. E. Gassin, Co. E.	5 4 4 5 5—23	4 5 4 5 5—23	46
L. H. Smith, Co. A.	4 5 4 5 4—22	4 5 4 3 4—20	42
Lieut. W. A. Stopford, Co. E.	5 3 5 5 4—22	5 5 5 3 5—23	45
Lieut. George F. Ball, Co. F.	5 3 4 5 5—22	4 3 5 4 4—20	42
S. Hiscok, Co. A.	5 5 5 5 4—24	5 4 3 4 3—19	43
W. Van Waardt, Co. F.	5 5 4 4 5—23	5 4 5 3 2—19	42
H. A. Blackman, Jr., Co. C.	4 5 4 4 5—22	4 3 4 5 4—20	42
Sergt. J. Wolff, Co. A.	4 5 4 4 5—22	5 3 4 5 4—21	43
FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.			
Major H. C. Barthman, Staff	5 5 4 4 4—22	4 4 4 4 4—20	42
Sergt. C. H. Lockwood, Co. K.	4 5 4 5 5—23	5 4 5 4 2—20	43
SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.			
Col. E. Duffy, Field	5 4 5 5 5—24	4 3 4 4 4—19	43
Corp. P. J. McEvoy, Co. I.	4 5 4 4 5—22	4 4 3 5 4—20	42
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.			
Sergt. F. R. Potter, Co. D.	4 5 4 4 5—22	5 5 4 5 3—22	44
Sergt. W. L. Garrigues, Co. D.	4 5 4 4 5—22	5 5 3 5 3—21	43
Sergt. C. F. Tammany, Co. H.	5 4 5 4 4—22	4 4 4 4 4—20	42
Capt. H. McLeod, Co. H.	4 4 5 4 5—22	5 3 4 4 4—20	42
W. N. Sherer, Co. B.	4 5 4 4 5—22	5 5 3 3 4—20	42
First Lieut. C. Greene, staff	4 5 4 4 5—22	5 4 5 5 4—23	45
Corp. S. F. Pierce, Co. E.	4 4 5 4 5—22	5 4 5 5 4—23	45
O. Steinberg, Co. D.	4 5 5 4 4—22	4 4 4 5 3—20	42
M. Lenz, Co. D.	5 5 5 5 5—25	4 4 5 5 4—22	47
J. O'Brien, Co. H.	5 4 5 4 4—22	4 5 5 5 5—24	46
W. A. De Lamater, Co. K.	4 4 5 4 5—22	5 4 4 3 4—20	42
H. Rabing, Co. D.	4 5 4 4 5—22	3 4 5 4 4—20	42
SEVENTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.			
First Sergt. A. J. Tooker	5 4 4 4 5—22	4 5 4 3 5—21	43
Sergt. R. H. Brown	4 4 5 4 5—22	5 5 4 5 3—22	44
FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.			
Gun Capt. M. W. Neal, Div. 3	5 5 5 4 5—24	4 4 3 4 5—20	44
SECOND NAVAL BATTALION.			
Gun Capt. A. W. Cohen, Div. 1	4 5 5 4 4—22	3 4 5 5 4—21	43
Chief Gunner Mate W. H. Free, N.C.S.	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 4 4 3 5—20	42
B. M. L. Montamat, Div. 1	5 4 5 5 5—24	5 5 3 5 4—22	46
P. G. Hoyt, Div. 1	5 4 5 5 5—24	4 5 4 3 3—19	43
FIRST SIGNAL CORPS.			
C. W. Lemore	4 5 4 4 5—22	5 3 4 4 4—20	42
SECOND SIGNAL CORPS.			
J. R. Smith	5 3 5 5 5—23	5 5 3 4 4—21	44
TROOP C.			
Guid. Sgt. C. Currie	5 4 5 4 4—22	2 3 4 5 5—19	41
J. R. Harbinson	4 5 4 5 4—22	5 3 4 3 5—20	42
G. W. Seaward	5 5 5 4 4—23	4 4 5 4 3—20	43
H. L. Kenyon	5 4 5 4 5—23	3 4 4 4 4—19	42
P. Schaming	4 5 5 5 5—24	4 5 3 3 3—18	42
C. P. Goodrich	4 4 5 4 4—21	4 5 4 5 4—22	43
Corp. F. B. Ogilvie	4 5 4 4 5—22	4 4 4 3 4—19	41
SQUADRON A			
C. M. Charles Tr. 2	4 5 4 3 5—21	5 4 5 3 4—21	42
F. A. Smith, Tr. 3	3 5 3 5 5—21	5 4 5 3 4—21	42

Cyclists Ride Double Century.

About thirty-five enthusiastic cyclists completed the third annual moonlight and double century run of the New York State Division, Century Road Club of America, on Saturday night and yesterday. The start was made at the Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, at 7:30 o'clock on Saturday evening, and the first century was completed at 6:15 yesterday morning. Two hours later the start was made for the second century, when about thirty additional riders joined the run.

The second century was finished last night at 6 o'clock, one hour ahead of the schedule. The Captain of the run was P. A. Dyer, and the pacemakers were Charles A. Lehritter, G. W. Wall, W. Higginson, S. E. Belcher, Spencer W. Stuart, who is the leader in the National mileage competition of the club with over 17,000 miles to his credit, and L. T. Singer, who leads in the century competition with eighty centuries to his credit this year.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Won and Lost at Cincinnati—Brooklyn Beaten at St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 22.—The Cincinnatis and the New Yorks both hit hard and frequently in to-day's double header, but as they confined their heavy hitting to different games the result was a runaway victory for each team. Hahn was a mystery in the first game from beginning to end, and not a visitor got past second. The Reds, however, retired Hickman in one inning, and continued their slugging on Magee through the remainder of the game. Wall, the New York's new left-handed candidate for catcher, received an early trial. Warner was retired by a foul tip in the second inning, and the new man finished the game. He accepted all of his chances and made one hit, but showed no extraordinary ability. The feature of the games was the batting of O'Brien, the new second baseman. In nine chances he made five hits, including one home run.

In the first game Hickman was touched up for five hits, including two triples, in the first inning. Magee, who replaced him, had indifferent success till the sixth, when Davis erred and Beckley singled. Crawford then made a home run, hit to deep centre, scoring three runs. In the eighth four singles were followed by O'Brien's home run and five more runs were counted.

The shoe was on the other foot in the second game, for the Cincinnatis could not hit Taylor, while both Stimmel and Sudhoff were easy for the visitors. The score:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, cf.	2	1	2	0	0	Murphy, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Harley, lf.	0	1	5	0	0	Jones, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	3	3	7	1	0	V. Hal'n, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Crawf'd, rf.	3	2	1	0	0	Strang, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Corc'ran, ss.	1	1	3	0		Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	12	3	1
Steinf't, 3b.	2	3	1	0	1	Davis, ss.	0	0	2	6	1
O'Brien, 2b.	1	3	4	1	0	Miller, 2b.	0	1	4	5	0
Peitz, c.	0	2	6	1	0	Wall, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Hahn, p.	1	0	0	3	0	Hickman, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						McGee, p.	0	1	0	0	0
Total	13	16	27	9	1	Total	0	4	24	15	2

```
Cincinnati ..................4 0 0 1 0 3 0 5 .—13
New York ....................0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 0
```

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1. Two-base hit—Peitz. Three-base hits—Bay, Beckley. Home runs—Crawford, O'Brien. Double plays—Davis, Miller, and Ganzel; Beckley and Corcoran; Corcoran, O'Brien, and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Hahn, 4; off Hickman, 3. Struck out—By McGee, 1; by Hahn, 6. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, cf.	0	0	5	0	0	Murphy, lf.	1	2	0	0	0
Harley, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Jones, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0	V. Hal'n, cf.	2	1	3	0	0
Crawf'd, rf.	0	0	3	0	0	Strang, 3b.	1	0	1	1	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	1	2	1	0	Ganzel, 1b.	1	1	12	0	0
Steinf't, 3b.	2	2	2	2	1	Davis, ss.	3	2	2	3	0
O'Brien, 2b.	0	2	0	0	0	Miller, 2b.	0	0	3	4	1
Bergen, c.	0	1	3	0	1	Warner, c.	0	2	4	0	0
Stimmel, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Taylor, p.	0	0	2	3	0
Sudhoff, p.	0	0	0	1	1						
*Peitz	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	2	7	27	5	3	Total	10	9	27	11	1

*Batted for Stimmel.

```
Cincinnati ..................0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1— 2
New York ....................4 0 2 0 1 0 1 2 0—10
```

Earned runs—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 0. Two-base hit—Van Haltren. Home runs—Steinfeldt, Ganzel, Davis. Stolen bases—Davis, (2,) Strang. First base on balls—Off Stimmel, 2; off Sudhoff, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Harley, Van Haltren, Warner. Struck out—By Sudhoff, 3; by Taylor, 4. Wild pitch—Sudhoff. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 3.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—Pitcher Yerkes, a recruit from the Marion Club of the Western Association, made his first appearance with St. Louis to-day. For seven innings he held Brooklyn down without a run. In the eighth singles by Keeler, Sheckard, and Dolan and Daly's long fly netted the visitors three runs. But six hits were made off Yerkes. Attendance, 8,000. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	H	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	H	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	1	5	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Heidrick, cf.	1	2	1	0	0	Sh'kard, lf.	1	2	2	0	1
Padden, 2b.	0	1	3	3	0	Dolan, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Wallace, ss.	0	1	3	4	1	Kelley, 1b.	0	0	8	1	0
Don'van, rf.	2	2	0	0	1	Daly, 2b.	0	0	3	1	0
R'h'dson, 1b.	0	1	12	0	1	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	1	2	1
Kruger, 3b.	0	1	0	3	1	Irwin, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0
Schriver, c.	1	1	1	1	0	McGuire, c.	0	1	4	1	0
Yerkes, p.	0	0	6	3	0	Newton, p.	0	0	0	2	1
						*Kitson	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	10	27	14	4	Total	2	6	24	8	3

*Batted for Newton in ninth inning.

```
St. Louis ...................0 0 0 0 3 1 0 1 .—5
Brooklyn ....................0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—3
```

Earned runs—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hit—Richardson. Three-base hit—Burkett. Sacrifice hit—Richardson. Bases on balls—Off Yerkes, 2; off Newton, 2. Struck out—By Newton, 3; by Yerkes, 1. Stolen bases—Schriver, 1; Donovan, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 6. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—One hour 47 minutes.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
H'tsell, lf.	1	1	4	0	1	Davis, rf.	4	3	2	0	1
Green, cf.	2	3	1	0	0	Clark, lf.	4	3	2	0	1
Dexter, 1b.	2	2	6	0	0	B'mont, cf.	1	4	4	0	0
Hickey, 3b.	1	2	1	2	0	Wagner, ss.	1	3	1	5	0
Croft, rf.	1	3	0	2	0	B'nsf'd, 1b.	2	2	13	1	0
McC'm'k, ss.	0	1	3	4	2	Ritchey, 3b.	1	2	1	5	0
Childs, 2b.	1	2	6	3	0	Burke, 3b.	0	2	1	1	2
Kling, c.	1	1	6	1	1	Zimmer, c.	1	1	2	0	0
Taylor, p.	0	1	0	4	0	Philippi, p.	1	1	1	1	0
Total	9	16	27	16	6	Total	15	21	27	14	3

```
Chicago .....................0 0 1 0 5 0 3 0 0— 9
Pittsburg ...................2 3 1 2 3 0 0 0 4—15
```

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Pittsburg, 8. Two-base hits—Kling, Childs, Wagner, Bransfield. Three-base hits—Ritchey. Sacrifice hits—Kling, Wagner, Beaumont. Stolen bases—Hartsel, Wagner, Davis. Double plays—McCormick, Childs, Dexter; Wagner, Ritchey, Bransfield. Struck out—By Taylor, 5; by Phillippi, 1. Passed balls—Kling, 1; Zimmer, 2. Base on balls—Off Taylor, 4. Wild pitch—Taylor. Hit with ball—Dexter. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer. Time of game—Two hours.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	82	45	.646	Boston	65	63	.508
Philadelphia	73	54	.575	New York	51	75	.401
Brooklyn	73	55	.570	Chicago	51	80	.389
St. Louis	67	61	.523	Cincinnati	47	76	.382

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

Spanish Ball Players Arrive.

The steamship Ragusa, which arrived yesterday from Brazilian ports, had among her passengers four Spanish ball players. They play a game called "Cestos," which to a certain extent resembles hand ball. They expect to give a series of exhibitions as to how to play it in this city, after which they will go to Havana for another series of games.

Life Insurance Bowling League.

The Life Insurance Bowling League has reorganized for the coming season with the following officers: President—R. G. Thompson, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company; Vice President—R. D. Cluff, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Secretary—W. D. Ferres, Fidelity and Casualty Company; Treasurer—C. Olozaga, Prudential Life Insurance Company.

Five more teams were added for the coming tournament, making a total of twelve, as follows:

Equitable Life Assurance Society, Mutual Life Insurance Company, Prudential Life Insurance Company, Fidelity and Casualty Company, two teams each, and Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Germania Life Insurance Company, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, and Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, one team each.

This is as many as the schedule will accommodate, and in case a team is entered by the New York Life Insurance Company one of the second teams will be dropped. The tournament will be rolled on Ehler's alleys, Ninth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, beginning Oct. 16 and continuing on each Wednesday evening. Six teams will compete each night.

Yale's Football Squad.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 22.—The first week's work of the Yale football team has ended, and the general results are accepted as more satisfactory than had been anticipated. While the question of securing candidates for the back field is still unsettled, doubts that a strong line would be formed have been dispelled. There is every indication that this year's rush line will be stronger even than that of last season. In Glass, Hogan, and Rockwell, three new men have loomed up that are remarkably promising. Training so far has sifted out a formidable array of line candidates, in Gould, Rafferty, Benham, Rockwell, Ferguson, and Swan, ends; Hogan, Goss, Drummond, Hamlin, and Francis, tackles; Olcott, Holt, Hamlin, Sheldon, and Stubbs, guards, and Glass, Olcott, and Holt, centre. Thus far there has been no development in the backfield, where Yale's greatest weakness threatens to lie.

FINAL PLAN FOR DUAL MEET.

Arrangements Completed for Athletic Contests Between Oxford-Cambridge and Harvard-Yale Teams.

Final arrangements for the dual international athletic meeting between joint teams representing Harvard and Yale Universities and Oxford and Cambridge Universities of England, respectively, to be held at Berkeley Oval on Wednesday, were completed at a meeting held at the Murray Hill Hotel on Saturday evening. Harvard was represented by Evart Jansen Wendell, Chairman of the joint committee, and Capt. Willis of the track team; Yale by Capt. Sheldon, and the English universities by Lees Knowles, M. P.; Capt. H. W. Workman of Cambridge, and Capt. E. A. Dawson of Oxford.

As originally arranged at the meeting held in Boston immediately after the arrival of the English team last month, the order of the events was to be as follows: 100-yard run, half-mile run, hammer throwing, quarter-mile run, running high jump, mile run, 120-yard hurdle race, running broad jump, two-mile run. It was decided to make no change in the order of the events as originally arranged unless Cornish of Oxford, who wrenched his knee in practice last Thursday, is unable to compete, as seems likely. In that event, Workman of Cambridge, the best distance runner on the visiting team, will withdraw from the half-mile race and take Cornish's place in the quarter-mile race. The places on the programme of these two events then will be exchanged so as to give Workman a longer rest after running the quarter, before he competes in the two-mile run, in which he is entered.

It was mutually agreed that the hurdle race shall be run upon the cinder track instead of upon grass, as is the English custom; that the standards for the bar in the running high jump shall be not less than eight feet high, and that for the hammer throwing there shall be two concentric circles seven feet and nine feet in diameter, respectively. In case a competitor throwing from the inner circle shal overstep the circumference of that circle the measurement of that throw will be from the nine-foot circle. This provision was agreed to because the American rule is to throw from a seven-foot circle, while the English use one of nine feet. Four trials will be allowed each competitor in the hammer throwing and in the two jumps.

In case Capt. Sheldon of the Yale team is able to compete, a trial in the hammer throw will be held this afternoon at the Berkeley Oval to select the two representatives on the joint team in that event. The other entries are Stillman of Yale and Boal of Harvard, who will be chosen without a trial, in case Sheldon finally withdraws. The Harvard and the English teams will practice as usual at the Oval this afternoon.

Chairman Wendell of the joint committee announces that tickets of admission, seats, and boxes for the games are now on sale at the office of the committee, 520 Fifth Avenue, near Forty-fourth Street. The telephone number is 3,149 Thirty-eighth Street.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNERS READY.

Many Athletic Clubs Interested in Sport of Coming Season.

With the approach of cool weather the cross-country runners are preparing for their season, which will open on the second Sunday in October and will last until Spring. A call for the preliminary meeting of the clubs interested will be issued by Capt. Monteverde of the New West Side Athletic Club cross-country team to-day or to-morrow, and the meeting will be held at the New West Side Clubhouse some day this week. The clubs which will have teams in the field this Winter will be the New West Side Athletic Club, Pastime Athletic Club, Xavier Athletic Association, and Union Settlement Athletic Club of Manhatan; the Mohawk Athletic Club and Shamrock Harriers of the Bronx, and the Star Athletic Club of Long Island City.

The cross-country team of the New West Side Athletic Club will begin training to-morrow evening, under the direction of Capt. Monteverde, and will run on Tuesday and Friday evenings through the remainder of the season. The regular practice run will be from the clubhouse, in West Fifty-fourth Street, up Eighth Avenue to Sixty-sixth Street, through the transverse road to Fifth Avenue, up Fifth Avenue to Eighty-sixth Street, through the transverse road to Central Park West, and back to the clubhouse. The members of the squad will be E. Carrette, J. W. Murphy, J. McAdams, R. Humphries, J. J. Corley, C. Cronin, C. Langenbacher, W. Leary, and M. Monteverde. (Captain.)

BECKMAN WON CHAMPIONSHIP.

West Side A. C. All-Around Competition Decided After Good Contest.

W. Beckman, won the all-around championship of the New West Side Athletic Club in the final competitions of the series held on the club grounds on West Fifty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon, with a total score of 5,760 points. J. Bresnan was second, with 5,083 points, and H. Sperling was third, with 4,798 points. Five events in the series were decided two weeks ago and five others were decided yesterday.

In addition to the all-around events, two relay races were decided between senior and junior teams, respectively. Several athletes from other clubs took part in the relay races. The senior relay race proved the best event of the day. May gained about a foot on Block in the final relay, which McLaughlin increased to five yards in the second lap Boynton added a couple of yards to it, which Heiberg retained, giving Corley a lead of seven yards over Edwards in the last relay. The latter ran his best and cut down the distance rapidly, but Corley managed to win by a foot. The junior relay race was won by thirty yards. Summary:

Senior Team Relay Race, 5 Laps, (935 Yards,) Team of Five.—Won by No. 1 Team, composed of S. May, W. F. McLaughlin, C. W. Boynton, C. Heiberg, and P. J. Corley; No. 2 Team, M. Block, M. Cohen, D. Daly, C. McClelland, and W. S. Edwards, second. Time—1:51.

Junior Team Relay Race, 5 Laps, (748 Yards.)—Won by A Team, E. Hoffer, H. Daly, J. McCann, and E. Hoffman; B Team, R. Stittig, M. Donovan, H. Bresnan, and W. Dawson, second. Time—1:35.

All Around Club Championship.

	First Series.	Second Series.	Total.
W. Beckmann	3197	2563	5760
J. Bresnan	3045	2038	5083
H. Sperling	2406	2392	4798
J. Dover	2633	1918	4551
J. McLaughlin	2573	1952	4525
H. Obertubbessing	2020	1508	4433
O. Lanisnoe	2131	1789	3980
J. McAdams	1768	1984	3752
W. Daly	1768	1818	3586
W. Bocca	2094		2094

NEW RECORD FOR KRAMER.

Cycling Champion Cut Down Figures for Twenty-five Miles at Vailsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 22.—Frank Kramer of East Orange, N. J., the professional cycling champion of 1901, won the twenty-five-mile professional race at the Vailsburg track this afternoon, and made a new world's record for the distance, in competition, of 58:55 2-5. The former record was 1:00:28 made at Revere Beach, Mass., by Floyd A. McFarland on June 8. The times were close to the record throughout the race.

There were twenty-eight starters, including all the leading riders with the exception of Fenn and Taylor. Kramer had the race well in hand from the start, and won the intermediate prizes at five, ten, and fifteen miles, the twenty-mile prize being won by McFarland. At twenty-three miles Butler, Alexander, Kramer, Bowler, McFarland, and Houseman got away from the rest of the field in the order named, and made a fast finish, the race being won by Kramer by a length from McFarland, who was half a length ahead of Housman. There were also two amateur events. Summary:

Half-mile, (Novice.)—Won by C. Coyle, Newark, N. J.; Peter Mohan, Kearny, N. J., second; Otto Wolff, Watsessing, N. J., third. Time—1:12 2-5.

One Mile, Handicap, (Amateur.)—Won by Albert Welsher, Vailsburg, N. J., (80 yards;) "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., (scratch,) second; J. W. Goodliffe, Roselle, N. J., (80 yards,) third; Clinton Ayres, Newark, N. J., (100 yards,) fourth. Time—2:10 1-5.

Twenty-five Mile, (Professional.)—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; F. A. McFarland, San José, Cal., second; E. C. Housman, New Haven, Conn., third; James B. Bowler, Chicago, Ill., fourth; R. M. Alexander, Hartford, Conn., fifth. Time—58:55 2-5. Five, ten, and fifteen mile prizes won by Kramer; twenty-mile prise won by McFarland.

Seawanhaka Boat Club's Final Events.

The final events of the Seawanhaka Boat Club's annual regatta, which were stopped last week by a sudden squall, were decided yesterday afternoon off the boathouse of the organization on Flushing Bay, Long Island Sound. The Semar pair-oared gig race for the championship of the club resulted in a very close contest, which was won by F. Anderson and F. E. Teves and W. Kelly, coxswain. The summaries:

Senior Single Shell Race.—Won by F. E. Teves; Robert Farnham second, Robert H. Pelton third. Time not taken.

Pair-Oared Gig Race, Club Championship.—Won by crew No. 1, F. E. Teves, bow; F. Anderson, stroke, and W. Kelly, coxswain. No time taken.

150-Yard Swimming Race, Club Championship.—Won by Harry B. Ranken; H. Schoenhenn second, W. Ahearn third. Time—3:20.

Notes of Trotting and Pacing.

Alix, the ex-champion of the turf, has been booked to the present world's champion, Cresceus, (2:02¼,) for next season.

Charley Herr is on the doubtful list as far as training is concerned and it is thought improbable that he will ever race again. His chief trouble is in the front ankle and pastern, and veterinary attention has been unable to relieve his lameness.

Directum Kelly (2:08¼) in all probability will never race again. The difficulty in training him has been so great that though it was intended he should make this year's campaign, veterinaries have advised that he be retired. It is about decided now that he shall be sent to East View Farm to remain there permanently.

Athenio, the Fresno, Cal., trotter sent to Europe last Fall, is the harness champion of the year on the Austrian course. His latest great victory was in the championship trot at Baden Baden, when he beat the famous long-distance horse Caid and such other good ones as Greenbrino, Contralto, Wilburn M., Bonatello, and Colonel Kaser.

That Dolly Dillon is to be the star mare of the year can no longer be questioned. There is slight danger that any mare will trot faster than her 2:07, in 1901. She also has the distinction of being among the world's stars, for only four mares ever had trotted faster, these being Alix, (2:03¾,) Nancy Hanks, (2:04,) Fantasy, (2:06,) and Beuzetta, (2:06¾.)

That tradition of the trotting turf, that great performing mares are never great producers, though backed by many illustrations, of which recent notable ones are the cases of Maud S. and Alix, has been shaken severely by Nancy Hanks. This famous race mare is placed near the head of the list of great matrons, through the performances of her sons Admiral Dewey, 2:14¼, this year, and Ralph Hanks, 2:27¼.

Bingen, 2:06¼, is slated to be a remarkably good sire, as he is now but eight years old, while of his produce Todd, a two-year-old, has gone a public trial in 2:21. Admiral Dewey, as a three-year-old, won a race, taking a record of 2:14¼, and Bingen, Jr., as a four-year-old, took a mark of 2:12¼. Nancy Hanks, 2:04, is the dam of Admiral Dewey, and the dam of Todd was by Arion, 2:07¾.

C. K. G. Billings has bought Fort Tryon, on Fort Washington Avenue, on Washington Heights, and will build there a fine stable for his speedway flyers. Mr. Billings's string of road horses now includes Lucille, 2:07; Dr. Book, 2:10; Ellert, 2:11; Mabel Onward, 2:11¾; Aggie Medium, 2:12½; Jimmie Hague, 2:13¾; Major Greer, 2:14; Franker, 2:14½, and Rightwood, 2:16¼, and the pacers Free Bond, 2:04½; Sunland Belle, 2:07½; Dan Westland, 2:08¼, and Hontas Crook, 2:09. Mr. Billings has a strong section of his stable in New York now, ready for the Autumn season of road driving.

Summonses

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—LEWIS W. BOYNTON, Plaintiff, against CATHERINE M. OSTEN, John Doe, and Richard Roe, heirs at law, devisees, and next of kin of Ernest Osten, deceased, (the said names John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious, the real names of the heirs at law, devisees, and next of kin of said Ernest Osten, deceased, being unknown to the plaintiff,) the People of the State of New York, and all other persons having or claiming to have any interest in the real property of which said Ernest Osten, deceased, died seized, all of whose names are unknown to plaintiff, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 23, 1901.

ROBT. LESLIE MOFFETT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 76 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To John Doe and Richard Roe, the said names being fictitious, representing the only heirs at law, devisees, and next of kin of Ernest Osten, deceased, and all other persons having or claiming to have any share, right, or interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, or grantees, devisees, heirs at law, or next of kin of any person having any share or interest in said premises:

The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 12th day of September, 1901, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the object of the above-entitled action is the foreclosure of a mortgage dated August 6th, 1898, made and executed by defendant Catherine M. Osten and Ernest Osten, her husband, to Daniel Ryer and Mary Ryer, his wife, to secure the payment of $1,000.00 and interest, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 9th day of August, 1898, in Block Series (Mortgages) Section 11, Liber 47, Page 1, and indexed under Block Number 3,104 on the Land Map of the City of New York, which said mortgage was thereafter duly assigned to plaintiff herein by said Daniel Ryer and Mary Ryer, his wife.

That the mortgaged premises affected by said foreclosure were, at the time of the commencement of this action, situated in the County of New York, City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, and described in the complaint as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, being part of the lot known and designated as and by the number (151) one hundred and fifty-one on a certain map entitled "Map of Belmont Village, in Town of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y.," made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated Westchester, December 27th, 1851, and now on file in the Register's Office of Westchester County, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Taylor Avenue with the northerly side of Clay Avenue, and running thence northeasterly along the westerly side of Taylor Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwesterly in a line parallel with Clay Avenue one hundred (100) feet; thence southwesterly in a line parallel with said Taylor Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the northerly side of Clay Avenue, and thence southeasterly along said northerly side of Clay Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the first-mentioned point and place of beginning.

ROBERT LESLIE MOFFETT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 76 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
s23-2aw6wM&Th

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways for the Conveyance and Transportation of Persons and Property, as determined by said Board, ought to be constructed and operated; Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Theron G. Strong, Thomas C. T. Crain, and Henry W. Gray, having, by an order of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial Department entered in the above-entitled matter on the 10th day of September, 1901, and bearing date the 4th day of September, 1901, been appointed Commissioners, under and in pursuance of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891 as amended, to determine and report after public hearing of all parties interested, whether the railways in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, in the City of New York, determined upon by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York and mentioned in the petition of the said Board presented to the said Appellate Division on or about the 9th day of July, 1901, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Appellate Division on or about the same day, ought to be constructed and operated, do hereby appoint Monday, the 30th day of September, 1901, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York at No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, as the time and place of their first sitting, and that at such sitting, and such adjourned sittings as may be thereafter held, they will hear all persons interested in the said matter.

Dated New York, September 16th, 1901.

THERON G. STRONG.
THOS. C. T. CRAIN.
H. W. GRAY.
Commissioners.

BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY,
35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City;
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN,
111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City,
Attorneys for Rapid Transit Board.

GOVERNMENT OF THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—Notice under Article 6, Chapter 112, of the Law Book.—Application for a patent for "Improvements in the Manufacture of Nitrogen Compounds from Atmospheric Nitrogen." Be it hereby made known for general information that Charles Schenck Bradley of New York, Electrical Engineer, and Charles Borrows Jacobs of East Orange, New Jersey, by occupation a Chemist, on the 1st day of July, 1901, deposited at my office an application for a Patent Right for the above mentioned invention, with accompanying description. Whereas now the said Charles Schenck Bradley and Charles Borrows Jacobs, through their attorney, John George Frasen, have given me written notice that they desire to proceed with their application, I have decided that this application, and all objections thereto, will be dealt with at my office on the 22d day of November, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. I therefore call upon all persons who are interested in opposing the issuing of Letters Patent for the above mentioned invention to file at my office, before the day of hearing the same, a document explaining their objections, as they will otherwise be excluded from bringing them forward.

Given under my hand, at Bloemfontein, this 31st day of July, 1901.

H. F. BLAINE, Legal Adviser.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL HARRIS and REUBEN MELZER, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts and to whom it may concern:

The entire assets of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of manufactured fur garments, furs, skins, sewing machines, factory fixtures, safe, and desk, will be sold by order of the Court as follows:

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned receiver and presented to Hon. George B. Adams, Judge, at his chambers, in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Tuesday, October 1st, 1901, at ten A. M., viz.:

First—For all of the stock.

Second—Separately for the safe, sewing machines, desk, and factory fixtures.

All bids to be sent to the receiver in sealed envelopes indorsed, "Bid for Harris & Melzer property," and accompanied by a certified check or cash for 10 per cent. of the amount bid.

The property may be inspected and examined on September 27th, 28th, and 30th, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., at the rooms of Messrs. Townsend & Montant, 87 Leonard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

Notice is further given that in the event that the Court shall reject all bids submitted in accordance with the foregoing, the entire assets above named will be sold at public auction on the 11th day of October, 1901, at 10 A. M., at the auction rooms of Messrs. Townsend & Montant, 87 Leonard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, for not less than 75 per cent. of their appraised value.

Dated New York, September 20, 1901.

WILLIAM FORD UPSON, Receiver,
35 Wall Street, New York City.
JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 56 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of DAVID MATUSOW and SAMUEL COOPERMAN, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the stock of merchandise of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of sateens, linings, piece goods, skirts, petticoats, sewing machines, and fixtures, &c., now in the premises, No. 458 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, is offered for sale by Benjamin Barker, receiver of the said bankrupts.

The property may be inspected upon the premises on September 24, 25, and 26, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Bids shall be submitted as follows:

1. For the entire stock of sewing machines and machinery.
2. For the entire stock of merchandise.
3. For the entire stock of merchandise and fixtures.

The said bids will be received by Benjamin Barker, Esq., receiver, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 27th day of September, 1901, and must be accompanied by a certified check for at least ten (10) per cent. of the amount of the bid.

All bids will be opened by the said receiver at his office, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 27th day of September, 1901, at 10 o'clock.

Said receiver may reject all bids, and thereupon the said stock and fixtures will be sold at public auction on the premises of the said David Matusow and Samuel Cooperman, No. 458 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 30th day of September, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated New York, September 21st, 1901.

BENJAMIN BARKER, Receiver.
MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JACOB ROZINSKI, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Rozinski, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 10th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 2d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 21, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE H. PRAGER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George H. Prager, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 7th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House, and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 2, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHL. A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 21, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS FISHBEIN and MARKS J. BARIT, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Fishbein and Marks J. Barit, bankrupts, have field their petition, dated September 5, 1901, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 2d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

NATHL. A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 21, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EMILIA VALENTE, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Emilia Valente, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated September 6th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 2d, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHL. A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 21, 1901.

NO. 4,136.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD GERSTENBERGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Richard Gerstenberger of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1901, the said Richard Gerstenberger was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Hon. Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 23, 1901.

NO. 3,852.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX GREENFIELD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Max Greenfield of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1901, the said Max Greenfield was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Hon. Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 23, 1901.

NO. 4,135.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX A. WEILER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Max A. Weiler of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1901, the said Max A. Weiler was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Hon. Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 23, 1901.

Surrogate Notices.

HOYT, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. HOYT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Howe & Hummel, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1901.

FRANK McKEE,
THOMAS B. CLARKE,
Executors.
HOWE & HUMMEL, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SCHLACHTER, FREDERICK D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK D. SCHLACHTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, Nos. 14-22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of April, 1901. FREDERICK HENRY BRETHAUER and MARIA E. SCHLACHTER, Executors. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for the Executors, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ap18-law6mM

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank

Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,484,000.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank

49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company

CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.

DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JOHN HONE & CO.,

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

E. C. POTTER & CO.

36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester,
AND ALPINE BLDG., N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

ENNIS & STOPPANI

Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
BANKERS and BROKERS,
38 Broad St., N. Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
Solicit orders, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON.
A daily market letter, giving outline of markets, quotations, free; also monthly table, with prices, August.

FRED. H. SMITH,

Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
5th Floor, Manhattan Life Building.
All curb and unlisted stocks and bonds bought and sold. Quotations furnished.
ESTABLISHED 1868. TEL. 2385 CORT.

Fred'k F. Marquand

35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

FINANCIAL.

AMALGAMATED.

The reason for its reduced dividend and the Copper situation generally, are presented only in the

BOSTON NEWS BUREAU.
Subscription, $12 per annum.
C. W. BARRON, Publisher,
1 to 7 Exchange Place, Boston.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.

Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and Profits $1,895,000

BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice Pres.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Heber R. Bishop,	Richard Mortimer,
William L. Bull,	Dudley Olcott,
Albert C. Case,	John E. Parsons,
Haley Fiske,	Henry C. Perkins,
Robert Hoe,	Norman B. Ream,
Brayton Ives,	J. Edward Simmons,
Morris K. Jesup,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Edward B. Judson,	John T. Terry,
Bradley Martin,	Samuel Thomas,
D. O. Mills,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,

Geo. Henry Warren.

MASSILLON & CLEVELAND COAL CO.

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.

Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot under the terms of the mortgage: 11, 14, 32, 34, 62, 89, 101, 106, 108, 110, 113, 114, 173, 210, 211, 217, 244, 245, 284, 285.

These bonds are payable at 105 on October 1st, 1901, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. Interest on said bonds will cease from and after the above date.

United States Mortgage & Trust Company,
59 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

The Trust Co. of America,

149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH .... President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
ROBT. E. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

Meetings and Elections.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the by-laws of the Northern Pacific Railway Company the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held on Tuesday, the first day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of electing fifteen (15) Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all votes and proceedings of the Board of Directors since June, 1896.

For the purpose of such annual meeting, the transfer books of both preferred and common stock of this company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Sept. 6th, 1901, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Oct. 2d, 1901.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
Dated Aug. 26th, 1901.

Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the company in Peoria, Ill., on Wednesday, October 2, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, September 9, and reopened on Friday, October 4.

CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

FERNWOOD PARK LAND AND IMPROVEMENT Company.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above corporation, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 622 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, Monday, September 30th, 1901. Polls open from 3 to 4 P. M.

M. C. LICHTEN, President.
BENJ. G. GLOVER, Secretary.
Dated September 13th, 1901.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF THE Washington Traction & Electric Co.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST COLLATERAL TRUST MORTGAGE BONDS AND CAPITAL STOCK OF WASHINGTON TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Committee has completed a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, copies of which may be obtained from the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City, to which Plan and Agreement reference should be had for all particulars as to the conditions and results of participation in the

PLAN OF REORGANIZATION.

The properties and franchises of the **WASHINGTON TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY**, in case the same should be purchased by the Committee, are to be acquired by a corporation described in the above-mentioned Plan and Agreement and therein designated the "New Company."

The New Company will in that event authorize the following

NEW SECURITIES.

$17,500,000 50-Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds secured by Mortgage covering all property and franchises of the New Company, including after acquired property of which bonds $9,107,650 will be reserved to retire underlying liens and for such other purposes as shall be expressed in the Mortgage.

$8,500,000 Five Per Cent. Preferred Stock, cumulative after June 1st, 1904, entitled to no other dividends, but preferred in liquidation to the amount of its par value, together with all accrued dividends.

$6,500,000 Common Stock.

Assenting security holders will be entitled to new securities as follows:

FOR EACH ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR BOND DEPOSITED, WITH COUPONS ATTACHED, AS PROVIDED IN SAID PLAN,

$550 new 4% Mortgage Bonds,
$550 new 5% Preferred Stock, and
$200 new Common Stock.

FOR EACH PAYMENT OF $9 PER SHARE OF STOCK DEPOSITED, BY STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WASHINGTON TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,

$9 new Preferred Stock, and
$30 new Common Stock.

Depositing bondholders are also accorded certain privileges in respect to the purchase of additional bonds and stock of the New Company, if desired, as set forth in said Plan and Agreement.

Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their securities with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 59 Cedar Street, New York City, on or before **OCTOBER 12, 1901**, after which date no further deposit will be received except under such conditions as the Company shall prescribe. Certificates of Deposit will be issued for all deposited securities.

Payments provided for by said Plan and Agreement must be made when and as called for by the Committee by two weeks' advertisement.

New securities will be delivered when reorganization is completed.

Dated New York, September 14, 1901.

GEORGE W. YOUNG, Chairman.
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
JAMES TIMPSON,
WILLIAM H. HOLLISTER,
GARDINER M. LANE,
Committee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, New York; JOHN G. JOHNSON, Philadelphia, Counsel to Committee.

RICHARD M. HURD, 59 Cedar Street, New York, Secretary to Committee.

AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY

First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bond.
SINKING FUND NOTICE.

Sealed proposals will be received up to 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, 24th instant, for sale to the undersigned of a sufficient amount of bonds to exhaust the sum of $100,000.

Envelopes should be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "American Malting Company Sinking Fund."

GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
Depositary of Sinking Fund.
By GEORGE R. TURNBULL,
2d Vice President.
28 Nassau Street, New York, September 16, 1901.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s First Mortgage 4% Bonds.

Coupon No. 7, due October 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, September 26th, 1901, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's Prior Lien Bonds and its Southwestern Division Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, September 21st, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 9.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1901.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, September 23rd, 1901.

Pursuant to the provisions of a contract between the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company and the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, dated March 14th, 1891, the semi-annual dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. on the stock of the UTICA AND BLACK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, due September 30, 1901, will be paid at this office on and after that date.

GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway, New York, September 20, 1901.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) was declared, payable October 28th, 1901, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. Friday, September 27th, 1901. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. September 27th, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. October 14th, 1901.

WM. G. ROCKEFELLER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS & UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY,
25 Broad Street.

Coupon No. 3 of the Company's 4% Forty-Year Mortgage & Collateral Trust Refunding Gold Bond will be paid on and after October 1st, 1901, at the office of the Standard Trust Company of New York, 25 Broad Street, New York City.

E. M. F. MILLER, Secretary.
Sept. 17th, 1901.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
146 Broadway, New York, Sept. 17, 1901.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Trustees, payable October 1, 1901, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on September 21. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. October 1.

EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York.
September 20th, 1901.

A regular dividend of 20 Per Cent. and an extra dividend of 5 per cent., (both free of tax,) have been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable October 1st, 1901. Transfer books will be closed from noon of September 24th until October 1st, 1901.

FRANK DEAN, Cashier.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Sept. 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on Sept. 20th, at 3 P. M., and open October 1st at 10 A. M.

T. E. HARDENBERGH, Secretary.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, September 18, 1901.
Ninety-Sixth (96th) Dividend.

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable, free of tax, October 1, 1901, until which date the transfer book will be closed.

JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

September 21, 1901.

THE LONG ISLAND LOAN & TRUST CO. WILL pay Dividend No. 57 of 2½% on Oct. 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 21st, 1901. FREDERICK T. ALDRIDGE, Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No 100 Broadway, New York, Sept. 20, 1901.

The coupons due Oct. 1st, 1901, on the Tennessee Division bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Confidence continues to show and to grow in Wall Street. Hesitation and doubt and timidity are giving way to assurance and hopefulness and courage. The support which the leading financial interests have given and are giving to the market; President Roosevelt's announced policy; the underlying strength of the general situation, as evidenced by the substantial prosperity of the country, and, finally, the removal of all apprehensions of tight money—these are among the factors inspiring confidence and helping to the appreciation of market values.

All of these have in their time been dwelt upon. That, however, which now impresses more and more is the growing ease in the money market and the assurance of a continuation of that ease. Last week, in one bound, surplus reserves leaped up beyond the thirteen-million mark, being increased by nearly seven millions, while, coincidently, there was a reduction in the loan account. There will this week be further improvement by reason of fresh bond purchases, gold imports, and the like. In short, what had been the market's greatest menace has been effectually removed by the wise actions of the New York bankers and the Government at Washington. As a result those money brokers and others who only a short while ago became convinced of a sudden that rates were destined to go soaring higher and still higher are now little in evidence. They recognize that the facts and the conditions are sadly against them.

While it is not possible to speak with all certainty on the subject, THE NEW YORK TIMES has substantial authority for the statement that beyond the Vanderbilt purpose of readjustment, beyond the Gould project of concentration, beyond the Morgan and Harriman plans of consolidation and community of interest, there is one great, all-controlling project that is being undertaken and developed and that, were it shaped by any other than the great intellects working it out, would fairly astound. Yet that it is being developed is beyond question. Not only is it possible; it is probable. Skeptics may doubt the likelihood of its accomplishment, but that signifies nothing. The idea of the United States Steel Corporation was scoffed at; yet the United States Steel Corporation exists to-day as a positive, moving force.

THE SOUTH'S PROSPERITY.

W. G. Macdowell, Treasurer of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, is nothing if not optimistic. He says:

"In my opinion there is still a long period of prosperity ahead of the country, and in that prosperity I feel that the South will be a no inconsiderable sharer. In fact, I believe that in the years to come the greatest growth of all will be in the South.

"As it is, we have much to rejoice for, little to complain of, in respect to the South's present position. Our more diversified crops have helped us, while our manufactories are steadily expanding because of the excellent supply of raw material at hand, this being particularly true of cotton.

"As for the Norfolk and Western, the best evidence I can give you of its growth and prosperity is its increased and increasing earnings—each month being better than the preceding one. Of course this is in large measure due to the wonderful coal supply along our line—a supply that is constant, not dependent on weather or other conditions. The excellence of the coal, too, is another helpful feature, for the Pocahontas coal is known now practically the world over. We are shipping it to England, France, and the Mediterranean and other foreign ports.

"We are steadily improving our system, and think it has a great future."

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 21st day of September, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$304,644,689	Gold certificates outstanding	$304,644,689
Silver dollars	441,349,000	Silver certificates outstanding	441,349,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,054,208	Treasury notes outstanding	43,593,000
Silver bullion of 1890	42,538,792		
Total	$789,586,689	Total	$789,586,689

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$71,977,087.18		
Gold certificates	34,388,470.00		
Standard silver dollars	13,784,839.00		
Silver certificates	7,398,829.00		
Silver bullion	1,102,230.05		
United States notes	9,724,892.00		
Treasury notes of 1890	148,084.00		
National banknotes	9,426,598.69		
Subsidiary silver coin	9,611,791.55		
Fractional currency	114.21		
Minor coin	477,672.40		
		$158,040,608.06	
In National Bank Depositories—			
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$98,301,736.65		
To credit of disbursing officers	6,698,090.82		
Total	$104,999,827.47		
Awaiting Reimbursement—			
Bonds and interest paid	13,423,349.43		
		118,423,176.90	
Total		$276,463,784.98	
Liabilities—			
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$14,931,709.60		
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,090,130.76		
Disbursing officers' balances	58,028,556.16		
Post Office Department account	6,298,332.52		
Miscellaneous items	5,294,165.27		
		90,642,894.31	
Available cash balance			$185,820,890.67

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$951,503.81	$13,529,446.79	$56,255,581.19
Internal revenue	440,586.70	15,474,380.04	65,849,355.35
Miscellaneous	56,322.55	1,229,922.93	5,843,278.65
Total receipts	$1,448,413.06	$30,233,749.76	$127,948,215.19
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	675,000.00	5,035,000.00	25,451,621.83
War	205,000.00	4,700,000.00	30,038,424.13
Navy	200,000.00	3,680,000.00	14,864,197.07
Indians	10,000.00	495,000.00	2,658,979.37
Pensions	100,000.00	8,320,000.00	33,757,164.46
Interest	......	150,000.00	7,268,701.67
Total expenditures	$1,190,000.00	$22,880,000.00	$114,039,088.53
Excess of receipts over expenditures	258,413.06	7,853,749.76	13,909,126.66
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	657,001.39	13,562,807.63	54,749,574.02
Internal revenue	793,684.78	16,019,734.55	69,635,159.44
Receipts from all sources last year	1,460,493.64	30,924,751.42	130,568,667.90
Expenditures last year	2,070,000.00	28,970,090.00	133,449,851.61
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	75,000.00	452,000.00	2,154,470.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	60,015.00	575,932.50	3,006,525.50
Notes received for current redemption	721,052.00	5,868,343.00	33,244,290.00
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$44,605,328.00	$4,048,251.00	$48,653,579.00
This fiscal year	3,147,958.00	240,926.00	3,388,884.00
This month	173,120.00	104,170.00	277,290.00
This day	710.00	230.00	940.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	44,605,328.00	4,048,251.00	48,653,579.00
This fiscal year	3,147,958.00	240,926.00	3,388,884.00
This month	173,120.00	104,170.00	277,290.00
This day	710.00	230.00	940.00

FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,

ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $2,100,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kühne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,

W. Seward Webb.

North American Trust Company

135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital Stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	2,639,253.54
Deposits	14,750,411.07
Total	$19,389,664.61

OAKLEIGH THORNE, President.
HEMAN DOWD, WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, RICHARD J. SCOLEY, } Vice-Presidents.
EDMUND C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.
FRANCIS C. PRESTON, Asst. Secretary.
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON, Trust Officer.

Lost and Found.

LOST.—Certificate of Deposit Number B 8,660 for sum of $9,500, issued by the United States Trust Company of New York in the name of Mary L. Ferris, upon which payment has been stopped and application made for new certificate.

Excursions.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES

The 5,000-ton Twin Screw Plant Steamship
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
CAPT. GEO. L. NORTON, Manager,

will follow the yachts over the course, Sept. 26, 28, Oct. 1, 3, and 5, leaving Pacific Mail pier, foot of Canal St., North River, at 9 A. M., in time to see the yachts jockey for position. This vessel has steel hull, houses and decks, double bottom, water ballast. Speed, 20 miles.

Every passenger provided with a seat and room to occupy it.

Maresi, caterer. Bowron's American Band.

A Reportorial staff from the New York Herald Will be on Board and Will Send Messages at Intervals to the Herald by Its Carrier Pigeons.

Tickets each day, $5.00. Tickets and staterooms for 3d, 4th, and 5th days now on sale at Tyson's hotel newsstands; McBride's, 71 Broadway; Rullman's, 111 Broadway; Astor House; Travellers' Information Co., 3 Park Place; Cook's, 261 Broadway; Plant System, 290 Broadway, and Capt. Geo. L. Norton, manager, 17 State St. Tel. 922 Broad.

YACHT RACES.

FAST SOUND STEAMER
SHINNECOCK
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
Beebe Brothers, Sandy Hook Pilots.

An elegant three-deck steamer, affording an uninterrupted view of the races, having 100 large staterooms and a superb dining room on the saloon deck.

$3.00 — FARE — $3.00

STATEROOMS .... $2.00 AND $3.00.
Passengers allowed by law 1,800
LIMITED to 600

Music by Band. Meals by first-class caterer. Leaving Pier 13 E. R., Foot of Wall St., on Race Days at 9 A. M. Tel. 6363 Cort.

TICKETS on sale at 17 State St., Room 708, tel. 1902 Broad; 120 Broadway, 1,234 Broadway, Gaze's ticket office, 113 Broadway; Cook's Agencies, 261 and 1,185 Broadway; Astor House, 5th Ave. Hotel, Hotel Manhattan, Tyson's Theatre Ticket Agencies, 43 West 125th St., and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

YACHT RACES.

Palatial four-decked Ocean Steamer
"COLUMBIA"
(On Long Branch Ocean Route all Summer.)
The greatest Observation Boat in the World.
Will accompany the yachts over the course every race day.

Licensed for 2,700. Limited to 900.
Military Band. Wireless Telegraphy. Carrier Pigeons.
FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.
LANDINGS—129TH ST., N. R. .. 8:20 A. M.
34TH ST., N. R. .. 9:00 A. M.
BATTERY PIER .. 9:30 A. M.

Single Ticket, $1.00; Coupon Ticket, $5.00, admits two each day; good for first three days—Sept. 26th, 28th, Oct. 1st. For sale at Tyson's Ticket Offices, Cook's, McBride's, Hoffman's, 204 W. 125th St., Timmin's Storage Warehouse, 205 West 117th St., Liberty Island Pier, E. M. Timmins, 127 Produce Exchange; Telephone 762 B

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will send its new, fast, ocean-going steamship North Star, 4,000 tons, LAUNCHED MAY 11, 1901, to the races for the America's Cup, leaving Pier (new) No. 32 East River, foot of Pike St., at 9:15 A. M.

The upper decks of this steamer, being unobstructed by deck houses, offer the very best opportunity to witness the races without change of position.

Passengers limited to 800.
FARE, $5.00.
Tickets for sale at Maine S. S. Co. General Office, 3,196 Franklin.
Tyson & Co.'s Agencies.
Thomas Cook & Son, up town, 1,185 Broadway.
Thomas Cook & Son, down town, 261 Broadway.
Raymond & Whitcomb, 25 Union Square.
McBride's Ticket Office, 71 Broadway.
Astor House stands.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL will operate the fast seagoing steamer
MONMOUTH
of the Sandy Hook Line to and from the Yacht Races.

$5.00 FARE $5.00

Number of passengers limited to 750. Leave Pier 8, foot of Rector St., 9:00 A. M. Refreshments at moderate prices.

TICKETS on sale at station, foot of Liberty St., N. R., 434 Broadway, 1,300 Broadway, and on steamers of Sandy Hook Line. For room accommodations apply to C. M. Burt, Gen. Pass. Agt., 143 Liberty St., N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

The Old Dominion Steamship Company will send their ocean-going steamship
JEFFERSON
to the Yacht Races on Sept. 26th, 28th, and October 1st, leaving Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach Street, at 9 A. M. SHARP.

Tickets limited to 700 for each day.
Tickets for first day and tickets and staterooms for second and third days can now be obtained at main ticket office of Company on pier.
Tickets, $6.00 for each day.
Music by Conterno's 14th Regiment Band.
Telephone 1580—Franklin.

The vessels of the
IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY

have seagoing licenses, and will accompany the Yachts all through the contests.

The Steamboats will leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 9 A. M., and will be limited to one-half the number of their licensed carrying capacity for these events.

TO VIEW THE FINISH
Each race day Iron Steamboats will also leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 12:30 P. M.

TICKETS $1.00.
GOOD FOR MORNING OR AFTERNOON.
Tickets now on sale at Company's Office, Room 139, 32 Broadway, New York City.

International Yacht Races.

THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER PLYMOUTH OF THE FALL RIVER LINE, From Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., and The Steel Twin Screw Flyer CITY OF LOWELL OF THE NORWICH LINE, from Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., will attend the Yacht Races, commencing September 26th, leaving New York at 9:30 A. M. Tickets, $5.00, either steamer; number limited.

A FINE BAND OF MUSIC will accompany each steamer. Catering by the Company.

Tickets and staterooms at Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., for Str. PLYMOUTH; Pier 36, N. R., for Str. CITY OF LOWELL. Also Cook's offices, 261 and 1185 Broadway, (latter office open until 10 P. M.,) and Raymond & Whitcomb's, 25 Union Square.

YACHT RACES.

NEW STEEL STEAMER
THOMAS PATTEN,
FASTEST SIDE-WHEELER IN THE HARBOR.
LEAVES
FT. WEST 13TH ST. .... 9 A. M.
BATTERY PIER .... 9:30 A. M.
Capacity, 1,800. Tickets positively limited to
500.
FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.
TICKETS, - - - $2.
FOR SALE AT M'BRIDE'S, 71 BROADWAY; TYSON & CO.'S, COOK & SONS, 261 AND 1185 BROADWAY; ALL HOTEL NEWS STANDS.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

The large three-deck ocean going
Steamers, { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
will accompany the yachts over the entire course each day,
carrying one-half their capacity.
FARE FIRST RACE, $2.00.

Leave West 20th Street 8:30 A. M.; Battery Landing 9:05 A. M. Time-table changed for the second race.

EXCELLENT RESTAURANT AND MUSIC.

Tickets now on sale at office of Knickerbocker Steamboat Co., 149 Broadway, and at the Docks mornings of Race days.

YACHT RACES.

TICKETS BY ALL BOATS.
ENGAGEMENTS OF TICKETS AND ROOMS CAN NOW BE MADE.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
Phone 3138-18. 25 Union Square.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES
AL. FOSTER'S STANCH IRON AND STEEL STEAMER ANGLER.

Observation from all parts of the boat. Large, elegant saloon; steam heated; three (3) decks. Steamer Angler, in commission Winter and Summer on the Atlantic Ocean. Military band on board. Restaurant a la carte. Leaves 22d St., East River, 8:05 A. M.; Battery, 8:55 A. M. Tickets limited to 400. Seagoing capacity, 900. Fare, $2; series of 3 trips, $5.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Special Notice.—Al Foster Steamer Angler will not run to the fishing banks Monday, Sept. 23.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Special Notice.—Steamer Angler will not run to fishing banks on yacht race days. Al. Foster.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.

Etruria, Sept. 28, 3 PM	Umbria, Oct. 12, 3 PM
Servia...Oct. 1, 7 A. M.	Lucania..Oct. 19, 9:30 AM
Campania, Oct. 5, 11 AM	Etruria, Oct. 26, 2 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic, Sept. 25, noon	Majestic....Oct 9, noon
Cymric....Oct. 1, 8 AM	Oceanic..Oct. 16, 8 AM
Germanic...Oct. 2, noon	Celtic.....Oct. 22, noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE to †NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.
NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.

†Trave..........Oct. 5	†Aller...Nov. 2, 10 AM
†Hohens'ern, Oct. 12, 4PM	*Columbia........Nov. 9
†Lahn..Oct. 19, 10 AM	†Hoh'z'l'n. Nov. 16, 10AM
*F. Bismarck....Oct. 23	*F. Bismarck...Nov. 23

sailing at 11 A. M.

for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30.
Steamers Werra, Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line. 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N. J.
Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

Kaiser Wm. Gr..Sept. 24	Kaiser Wm. Gr...Oct. 22
Kronprinz Wm. Oct. 1, 12N	Kronprinz Wm...Oct. 29
Kaiserin M. Th...Oct. 8	Kaiserin M. Th..Nov. 5

Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPT'N—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN

Fr. der Grosse..Sept. 26	K. Luise...Oct. 24, noon
Gr. Kurfuerst.....Oct. 3	Bremen....Oct. 31, noon
Barbarossa..Oct. 17, noon	K. Luise..Nov. 28, 11 AM

Sailing 10 A. M., pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

F. Bism'k, Sep. 26, 7:30 AM	Columbia, Oct. 17, 10 AM
D'tschland, Oct. 3, 9 AM	D'tschland, Oct. 31, 8 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 10, 10 AM	A. Victoria, Nov. 7, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 AM	*Palatia, Oct. 26, 3 PM
*Phoen'ia, Oc. 5, 10:30 AM	Penn'a, Nov. 2, 9:30 AM
Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM	Pretoria, Nov. 9, 3 PM
Waldersee, Oct. 19, 9 AM	*Phoenicia, Nov. 16, 8 AM

*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Louis. Sept. 25, 10 AM	St. Louis. Oct. 16, 10 AM
Phila.....Oct. 2, 10 AM	Phila....Oct. 23, 10 AM
St. Paul..Oct. 9, 10 AM	Haverford..Oct. 25, 3 PM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

*Zeeland, Sept. 25, noon	Southwark, Oct. 9, noon
Friesland, Oct. 2, noon	*Vaderland, Oct. 16, noon

*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.
MANITOU .... Sept. 28, 9 A. M.
MESABA .... Oct. 5, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS .... Oct. 5th, 11:30 A. M.
MARQUETTE .... Oct. 12, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA .... Oct. 19, 9:30 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
MAASDAM .... Saturday, Sept. 28, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 8,300 tons ROTTERDAM Saturday, Oct. 5, 10 A. M.
AMSTERDAM .... Saturday, Oct. 12, 10 A. M.
Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Furnessia, Sept. 28, noon	C. of Rome..Oct. 12, noon
Ethiopia...Oct. 5, noon	Astoria...Oct. 19, noon

Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Rio de Janeiro....Oct. 5	America Maru....Oct. 23
Coptic..........Oct. 15	Peking..........Oct. 31

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH. Sundays leave half hour earlier.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days, except SATURDAYS, 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" or "MARLBOROUGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days at 5 P. M., landing at CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturday lands at W. 129TH ST. 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route. The "New York" and "Albany," the best river boats in the world. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, with intermediate landings and R. R. points beyond, Buffalo, &c.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier .... 8:40 "
" West 22d St. .... 9:00 "
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

AUTUMN TRIPS TO MAINE

by the New Steel Steamers "North Star" and "Horatio Hall" of the Maine Steamship Company ARE DELIGHTFUL.
Special Rates to Sportsmen.
Ticket Offices, 290 Broadway, corner Reade St., Tel. 3419 Franklin.
General Office, New Pier 32, East River. Telephone, 3196 Franklin.

PEOPLE'S LINE

ALBANY, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS.
Direct PAN-AMERICAN Route with New York Central or West Shore R. R.
Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	* 4:30 AM	....	
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	Diner
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve..	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg Limited.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6.55 PM.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Norfolk	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
"Royal Limited".	* 3:40 PM.	* 3:35 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 5:00 PM.	* 4:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

Time is from Penna. R. R., 23rd St. Five minutes later from Cortland or Desbrosses St. Station.

4:55 P. M., DAILY.—F. F. V. LIMITED. Solid, Vestibuled, Electric Lighted, Dining Car, Pullmans; Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis.

8:55 A. M., DAILY.—Western Express: Pullmans, Dining Car, and Coaches.

Tickets and Sleeping Car berths at office Chesapeake & Ohio, 362 Broadway. 'Phone, 480 Franklin, or Offices Penna. R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.
9-10-1901.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.		Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m.	Mail and Paper Train	*7:00 a. m.
†7:50 a. m.	Adir'dack & Montreal Spl.	†10:20 p. m.
*8:00 a. m.	Syracuse Local	†6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m.	Empire State Express	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.	Fast Mail	*10:00 a. m.
*9:20 a. m.	Exposition Express	*9:30 a. m.
†9:40 a. m.	Saratoga & Montreal Spl.	†9:30 p. m.
†10:30 a. m.	Day Express	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.	Rutland Express	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	Southwestern Limited	*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special	*1:30 p. m.
‡3:30 p. m.	Albany and Troy Flier	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.	Albany Special	†1:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	Detroit Special	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m.	The Lake Shore Limited	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.	St. Louis Limited	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.	Western Express	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.	Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*7:50 a. m.
*6:35 p. m.	Montreal Express	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.	Pan-American Express	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.	Buffalo & S. W. Special	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.	Pacific Express	*5:30 a. m.
‡12:10 a. m.	Midnight Express	*5:30 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sunday. To Pittsfield and North Adams, Saturdays only, 2:45 P. M. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Pullman Cars on all through trains.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 138 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

P. S. BLODGETT, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON.
SPRINGFIELD LINE.

Via Springfield and the
BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive Springfield.	Arrive Boston.
†9:00 a. m.	12:45 noon	3:30 p. m.
†12:00 noon	3:18 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	7:27 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
*11:00 p. m.	3:11 a. m.	6:15 a. m.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:—
*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany & Mont'l.
†10:30 A M—Saratoga and Buffalo Express.
†11:20 A M—(1) Lake Mohonk & Catskill Mtn Exp.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:45 P M—(2) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:15 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex No. 1 at †10:45 A M; 2 at †3:06 P M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., No. 1 at †11:20 A M; 2 at †3:35 P M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

P. S. BLODGETT, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

New Jersey Central

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except as noted.)

	Week Days.	Sundays.
Easton Local	7:15 a. m.	....
Easton Local	5:45 p. m.	....
Scranton & Reading	9:10 a. m.	....
Scranton & Reading	1:20 p. m.	....
Mauch Chunk & Reading	....	1:00 p. m.
Mauch Chunk & Reading	4:40 p. m.	‡5:30 p. m.
ATLANTIC CITY	9:40 a. m.	....
ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY SPECIAL	1:00 p. m.	....
ATLANTIC CITY	3:40 p. m.	....
Lakewood & Barnegat	9:40 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
Lakewood & Barnegat	4:30 p. m.	....
Lakewood & Bridgeton	1:30 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	8:30 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	11:30 a. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	1:30 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡3:53 p. m.	‡4:00 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡4:45 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	5:30 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	†6:30 p. m.	....

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
‡*4:30, †7:30, †8:00, *9:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, †3:00, *3:40, †4:00, §‡4:00, †4:30, *5:00, *7:00, †7:30, §9:00, ‡†9:25, p. m., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
‡*4:30, †8:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
From foot of Rector St.
Through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30 p. m. Through to Long Branch, 8:00 p. m. Sundays, through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 8:00 p. m.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn, 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

‡From Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts B.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c 12.25. d 12.45. e 7.45. s 7.25 t 6.10. x 6.15.

	Lv. N. Y., A	Lv. N. Y., B
Easton Local	*t6.25 AM	*6.30 AM
Buffalo and Western Express	*s7.40 AM	*e7.50 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.55 AM	*10.00 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11 55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes Barre and Scranton Exp.	†3 55 PM	†4 10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.55 PM	*x6.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS	*7 55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1205 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—ELIJAH C. KEYS, plaintiff, against THERESA KROMER or KRAMER, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Sylvester Kromer or Kramer, deceased, and others, defendants.

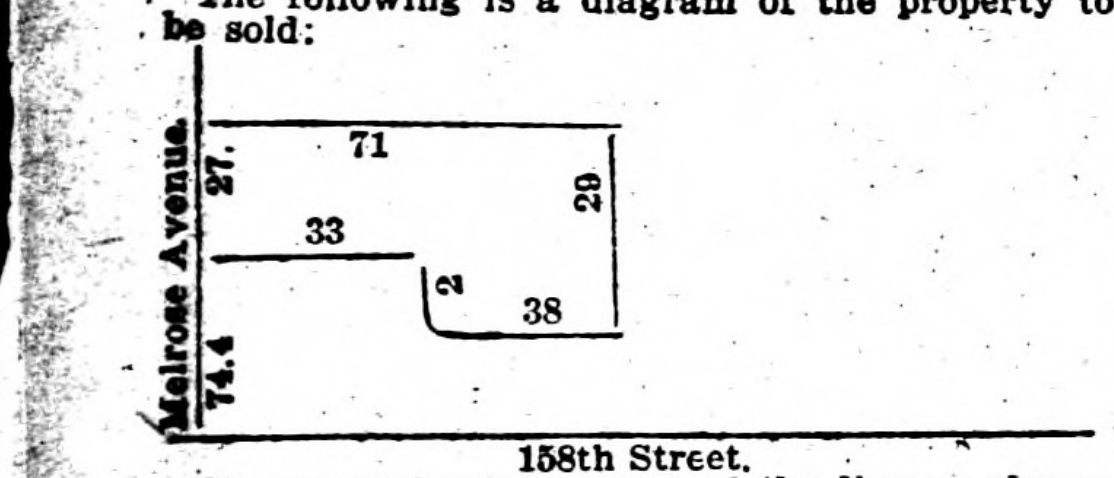
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward, (Borough of Bronx) of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Melrose Avenue, distant seventy-four feet four inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of said Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of said Melrose Avenue, twenty-seven feet; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, seventy-one feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Melrose Avenue, twenty-nine feet; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, thirty-eight feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Melrose Avenue, two feet; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street thirty-three feet to the easterly side of said Melrose Avenue, at the point and place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 14th, 1901.

ABRAHAM A. JOSEPH, Referee.

REUBEN MAPELSDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. Address, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $6,869.24 with interest thereon from September 9th, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $449.08, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $122.01 with interest.

Dated New York, September 14th, 1901.

ABRAHAM A. JOSEPH, Referee.

s16-2aw3wM&Th&o7&8

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY. In the matter of the receivership of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent receiver of all the goods, property, and assets, late of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, will sell at public auction on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by A. H. Muller & Sons, Auctioneers, all the property and assets of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, except cash. Said sale will be made in parcels, as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1.

Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $32,861.33; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.

PARCEL NO. 2.

Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, being for charges accrued but not billed on February 6, 1900, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $20,374.89; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.

PARCEL NO. 3.

Forty (40) shares of the capital stock of the Merchants' Compress Company, of the par value of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) each.

PARCEL NO. 4.

Bond and Mortgage of the Baltic Realty Company, being a second mortgage on property known as "Baltic Block," situate in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York, with accrued interest; face value of principal, $20,000.

PARCEL NO. 5.

Dock engines, pile-driver and tools, and various miscellaneous tools and personal property now located at the various stores of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, a list of which may be seen at the auctioneers' office, and the property therein described may be examined upon the premises now owned by the New York Dock Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York.

PARCEL NO. 6.

Four (4) memberships in the Maritime Exchange; one (1) membership in the Coffee Exchange; one (1) membership in the Produce Exchange; and one (1) membership in the Fruit Exchange, each subject to such assessments and annual dues and charges as may be imposed by the rules and regulations of the respective exchanges.

PARCEL NO. 7.

All other property of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company of every kind, nature, or description, excepting cash, not included in any of the above-mentioned parcels. (This parcel at bidder's risk.)

All of the above-mentioned property will be sold for cash, and no bid will be received from any purchaser unless he deposit with the auctioneers at or prior to the time of sale cash or certified checks to qualify himself as bidder for the various parcels, respectively:

For Parcel No. 1	$1,000
For Parcel No. 2	1,000
For Parcel No. 3	200
For Parcel No. 4	1,000
For Parcel No. 5	2,500
For Parcel No. 6	100
For Parcel No. 7	100

Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, September 5th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, hereby calls a general meeting of the creditors of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, to be held at the office of said Receiver, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on Friday, the 18th day of October, 1901. At such meeting or other adjourned meeting thereof, all accounts and demands for and against the estate and property of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, and all its open and subsisting contracts, shall be ascertained and adjusted, as far as the same may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.—Dated 68 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 9th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Surrogate Notices.

KENEBEL, MARIETTA Z.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ANNETTA L. EDWARDS, Francois V. Kenebel, Thomas Siegrist, William Siegrist, Louis Siegrist, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARIETTA Z. KENEBEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Annetta L. Edwards and Francois V. Kenebel, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 5th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ISAAC V. SCHAVRIEN, Attorney for Executors, 61 Park Row, N. Y. City.

MEYER, CORD.—The People of the State of New York to Henry Bushman, Jacob Bushman, Wilhelmina Bushman, Frederick W. Wurster, Sophia Eolte, Jacob Wamsganz, Joseph Buellesbach, Caspar Buellesbach, Jacob Buellesbach, and Hubert Buellesbach, composing the firm of Buellesbach Brothers, Henry Loeb, George J. Schnatz, Charles Massoth, and John F. Steeves, Henry M. Barnard, Bradley L. Eaton, composing the firm of Church E. Gates and Company, William V. Gordon, Lewis C. Tufts, and Chester F. Reynolds, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at a Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, to be held at the new County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the said county, on the 24th day of September, nineteen hundred and one, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the distribution of the entire surplus moneys in foreclosure arising in an action entitled Cord Meyer and Christian Meyer, as executors of the last will and testament of CORD MEYER, deceased, plaintiffs, against Henry Bushman and others, among the persons entitled thereto.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our said Surrogates' Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one. [Seal.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of Surrogates' Court.

REED & REED, Attorneys for Petitioner, Office and P. O. Address, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Referees' Notices.

JENNINGS STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, plaintiff, against SAMUEL BURMESTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date 15th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

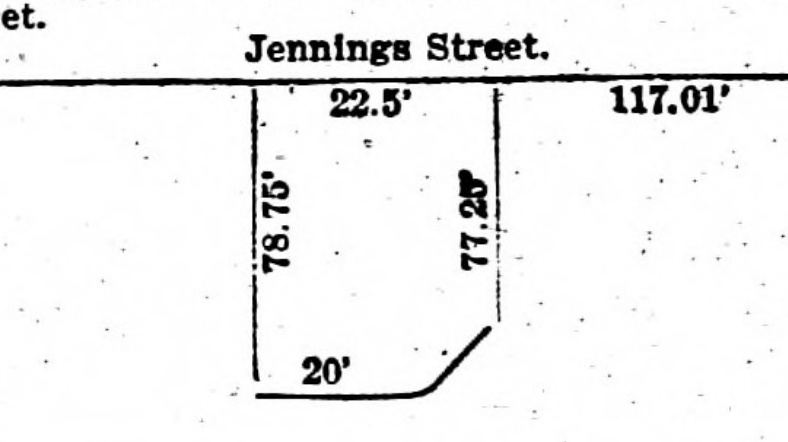
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings now being and to be erected thereon, which on a certain map of subdivision of the property of Charlotte F. Trowbridge, in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, (being part of the Fox estate shown on the map filed by Hugh N. Camp, G. S. Green, and William Reynolds Brown, Commissioners of Partition, on June 2d, 1879,) filed in the Register's Office of the City and County of New York, on October 20, 1882, by the Number 892, is shown as Lot No. 9 and part of Lot No. 10 thereon in Block 440, and is more particularly described and bounded as follows: Beginning on the southerly side of Jennings Street at a point distant one hundred and seventeen 01-100 (117.01) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly side of Jennings Street with the westerly side of Stebbins Avenue; running thence southerly, at right angles to Jennings Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, seventy-seven 25-100 (77.25) feet; thence southwesterly two 92-100 (2.92) feet to a point in a line drawn parallel with Jennings Street, and which line is distant seventy-eight 75-100 (78.75) feet south therefrom; thence westerly along said last-mentioned line twenty feet; thence northerly, at right angles to Jennings Street, seventy-eight 75-100 (78.75) feet to the southerly side thereof; thence easterly along the southerly side of Jennings Street twenty-two 5-10 (22.5) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York.

Dated New York, September 6th, 1901.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

DAVID McCLURE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,086 Jennings Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,336.75, with interest from 8th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $243.45, with interest from 15th day of July, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $932.92 and interest.

Dated New York, September 6th, 1901.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

S9-2aw3wM&F&O1

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES C. WORTHINGTON, plaintiff, against JOHN J. BUCKLEY, JAMES J. QUIGLEY, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 20th day of May, 1901, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 27th day of May, 1901, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

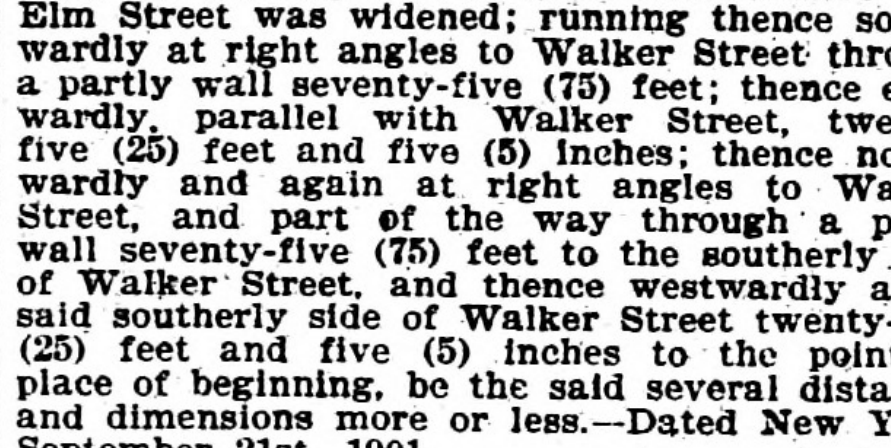
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building or buildings thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the Sixth Ward of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Walker Street, distant one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet and one (1) inch eastwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Walker Street with the easterly side of Elm Street before said Elm Street was widened; running thence southwardly at right angles to Walker Street, and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five (75) feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with Walker Street, forty-three (43) feet and eleven (11) inches to the westerly side of Centre Street as now laid out; thence northwardly along said westerly side of Centre Street seventy-five (75) feet to the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Walker Street with the said westerly side of Centre Street; and thence westwardly along said southerly side of Walker Street forty-four (44) feet ten (10) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

And also all that other certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building or buildings thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in said Sixth Ward of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Walker Street, distant one hundred and one (101) feet and eight (8) inches eastwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said southerly side of Walker Street with the easterly side of Elm Street before said Elm Street was widened; running thence southwardly at right angles to Walker Street through a partly wall seventy-five (75) feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with Walker Street, twenty-five (25) feet and five (5) inches; thence northwardly and again at right angles to Walker Street, and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five (75) feet to the southerly side of Walker Street, and thence westwardly along said southerly side of Walker Street twenty-five (25) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, September 21st, 1901.

FRANK D. ARTHUR, Referee.

HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 258 Broadway, New York City.

The premises to be sold are numbered 105, 107, and 109 Walker Street, and 145, 147, and 149 Centre Street, New York City.



The above is a diagram of the property to be sold. The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $126,187.49, with interest thereon from May 20, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $472.62, with interest thereon from May 20, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of liens upon said property for taxes and water rates, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $5,458.31 and interest.

Dated New York, September 21st, 1901.

FRANK D. ARTHUR, Referee.

s23-2aw3wM&Th&o14.

TEASDALE PLACE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—CARL E. RANDRUP, plaintiff, against JULIA C. HENDRICKSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date 12th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, lying in the City and County of New York, consisting of Lot 191 on a certain map entitled "Map of Forest Grove, in the town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York, 1866, the property of H. P. De Graf, Esq., surveyed by R. Henwood, C. E., and revised June 15th, 1868," bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Teasdale Place, distant five hundred and twenty-five (525) feet westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Teasdale Place with the westerly side of Trinity (formerly Grove) Avenue, and running thence northerly at right angles to Teasdale Place one hundred (100) feet to the middle line of the block; thence running westerly along said line twenty-four 88-100 feet; thence running southerly at right angles to Teasdale Place, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of Teasdale Place, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Teasdale Place twenty-four 88-100 feet to the point or place of beginning.

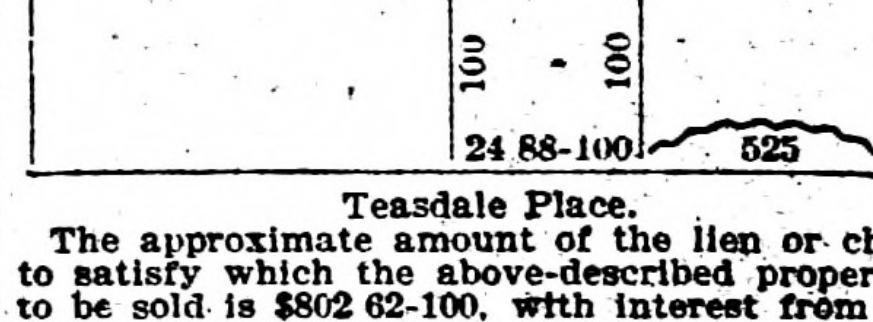
Being the same premises conveyed to said Julia C. Hendrickson by the Petty Soulard and Walker Realty Company by deed bearing even date with said mortgage, and recorded simultaneously with same, and which was given to secure part of the consideration therefor.

Dated New York, September 3d, 1901.

JOHN E. DUFFY, Referee.

NORWOOD & DILLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $802 62-100, with interest from 12th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $166 55-100, with interest from 24th day of July, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $355 54-100 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $10,000, with interest thereon from September 28th, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, September 3d, 1901.

JOHN E. DUFFY, Referee.

s9-2aw3wM&Th&o1

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against JOHN A. KNOX and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

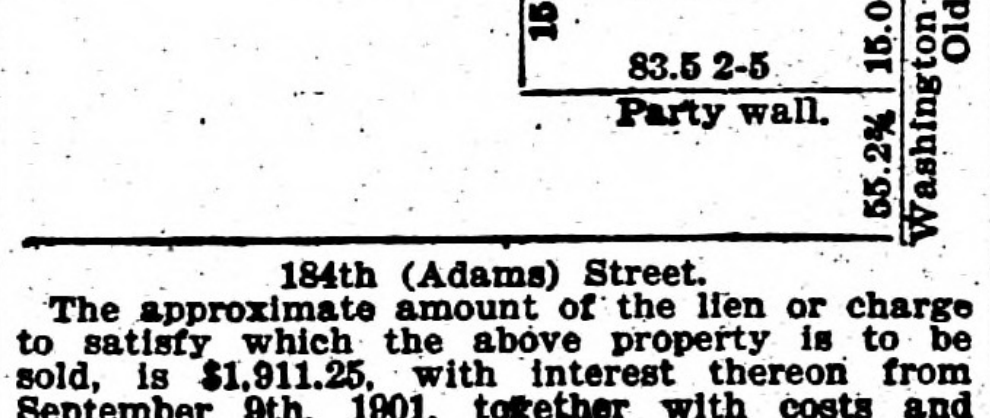
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, (formerly in the County of Westchester,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Washington Avenue, distant fifty-five feet two and three-quarter inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of said Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth (formerly Adams) Street, and running thence westerly, and parallel with said One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and for a part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-three feet five and two-fifths inches; thence northerly, and at right angles to said One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, fifteen feet; thence easterly, and again parallel with said One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and for a part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-four feet nine and three-fifths inches to the westerly side of said Washington Avenue, and thence southerly, and along the westerly side of said Washington Avenue, fifteen feet and three-quarters of an inch to the point or place of beginning. Being a part of the same premises which were conveyed to the said John A. Knox and Newbury D. Lawton by Fernando Wood and wife by deed bearing date the 4th day of June, 1888, and recorded in the New York Register's office on the 18th day of June, 1888, in Liber 2,133 of Conveyances, Page 479.

Dated New York, September 14, 1901.

ASA BIRD GARDINER, Referee.

REUBEN MAPELSDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold, is $1,911.25, with interest thereon from September 9th, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $194.68, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $264.95, with interest.

Dated New York, September 14th, 1901.

ASA BIRD GARDINER, Referee.

s16-2aw3wM&Th&o7&8.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—County of New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against JOHN A. KNOX and others, defendants.—Action Number 2.

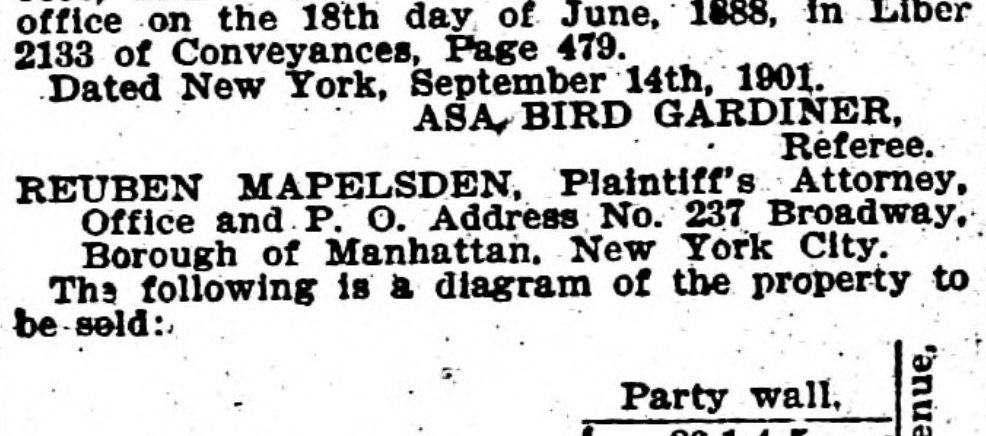
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, (formerly in the County of Westchester,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Washington Avenue, distant seventy feet three and one-half inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of said Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth (formerly Adams) Street, and running thence westerly, and parallel with said One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and for a part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-four feet nine and three-fifths inches; thence northerly, and at right angles to said One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, fifteen feet; thence easterly and again parallel with said One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and for a part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-six feet one and four-fifths inches to the westerly side of said Washington Avenue, and thence southerly and along the westerly side of said Washington Avenue, fifteen feet and three-quarters of an inch to the point or place of beginning. Being a part of the same premises which were conveyed to the said John A. Knox and Newbury D. Lawton by Fernando Wood and wife, by deed bearing date the 4th day of June, 1888, and recorded in the New York Register's office on the 18th day of June, 1888, in Liber 2133 of Conveyances, Page 479.

Dated New York, September 14th, 1901.

ASA BIRD GARDINER, Referee.

REUBEN MAPELSDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. Address No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $1,911.25 with interest thereon from Sept. 9, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $198.28, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $265.64 and interest.

Dated New York, Sept. 14th, 1901.

ASA BIRD GARDINER, Referee.

s16-2aw3wM&Th&o7&8

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FERDINAND W. HERZ, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. WEIHER and others, defendants.

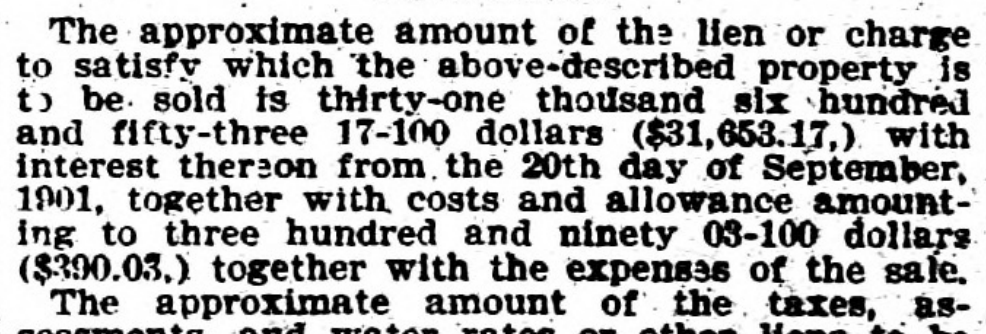
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and thereafter described as follows: All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and now known by the street numbers 67 and 69 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and formerly known as numbers 59 and 61 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and forty-three (143) feet and ten (10) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, (formerly Sixth Avenue;) running thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Streets, thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street forty-one (41) feet and two (2) inches; thence southerly and again parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street forty-one (41) feet and two (2) inches to the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, September 21st, 1901.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street numbers are 67 and 69 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is thirty-one thousand six hundred and fifty-three 17-100 dollars ($31,653.17,) with interest thereon from the 20th day of September, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and ninety 03-100 dollars ($390.03,) together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is fourteen hundred and fifty-nine dollars ($1,459) and interest.

That the premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars ($32,500) and interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum and a second mortgage of thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars ($33,500) with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, September 21st, 1901.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

s23-2aw3wM&Th&o15

Surrogate Notices.

WIESEN, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY WIESEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Fernando Solinger, No. 231 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1901.

ELIZABETH WIESEN, Executrix.

HOWARD SIMMONS, FICK WORK, Executors.

FERNANDO SOLINGER, Attorney for Executrix, 231 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s9-1aw6mM

Fall and Winter Resorts.

THE AUTUMN SEASON AT

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

85 Minutes From New York.

The Laurel House

Opens for the Season on October 1st

The Laurel-in-the-Pines

Opens November 16th

BOTH UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF DAVID B. PLUMER

Both of these famous hotels are especially adapted for winter homes. Convenient to the metropolitan centres and with every comfort provided.

A. J. MURPHY, Asst. Manager Laurel House.

F. F. SHUTE, Asst. Manager Laurel-In-the-Pines.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Sewing Machine sale; special bargains; second hand, $3 to $9; guaranteed two years; new, $9 to $30 cash, $20 to $35 at $2 down and 50c weekly. Machines exchanged and repaired. Everything at cut prices; bottle of oil, 5c.; needles, 20c. dozen; belts, 9c. Open evenings until 8 o'clock. Buy direct from us and save canvassers' commission. Write, salesman will call. WESTERN UNION S. M. CO., 173 3d Av., between 16th and 17th Sts. Telephone, 4,020—18th St.

TYPEWRITERS, ALL MAKES, RENTED and SOLD. Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE 1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

FURNITURE. $50 WORTH, $1 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY. LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST. 267 WEST 125TH ST.

TANDEMS. SINGLES. CYCLES. SACRIFICE. SACRIFICE. SACRIFICE. 1,500 2nd h'd, new, and 2nd cycles, all makes, $3.50, $4, $5, $6, $9, $11; every one worth double. Tandems, Pierce, Rambler, Cleveland, Olive Derby, etc., $11 to $30. $5 Cameras, $1.25. Gas Lamps, 50c.; Pumps, 20c., Bells, 8c. JANDORF, COR. CHURCH AND BARCLAY.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS, Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods. EASY PAYMENTS. Will send representative if desired. American Watch & Diamond Co., 19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED. All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

CREDIT Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. GLOBE CREDIT WATCH CO., World Bldg., 144. Evenings: Up-Town Branch, 16 E. 125th St.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

$20 TO $35—REMINGTON'S, SMITH'S, OTHERS; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

Fine "Wooton" writing desk; double doors; perfect order; very suitable for lawyer, physician, clergyman, or library use. Paur, 119 Worth St., corner Elm.

LACE CURTAINS All kinds at wholesale prices. 396 Broadway, corner Walker St., Room No. 1,006. New York Curtain Co.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented: expert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

At Spencer's, 344 6th Av., opposite Adams's, umbrellas, parasols, canes made, recovered, repaired. Telephone 4229—18th.

A first-class retail milk business; owner retiring; bargain for quick buyer. F. C. Depew, Haverstraw, N. Y.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Diamond Polish Mfg. Co. manufactures the best Furniture Polish for sale in market. Buffalo, N. Y.

New, elegant furniture, suitable for four-room flat, or furnished flat. O. W., 327 East 16th.

D. Theodore, 61 Ann St., dealer in all kinds of old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses.

Send stamp for list of books which can't be bought elsewhere. Bookseller, 406 East 75th St.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES; CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN; FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES; CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE. MIETZ & WEISS. 128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Carpet Cleaning.

Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 184th St., Marion Av.; all kinds carpets cleaned, 3c yard;

Surrogate Notices.

MEYER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. MEYER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz, the office of Charles Joseph, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December, 1901.—Dated New York, the 17th day of June, 1901. HELENA W. MEYER, Administratrix. CHARLES JOSEPH, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MOOREHEAD, ALMIRA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALMIRA L. MOOREHEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Orlando Harrisson, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1901.

ANNIE T. MOOREHEAD, Administratrix.

J. ORLANDO HARRISSON, Attorney for Administratrix, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

SCHMEY, SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD SCHMEY, late of Cincinnati, Ohio, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Quinn, No. 120 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1901.

IDA SCHMEY, Administratrix.

JOHN QUINN, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. je17-1aw6mM

THOMAS, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER THOMAS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Winston H. Hagen, attorney at law, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1901. ELIZA SAYRE, Administratrix. WINSTON H. HAGEN, Attorney for Administratrix, 59 Wall Street, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES. — Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeitfuss, 60 Fulton St.

Will lady or gentleman loan $1,200 90 days? 5 per cent. interest; stock bonus $20,000 in gold mine that will pay 10% inside of year; particulars at interview. Address K Box 131 Times.

Poultry Plant—Ship birds to all parts of the world; $12,000 business; see engraving and details in New England Illustrated, postpaid. George H. Chapin, publisher, Boston.

For Sale—First-class corner grocery, complete, on principal avenue of Brooklyn; easy terms to hustling young grocer. Address F. A. Hiep, Maspeth, L. I.

Business places, every destription; real estate sold, city or country; capital procured. Irving Rosenthal, 212 East 32d St.

Money grows when safely invested; prospectus mailed; shares, one dollar. Pineoil Remedy Company, Rahway, New Jersey.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

$20,000 to $50,000 wanted for business paying enormous profits; the right party can secure valuable interest. Address U Box 109 Times.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Printing, noteheads, envelopes, $1.00 per thousand; cards, 50 cts. up. Yale Printing Co., 59 3d Av.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 303.

Mineral water business, all soft drings; cheap; worth double the price. 603 East 133d St.

A man with $7,500 can make $500,000 in 4 mouths. A. R. Metz, 22 Platt St.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE. Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

OUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 136 to 140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 5 private. 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

All legal claims, estates, foreign and domestic, collected on percentage. Lawyer, Box 123 Times Office.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; Inventors' Guide free. EDGAR TATE & COMPANY, REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1855. Telephone 2136 Cortlandt.

Clothing.

Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, furs, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture. Mr. or Mrs. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

Musical.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC, 128-130 EAST 58TH ST. ALEXANDER LAMBERT.....Director. Private instruction in piano, singing, violin, 'cello, and organ, and all branches of music to beginners and advanced students. Terms from 15 Doll. upward per quarter. Students received daily.

Adelaide C. Okell.—Pianiste Certificated pupil of Teresa Carreno, announces a class for individual piano instruction and ensemble playing. 12th year. Fee, $100 from October 1st to June 1st, two lessons weekly. Studio, 57 West 84th Street.

ITALO-AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 208 Grand St., New York.—Vocal, Piano, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar; first-class tuition; moderate charges.

MISS KUEFFNER, TEACHER OF PIANO, zither, mandolin, and banjo.—Competent; thorough. 235 East 22d St., 1st floor, 2d bell.

Mandolin taught to the highest difficulties; pupil's residence; moderate; Prof. Cambria, 54 East 101st St.

L. Frank Dettinger, Violinist—Thorough tuition in French and German methods; pupils taught at home or in studio, 301 East 87th St.

L. Frank Dettinger, Violinist.—Thorough tuition in French and German methods; pupils taught at home or in studio. 301 East 87th St.

Piano, systematic instruction from beginning to perfection. Prof. Durege, 504 Carnegie Hall, Write for terms.

Mrs. Anna Byrne and daughter; piano and vocal culture; a few vacancies. 445 West 57th St.

Teachers.

Teacher, (lady,) North German, 15 years' experience, in school or family to teach the German, English, and French branches, (passed examination in France,) and music; first-class reference; city reference, Rev. Dr. Woldehnke, 124 East 46th St. Miss Weissermel, 405 West 57th St.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL 4th Av. & 23d St. Day & Evening. 'Phone 101—18

THE PACKARD NIGHT SCHOOL, (beginning Monday, Sept. 30,) offers the best advantages to those who wish to qualify for high-class business positions, without relinquishing their daily employment. Office open every evening this week for registration of students.

WALWORTH INSTITUTE. 110 East 125th St. and 29 West 42d St., New York; 744 Avenue D, Bayonne; individual instruction day and evening; bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, &c.; ladies' department. Write, call, or telephone for particulars.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.—On Bound Brook R. R. 63d year. Co-educational, Healthful location. Home comforts. 17 experienced teachers. Catalogue free. Thomas O'Hanlon, D. D., LL. D., President.

60 WEST 12TH STREET. MISS LANE'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN Will Reopen Wednesday, October 2d.

PRATT INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN, N. Y. Fall Term Begins September 23d.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL, FOR BOYS, 117-119 WEST 125TH STREET. Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year begins Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-6:30 P. M. W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster. T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD 260 LENOX AVENUE. Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

The Barnard School for Girls 151 CONVENT AVENUE. College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year begins Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students. MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal. W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master. T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Head Master.

STEVENS SCHOOL, THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT, STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J. REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901. Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th. Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September. Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

THE Wilson & Lyon School 622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.) Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments. Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges. Close attention to the individual pupil. Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field. Resident pupils received. Reopens Sept. 30th.

Friends' Seminary 220 to 228 East 16th Street New York. 41st Year begins September 17, 1901. Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also Brooklyn School under same management. EDWARD B. RAWSON, ELIZABETH STOVER, Principals.

MISS KELLER'S DAY SCHOOLS. Main School for Girls, 25 West 55th St. Boys' College Preparatory School, 674 Madison Av., (near 61st St.) Headmaster, J. W. Ganson, (Harvard,) '91. Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Winter course, October to June. Schools offer complete course, (Kindergarten to College,) combined with manual training. For enrollment apply 25 W. 55th St. MISS ELEANOR I. KELLER, Pd. M., Principal.

138TH YEAR. COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL. 34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST. REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH. Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Gymnasium. Grounds for athletics. Mr. Campbell, the Headmaster, will confer with parents, 9 to 4 o'clock, at the school.

New York University Law School. Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. Day Classes with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, N. Y. City.

The Loyola School, 65 East 83d St., corner Park Avenue. PREPARATORY COLLEGIATE DAY SCHOOL, under direction of Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Each class limited to ten pupils. Building new; equipments modern. Gymnasium. Reopens Monday, Oct. 7. For circular apply to Vice-Principal. N. N. McKINNON, S. J., Principal. W. J. ENNIS, S. J., Vice Principal.

Hudson River Military Academy. Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y. 25 miles from N. Y. via Erie R. R. Superb location, magnificent buildings. Lawn to river bank, dock, boating, bathing, athletics. Infantry, cavalry, artillery, English, Classical, Scientific, Commercial. Instructors all college men. Advisory Board composed of most distinguished war officers. Rates $400 to $500. Capt. J. WILSON, U. S. V., A. M., Supt.

Irving School, (Boys.) Dr. L. D. Ray. New Building, 35 West 84th Street. Reopens Sept. 26th. Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Individual work under professional teachers. Classes average eight. Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request. Mr. Ray is now at school mornings.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, formerly called THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL, Reopens September 30th at 778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York. Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

DRISLER SCHOOL, 9 East 49th St., FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal. A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students Prepared for all Colleges. Circulars on application. Reopens Monday, September 30th. Individual attention combined with class discipline.

THE DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM and N. Y. Normal School of PHYSICAL EDUCATION NOW OPEN. For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual, or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS. 308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

THE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY OPENS OCT. 1, 1901. For ANNOUNCEMENT containing all information send postal to "Registrar of the University, Washington Square, New York City."

Collegiate School 241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST., Boys prepared for the Colleges and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. REOPENS SEPTEMBER 30. L. C. MYGATT, Head Master.

HEFFLEY SCHOOL, 243-245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn; bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, preparatory, high school, regents, civil engineering, law for admission to bar, and commercial law; day and evening. Begin any time.

THE MISSES GRAHAM (Successors to the Misses Green.) Boarding and Day School for Girls (Established 1816.) Reopens Oct. 2. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL 423 MADISON AVE., Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

THE MISSES ELY'S Boarding and Day School Reopens Wednesday, September 25th. Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

IRVING INSTITUTE, Non-Military. Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. One hour from New York. Only forty boys received. Terms, $500. JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Prin.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY, West End Av. and 83d St. Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

MR. YOUNG PLACES every pupil and fits each one for shorthand work in 3 months. A good English education necessary to enter the School. Terms $100 to $300. 148 Montague St., (19 years,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS. Kindergarten, Elementary and High School. Kindergarten Normal Department. J. F. REIGART, Supt., 109 West 54th St. Percival Chubb, Prin. High School, 48 E. 58th St.

Kyle Military Institute, Flushing, L. I.; German-American boarding school for boys; no Summer vacation; admission at any time; pupils always under supervision; German mastered within a year.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL, 66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK. Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

MRS. DORR'S Boarding and Day School for Girls and Children opens Oct. 2d. 303 West 106th St. and Annex.

A. Everett Stone, (Yale,) 316 West 56th St., private tutor for all colleges; eighteen years' experience.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

Instruction for the Deaf. This is the only private school in the world for pupils with defective hearing which is equipped and conducted on the same scale as the finest private schools of New York. Instruction is wholly oral. Preparation for any college or for business. Lip-reading taught to adults. Hearing developed by scientific treatment. While adults are received, it is greatly to the advantage of children to begin their study before reaching the age of six. THE WRIGHT-HUMASON SCHOOL, 42 West 76th Street, New York.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF DR. J. SACHS, SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 38 West 59th St., REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901. Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department. SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 116 West 59th St. REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1901. Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work. Arrangements for Girls as Boarding Pupils in the Family of a Teacher of Long Experience Can Be Made Through the Principal.

PRINCETON Preparatory School. Improvements and new buildings give doubled capacity. A limited number of boys, 15 years old and upward prepared for Princeton or any college or scientific school. Excellence in athletics. Thoroughness in scholarship. High standards in conduct. Catalogue. Opens Sept. 25th. JOHN B. FINE, Head Master, Princeton, N. J.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, 435 Madison Avenue. J. CLARK READ, WILLIAM H. CHURCH } Headmasters. 22d year begins October 1st. One of the headmasters will be at the school daily during September.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY. Boys from six to nine years. MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL, 435 Madison Avenue.

MISS BENNETT Invites Personal Inspection of her Suburban School for Girls at Beautiful Irvington-on-Hudson. 45 minutes from Grand Central Station. Full courses for girls from 14 to 20 years of age. Twelve teachers. Every sort of outdoor sports with best instruction.

Senftner School, 13 Astor Place, Tel. 1143 Spring. Reopens September 30th. The Senftner School offers to prospective students of its Academic Department an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere. H. F. Senftner, A. B., M. D., Principal. G. W. Senftner, A. B., LL. B., Secretary.

LONG ISLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE 147 to 151 South 8th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS Will reopen in all of its departments Monday, September 9. This institution is noted throughout the city for its thorough work in training young people for business positions. Send for prospectus. HENRY C. WRIGHT, Principal.

The Weingart Institute OPENS ITS NEW SCHOOL BUILDING AND GYMNASIUM AT 83 West 115th Street, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH. Special classes in physical culture for boys and girls, afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock. For Ladies and Gentlemen evenings from 8 to 9:30.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, 45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.) Preparation for College and University. Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130. REOPENS OCTOBER 1ST. N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST. REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1. Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse daily.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2. Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class. COLLEGE PREPARATION. Fireproof building; elevator. 160-162 W. 74th St.

Association Business Institute REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4TH. DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS. TWENTY-THIRD STREET YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Catalogue. 52 East 23d St.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 721 Madison Av. English, Classical, and Primary Departments. 82d year opens Sept. 25. Henry Barton Chapin, D. D., Ph. D., Benjamin Lord Buckley, A. B., } Principals.

WOOD'S SCHOOL, 5TH AND 7TH AV. ON 125TH ST. BUSINESS AND STENOGRAPHY. AMERICA'S GREATEST SCHOOL. 21 Teachers. New Buildings. Day and Evening Sessions. Telephone 1300 Harlem. Call or write.

MISS ANNE BROWN, Boarding and Day School for Girls. REOPENS OCTOBER THIRD. 711-713-715-717 Fifth Avenue.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY. Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING, 18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT. Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships.

THE MISSES WREAKS thoroughly graded school for girls. College-preparatory class. Resident pupils. Kindergarten Reopens Oct. 3rd. 12 East 73d St.

The Misses Rayson BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Advanced courses in Literature and Languages. Small classes. College Preparation. Reopens Oct. 3, 176-178-180 West 75th St.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls. 257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY. Elementary and High School, College Preparation. EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

Misses McFee's School, 306 West 72nd Street. College preparation, Art Studio, Gymnasium, Boys' Primary.

Mrs. Finch's Classes and Boarding School for Girls. 735 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL { Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 West 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in two years; LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

148 MADISON AVENUE. Miss ROBERTS, (successor to Miss Walker.) School for Girls. Reopens Oct. 2d. Classes for boys. College preparation. Resident students. Miss BARTLETT, Vice Principal.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St. REOPENS OCTOBER 2.

Home Boarding and Day School for Girls. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Huntington Gardner, 607 5th Av.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

Miss Le Baron Drumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day school for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens October 4th.

DWIGHT SCHOOL FOR BOYS 15 West 43d St., New York City. Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A.

THE MISSES WREAKS. 12 East 73d St., New York. Thoroughly graded School for Girls. Oct. 3. College preparatory class. Special students. Resident pupils.

Bright Hall. Home School for Girls under fifteen years. Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y. One hour New York. Mrs. Salisbury, Prin.

College Preparatory School for Girls. MRS. ALEXANDER KOHUT, Principal. Primary classes and kindergarten. 44 W. 58th St.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS. Kindergarten in French. October 1st. 53 West 45th Street.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FIRST CLASS FIVE STORY
AMERICAN BASEMENT
PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
317, 319, 321, 325
WEST 100TH ST.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

They are 20 feet front by 60 feet deep, with extension, having servants' stairs to fourth story. The houses have three bathrooms, with mosaic floors and tiled walls; rolled rimmed bathtubs, wash basins, shower baths, &c., of the latest designs.

JAMES LIVINGSTON,
BUILDER, ON PREMISES, OR
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., Agent,
888 Columbus Av., (Cor. 76th St.)

PHONE 4760 38TH ST.
RENWICK C. HURRY,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 501 Fifth Avenue.
ENTRANCE ON FORTY-SECOND STREET.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
A LARGE PLOT IN BEST LOCALITY.
PRICE VERY REASONABLE.
THEO. ROGERS BRILL,
351 WEST 59TH ST.

BIGGEST BARGAINS BRONX
$7,750, $1,000 cash, balance to suit, 3-family houses, 7 rooms, bath; steam, hot water; best locations, Jerome Av. O'RORKE or NORMOYLE, Boston Av., corner 164th St.

8TH AV. BUSINESS PROPERTY.
Three 5-story apartments; all rented; great bargain.
HAYDEN, 320 WEST 145TH ST.

Bronx.—$3,900; 9-room house, near elevated, trolleys, school; easy terms. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Choice building lots, $375; $5 monthly; houses order, $1,500; $15 monthly. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av.

Looking for bargain houses, lots, Bronx or Harlem? Call on Case, 42 West 128th, or 979 East 169.

Real Estate.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,
Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000
Defends any titles insured at its own expense, when assailed.

Florida Illustrated; describes many estates for sale; post free. Geo. H. Chapin, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Another Bargain—$500 and $20 monthly buys $2,000 frame house, 9 rooms, city water, piazza, big shade trees, on two lots, on macadamized avenue, electric lights, two minutes' walk from railroad station; another house, forming corner, $2,500, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; commutation 8c.; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.
50c. weekly. No interest or assessments
High, dry Boulevard lots, fronting trolley. Near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont. WARRANTY CO., 115 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

NEAR THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO ALL PARKS,
In the large cities of the United States, will be found the best residential sections.

My 32 homes just completed, forming the block on both sides of Sterling Place, between Underhill and Washington Avs., are within one block of the main entrance of Prospect Park, opposite the Institute of Arts and Sciences, and in the highest section of Brooklyn. It will pay you to spend half an hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the sciences and arts of the twentieth century, for one-third the price of a home equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan. The houses are circular, octagon, and straight front, finished in the choicest hard woods, model, all tiled kitchens, electric light combination chandeliers, shower, tiled bathrooms, butler's pantry, extension dining rooms and paneled ceilings.

Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.

THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.

Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place; time, 22 minutes. Open daily, including Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

WM. H. REYNOLDS, BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

FOR SALE—OCEAN AV., BROOKLYN.
Plot, 530 feet front; finest residence street in Brooklyn; fully improved; excellent chance for investment or speculation; very low price; brokers protected. John L. Bickford, 1,134 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Telephone.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St. between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

Small and Large **LOANS** First and Second Mortgages.
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Asking $5,400.00; rental $60.00 monthly; two Greenpoint houses; title guaranteed; both rented; want offer. Stewart, H Box 147 Times.

Six-family apartment house; all improvements; Greenpoint; $5,350, worth $7,000; rents $672.00. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Bargain.—Plot 60x100; fine detached cottage; price $3,800; $500 cash. John Perry & Co., 373 Fulton St.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A good ten-room house, furnace, porcelain bath, all improvements; broad piazza; high grounds; good neighborhood; near trolley and Murray Hill Railroad station; shrubbery; lot 60x100. 253 Cypress Av., Flushing, L. I.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Leland's Five-Day Trip for a farm, through western New Hampshire and eastern Vermont, in and near the Connecticut River valley, the garden of New England; describes over 60 farms; tells how and where to go; free upon receipt of address. P. F. Leland's Farm Agency, 113 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

New Queen Anne Cottage.—Will sell for small weekly or monthly payments; beautifully located in city 20 minutes out; all city improvements; work guaranteed; price $550. Owner, 358 West 42d St., parlor floor; open evenings.

For Sale, Cheap.—15-acre farm, brick house, 12 rooms; 2 barns; fine apple orchard in prime, good land; fine view of Winsted on trolley line; good poultry farm. J. K. Smith, Sta. A., Winsted, Conn.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city; station 10 minutes. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

Nyack-on-Hudson.—Factory, 42x125; four floors; equipped power, elevator, shafting; heated; extra land; convenient shipping, boat and rail. Morrow, 44 Wall St.; Room 47.

All country real estate our specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building.

Deserted Farms, $250 up, below value buildings; catalogue free. Box 1,344, Boston Mass.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WANTED—PRIVATE HOUSES
to rent and for sale. Send particulars to
FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM,
58 WEST 125TH ST.

WANTED PRIVATE HOUSES TO RENT.
Have great demand for same.
M. H. MEYERS, 2,521 8TH AV.

Wanted—Lots or small houses in exchange for two or three family house. Moe & Co., 3d Av., 56th St., Brooklyn.

Want a farm in the neighborhood of Norwalk, Conn. Address Cash Buyer, P 139 Times Office.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WOODCLIFF ON HUDSON.
SPECIAL FALL OFFER OF HOUSES AND LOTS
at prices that will make you regret ever having paid rent in New York.
SMALL CASH PAYMENTS
AND $35 TO $40 PER MONTH
will purchase a Beautiful Home on the
TOP OF THE PALISADES,
OPPOSITE RIVERSIDE DRIVE AT 79TH ST.
In a most Healthy Locality. Convenient to Schools and Churches. Well Sewered. Good Water from High Service. Restricted Property, Fully Improved, with Stone Sidewalks Gas and Electric Light.
NO ASSESSMENTS.
Ten minutes from West Shore, 42d or Franklin St. ferries by trolley. Round trip tickets 15 cents. Write at once for SPECIAL LIST of new houses and choice lots. Photographs, Map, Prices, etc.
WOODCLIFF LAND IMPT. CO.,
Weehawken P. O., N. J.
AGENT ON PROPERTY.

For Sale in East Orange, Near Grove St. Station.—10-roomed house, handsomely decorated, open plumbing, hardwood trim; price, $5,500. Apply Joseph Davis, 53 South Grove St., East Orange. Reasonable terms.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$5 pays for building lot; 9 miles from New York City; practically given away to develop property; installments, 50 cents weekly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Want residence Yonkers or vicinity for vacant Webster Av. lots; $7,000; builders' opportunity. Chesterfield, 650 3d Av.

Store property; good location; exchange for house or lots. Moe & Co., 3d Av., 56th St., Brooklyn.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A—From October 1.
LORING,
Entrance, 202 West 74th St.
fronting Broadway, West 74th & Amsterdam Av.
SIX AND SEVEN
large, light rooms and bath; handsome arcade;
FIRST-CLASS SERVICE.
Apply on premises, or
J. E. WHITAKER, Broadway, near W. 74th St.

Beautiful Columbia Heights.
417 AND 419 WEST 118TH ST.
A few choice apartments left, half block from Columbia College and Morningside Park. Elevator; every improvement. Restaurant in house. Rents moderate. Inquire on premises.

THE HAMPTONS,
117th St., 7th and St. Nicholas Avs., facing the Park; seven and eight rooms and bath, with all improvements. Inquire on premises.

8 AND 14 WEST 102D ST.
Choice six and seven rooms and bath; heat, hot water; all improvements; nice entrance; reference required.

124th St., 231 West.—Single third flat, 7 large, light rooms and bath, newly painted, $22-$24. Janitor, basement, or Allan Williams, second floor.

Single flat, all improvements, including steam heat, exposed nickel-plated plumbing; 8 rooms, bath; every room to open air. 72 E. 122d St.

Helena, 102 East 31st St.—Apartments, all improvements, $50. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

5 elegant, extra large, light rooms; bath and hall heated; choice location; rent, $17. 527 Lenox Av.

Six large rooms, bath, $20; five rooms, $17; small families; inducements. Lowell, 107 West 98th St.

6 elegant, large, light rooms; bath, hot water; choice location; rent, $21. 188 West 133d St.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas and coal ranges; $11.50—$14.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Just Completed.
FOR RENT—$1,500.
11 HANDSOME HOUSES from 113 to 133 W. 117th St.
Five-story American basement, 18 rooms, two tiled baths, FOYER hall and pantry; hardwood trim throughout; every modern convenience; near 7th Av. and 116th St. Station, with elevator.
PORTER & CO.,
OF 159 WEST 125TH ST.

Henderson Place, East 86th St., Near East End Av.—3-story Queen Anne dwelling; 9 rooms; $35 per month.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

Three and four rooms and scullery in the FRANKLIN COURT BUILDINGS. Hot and cold water, range, shower baths; rents, $2.10 to $2.80 weekly. Office, 885 Kent Av.

For small family, upper part of private house; six large rooms, with improvements. 172 East 95th St., near Lexington Av.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Ducking shore and large old brick mansion on water front at Susquehanna Flats; house within half mile of Perryville station, on P., W. & B. R. R.; two miles off shore front on Susquehanna River, Chesapeake Bay, and Mill Creek; exclusive game privileges on 550 acres; at mouth of Susquehanna River, opposite Havre-de-Grace and extending from Stump's Point to Perryville, Md. H. Arthur Stump, 224 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Lakewood.—Rent, modern residence; partly furnished; stable; large grounds. J. Alten, New Rochelle.

To Let for Business Purposes.

STORES TO LET in following streets: Ann, Barclay, Beekman, Bleecker, Bowery, Centre, Chambers, Cortland, Fulton, Front, Greenwich, Hudson, John, Liberty, Maiden Lane, Nassau, Pearl, Prince, Reade, Rose, Spruce, (3d Av.,) Vesey, Warren, West, White, and William. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Store and front basement room at 131 Waverley Place to let; no liquor or tobacco; key at Renner Bros., 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Stable to lease, 406 East 48th St.; 3 stories, 28x100; will alter to suit. Apply to Philip Goerlitz, 242 East 51st St.

34 West 24th St.—Stable and coach house to rent as private stable or for storage at $800. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

Attention!—Large, light, new corner offices; good advertising space; on line of L. B'way, 6th Av., all cars. P. S. Treacy, Building, 1,929 Broadway.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; large, light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Three and four rooms and scullery in the FRANKLIN COURT BUILDINGS. Hot and cold water, range, shower baths; rents, $2.10 to $2.80 weekly. Office, 885 Kent Av.

Brooklyn Apartments Wanted.

Wanted—An apartment or floor in house with owner, suitable for housekeeping by a married couple; refined surroundings. X., Box 215 Times.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE FLORENCE,
105 East 18th St.
A few suitable apartments to let; large and small; furnished and unfurnished. Also for housekeeping. Excellent cuisine.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

New Apartment House,
Madison Ave., N. E. Cor. 90th St.,
Directly opposite Mr. Carnegie's improved property and Central Park entrance.
SPECIAL FEATURES.
Most beautiful exterior, all cut stone, with superb entrance, 9 rooms and 2 bathrooms in each apartment, two elevators running day and night, steel safes and telephone connection with each apartment.
Rents $1,600 to $2,200
Books and information on application.
DUFF & CONGER, Agts.,
Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St. Tel. 641—79th Street.

114th St., 244 West
Elegant Flats of four rooms and bath; all the latest improvements; steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date; it will pay you to examine these Flats before hiring elsewhere; they are the best in the city for the money.
RENT $17 TO $20.
For further particulars apply to J. S. PENDERY, Agent, on Premises.

112th St., 259 West
Seven rooms, with dresser and bath; all the latest improvements.
RENT $34 TO $38.
These Flats have to be examined to be appreciated; it will pay you to look at these Flats before hiring elsewhere. Apply to JAS. H. LUKENS, Agent, on premises.

106th St., 21 West
One of the leading streets in Harlem; seven rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements.
RENT $33 TO $37.
Janitor on premises.

THE BINGHAM.
New Family and Bachelor Apartment House.
Broadway and 94th St., (S. E. Cor.)
The suites consist of one, two and three rooms and bath, complete in every detail, including long-distance telephone in every apartment.
THE LOCATION—Between Central Park and Riverside Drive, commanding a beautiful outlook in all directions.
CONVENIENCES—New subway station at 95th St. and Broadway, elevated station 93d St and Columbus Ave.; electric surface cars pass the door, which connect with all lines. Large dining room on main floor. Kitchen separate from house.
Every effort will be made to maintain the highest standard of service and cuisine in the dining room.
RENTS FROM $400 TO $1,200.
Application can be made at the office in the building, or to
A. E. M. A. BINGHAM, Owner, on premises.
Tel. 3426 Riverside.

THE WHARFEDALE,
604 AND 606 WEST 115TH ST.
New Elevator Apartment Houses.
Magnificent view of the Hudson River and Palisades. One block from Columbia College. They are suites of seven rooms and bath on first floors. Eight rooms and baths on all upper floors, with every modern improvement. Rents from $700 to $960 per annum. For further particulars apply to Builder on premises.
WILLIAM BROADBELT.

RODNA-LATHAM
Magnificent Apartment Houses,
JUST COMPLETED.
MORNINGSIDE AV.,
122d, 123d. sts., opposite Park.
FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.
Apartments of four, five, six, and seven large rooms, with marble bath, and equipped with every known modern convenience; rents $35 to $80 per month; builder and owner on premises.

THE JEROME,
215 West 116th St., near 7th Ave.
Just completed 4 and 5 large light room apartments. Elevator, electric lights, telephone, hall service, and all modern improvements. Open for inspection. Apply John Bannen, Builder and Owner, on premises, or
HALL J. HOW & CO., Agents,
240 West 116th Street.

THE STUART.
A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Nine rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent. Also a nine-room apartment on first floor suitable for physician.
Apply to
CHRIS. HEISER,
60 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortland.

NO. 1078 MADISON AVE.,
Bet. 81st and 82d Streets.
ONE APARTMENT ON A FLOOR.
JUST COMPLETED, new seven-story building, 25.6x80x95, being the Art Museum Block; suites of 7 large, light rooms, bath, and toilets; highest class in every respect and equal in appointments and finish to the very best. Rents, $2,000 to $2,600.

CHOICE APARTMENTS.

WEST 138TH ST., WEST 139TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.	6 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; rents $24 to $27.

APPLICATION CAN BE MADE TO JANITORS, ON PREMISES, OR
F. ALDHOUS & CO.,
2,339 7th Av., Corner 137th St.

2189 BROADWAY 2193
77th St. $600.
8 Rooms, bath.
Steam. Hot Water.

TUXEDO,
Northeast cor. 118th St., Lexington Av.; five and six all-light, large rooms and bath; every improvement; elevator, steam heat; absolutely high-class; rents, $35 to $40 monthly. Superintendent, on premises.

THE URANIA,
238 and 240 West 129th St.; electric elevator and every modern improvement; rents, $35 to $47.50. Premises, or William C. Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

INVESTIGATE THESE BEFORE RENTING ELSEWHERE.—117th St., 360-366 West, near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient trolley and L elevator station; reference, $24.00-$27.00.

THE KANEDALE.
Madison Av., Northeast Cor. 88th St.
Eight large rooms, elevator, electric lights, telephone, &c.; rents very moderate; agent on premises.

Quiet homes for superior adult families; modern, attractive building, containing five handsome rooms; location unsurpassed; conducted by owner, on premises; $30 and $34. 342 Manhattan Av., at 114th St.; Park opposite.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, (118th St.)—Beautiful single flat; steam heated; 7 light rooms, bath; $32.00; cheapest fine flat in city; hot water supply. Bellamy, owner, 3d Av., 61st.

To Let.—An attractive corner apartment in the KNICKERBOCKER; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Superintendent in building, 247 5th Av., or LOVEJOY & NOYES, Agents, 62 Cedar St.

The Central, Washington Square,
No. 68 South, on corner, seven light rooms and bath; ample closets, hot water, steam heat, open plumbing; $50 to $70.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

San Marino, Morningside Heights; 5 rooms; elevator, electric light, telephone; $40; references. 509 West 112th St.

504 West 22d St.—First floor and basement, private house. Rent, $25.00.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

CONCERNING
THE ACKERLY
241 WEST 101ST,
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades.
EIGHT ROOMS AND TWO BATHS.
Magnificent seven-story apartment house; extremely attractive facade, pure French Renaissance; entrance hall finished in imported marbles, with reception rooms furnished in the style of building, at once creating a pleasing impression.
Being only two apartments to a floor, of eight rooms and two baths, and built on a plot of ground 60 feet front, necessarily the rooms are large, and each separate Apartment is equal to a private house 25 feet in width, with the added advantages of
ELECTRIC LIGHTS,
WARMER IN BUTLER'S PANTRY,
SEPARATE BATH FOR SERVANTS,
EXTRA ROOMS FOR SERVANTS,
PRIVATE STOREROOMS.
ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
ACCOMMODATION FOR AUTOMOBILES NEAR BY.
LIVERIED ATTENDANTS.
Private houses front and rear.
The parlors are finished in Louis XVI. style, while the dining rooms are trimmed in massive antique oak, with windows of delicately stained glass especially designed for this building by Tiffany; no expense has been spared to make this building as nearly perfect as modern ingenuity and builder's creative genius will permit; rent $1,100 to $1,600; only 4 apartments left.
HENRY ACKER, Owner and Builder.
CLIFFORD N. SHURMAN,
AGENT,
2,649 BROADWAY,
100TH AND 101ST.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

The Hillcrest
on Cathedral Heights, 116TH ST.,
near Columbia University.
Apartments of 9, 10 and 11 large Sunny Rooms and Baths.
All Modern Conveniences.
A beautiful light foyer, with a handsome fireplace, is at the entrance of each apartment. The parlors, libraries, and dining rooms can be thrown into one suite, thus affording an amount of room for the entertainment of guests hardly equaled by the average private house. No dark or narrow halls.
The parlors and libraries are elaborately finished in rich mahogany, with parquet floors, Louis XV. mantels, and have large bay windows.
The dining rooms are finished in dark quartered oak, with oak floors and beamed ceilings. In the wainscoting large tapestry pictures are inserted, which, with the massive mantels and leaded glass casement windows, make the rooms unsurpassed in rich, harmonious effects.
The main bedrooms are large, sunny corner rooms. They are finished in American walnut and have open fireplaces, large closets, and abundant mirrors.
An especially attractive feature is the bathrooms, which are completely equipped in solid porcelain, all the fixtures and plumbing being of the most modern type.
The servants' rooms, baths, and toilets are larger and better than in the average residence.
Amsterdam Av. cars pass within a few feet of the building. Rents, $1,400 to $2,200.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
284 Columbus Av.
Representative on Premises.

The Patterson,
56-58-60 West 47th St.
Between 5th and 6th Aves.
New Family Apartment Hotel.
Ready for Occupancy.
FIREPROOF, STEEL CONSTRUCTION,
Most modern in its appointment.
Two rooms and bath to any size apartment.
The Patterson is designed in every particular so as to bring to the highest perfection all the benefits that architecture and science can devise. A few of the special innovations include passenger and servants' elevators. Furnished rooms for visiting friends. Single rooms for private maids. Telephone in every apartment. Mail chute on every floor, with hourly collection. Liveried attendants.
The Restaurant is for the exclusive use of guests, and will be under the direction of an experienced Chef and a corps of assistants, and maintained on the highest plan, with moderate prices. The house is open for inspection until 10 P. M.

You Can Rent an Apartment
of seven rooms and bath, equipped with all the latest improvements, including electric lights, elevator service day and night,
$800 PER ANNUM.
THE BROADWAY,
230 W. 101st St., S. W. Cor. Broadway.
They are the cheapest apartments on upper Broadway. Apply on premises or
PAUL MAYER, Agent,
211 West 116th St.
Telephone 297, Harlem.

THE PLAZA,
St. Nicholas Av., corner 150th St.
ELEGANT APARTMENTS OF 7 AND 8 ROOMS; STEAM HEATED AND HOT WATER; ELEVATOR SERVICE; THE CHOICEST AND MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION ON MANHATTAN ISLAND.
Crest of Washington Heights.
THE PLAZA is surrounded by fine private residences and overlooks the Hudson and Harlem Rivers, nicely situated and close to every line of access to the heart of New York.
Convenient to 6th, 9th Ave. "L,"
Electric Surface Cars, 8th, Amsterdam Avs.
Superintendent on premises day and evening.

GRACEMORE,
VERY CHOICE APARTMENT.
Facing Morningside Park,
N. E. Cor. 120th St., Morningside Av.
5, 6, 7 LIGHT ROOMS.
NEWLY DECORATED AND REFINISHED.
Best Condition and Improvements.
Hall Service, &c.
The situation of GRACEMORE is well worth mention. Morningside Park is a beautiful arrangement of rocks, foliage, and walks; very quiet, secluded, and healthful, and but a short walk from the principal surface and cross-town lines. Elevated station and elevator at 116th St.
Rentals From $40 Upward.
Superintendent on premises, day and evening.

The Penataquit, 128th St., 40 West.—Seven rooms and bath; elevator; all improvements. Janitor.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WEBER PIANOS

We offer this week an *extraordinary opportunity* to careful buyers who would like to own a *Weber* but cannot afford the price of *an absolutely new one.* To reduce stock and make room for new styles arriving from factory, we have placed on sale

Twenty-five Upright & Grand Weber Pianos

in perfect order and most of them little used, at about

One-Half Real Value.

Call or write at once, if you intend to buy this Fall and wish to secure an instrument of the highest musical excellence and acknowledged reputation on the *most favorable terms.*

No deviation from prices plainly marked and attached to each piano offered in this sale.

WEBER WAREROOMS:
5th Avenue, corner 16th Street, New York.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.
REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS
HARMONY PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
IRVING PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
BURNHAM PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
MAYERS PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
WILSON PIANOS
$155.
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST. LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

NEEDHAM.
Some very good bargains in slightly used and second-hand uprights. Also a number of odd styles at a great sacrifice. Most liberal terms. New catalogue and bargain list now ready. 5th Avenue and 15th Street.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 FIFTH AV., NEAR 16TH STREET.
Handsome upright $115, another $135, squares $20 upward; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy terms; pianos exchanged; new pianos rented.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125; Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" Wise.
STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward.
STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

$180. Elegant Steinway upright; new pianos, $150 up; rents low; allowed on purchase; open evenings. O. W. Wuertz, 1,518 3d Av., near 86th.

$75 —BEAUTIFUL upright, Steinway, great sacrifice; rents $3. BIDDLE'S, 7 E. 14th St.

Fine upright piano, $170; $6 monthly; rents $3. Wissner, 25 East 14th St., New York.

Auction Sales.

JOHN FELL O'BRIEN,
Auctioneer.
NOW ON EXHIBITION
ANTIQUE AND MODERN
Oriental Rugs and Carpets,
Including samples from Persia, India, Kurdistan, Tebriz, Khorassan, Cashmere, Beloochistan, and Afghanistan.
Sale This Day, (Monday,)
AND ON
Tuesday and Wednesday,
September 23d, 24th, and 25th, 1901,
AT 3:15 P. M. EACH DAY.
BY ORDER OF
KIRTLAND & CONVILLE, 220 Broadway,
Attorneys for Creditors.
AT THE
O'Brien Art Galleries,
33 and 35 Liberty Street.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, office 280 Broadway, sells to-day at 8:45 o'clock, Number 452 Brook Avenue, Borough of Bronx, saloon fixtures. By order of Mortgagee's Attorney.

Desks.

DESKS.
Great Variety of style and price.
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Single BOOKS and complete LIBRARIES bought at highest prices. Davis's Bookstore, 35 West 42d St.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Stamps.—Pan-Americans, 4, 5, 8, 10c, mixed, wanted; 1½c. each paid. Tausig, 9 E. 108th.

Quick cash for stocks of merchandise; city or country. Address Z., Box 116 Times.

Dentistry.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
Expression of mouth restored; the highest award for artificial teeth at World's Fair was granted Dr. DEANE, Dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th; continuous gum, gold, and rubber plates; bridge work.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

7th Av., 2,134, (126th.)—Large and small rooms; singly or en suite; good location; table boarders.

16th St., 129 East.—Large and small rooms; well heated; convenient locality for business; with board.

17th St., 116 East.—Large and single rooms; exceptionally clean house; first-class table; families; gentlemen; references.

19th St., 12 West.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms with board; table boarders accommodated.

21st St., 23 West, near 5th Ave.—Superior accommodations, with excellent table, for permanent parties; table guests.

25th St., 104 East.—Desirable suite of rooms; first or second floor; three gentlemen; conveniences; references.

28th St., 18 East.—Nicely furnished rooms; single or en suite; excellent table; reference necessary.

47th St., 14 East.—Handsomely furnished rooms; modern conveniences; parlor dining room; service, appointments, first-class; references.

75th St., 111 East.—Two respectable men to board; reference required. O'Brien.

84TH ST., 31 WEST.—ELEGANT ROOMS; CHOICE BOARD; REFINED GERMAN FAMILY.

95th St., 66 West.—Superior accommodations; pleasant, sunny rooms; excellent table; table guests; references.

96th St., 101 West.—Private family; room and board for lady or gentlemen employed during day. Freeman.

97TH ST., 63 West.—Nicely furnished large rooms with board, for two; also hall room; references.

126th St., 128 West.—Large front, back room; newly furnished; running water; first-class table; splendid location.

127th St., 117 West.—Private family, having one large or two small rooms, home cooking, will rent reasonable.

130th St., 161 West.—Convenient to "L;" second story large rooms; also smaller rooms, with board; references.

130th St., 214 West.—Two large, pleasant rooms; private family; excellent table; convenient to elevated.

Board for elderly lady or gentleman; delightful suburban home. Box 230, Pelham, N. Y.

Gentleman or a couple; fine, superior accommodations; 76th St., Central Park; private family. R., 290 Columbus Av.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward; pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lexington Av., 465.—Rooms, suites, with board; tiled bathrooms, elevator, telephone; separate tables; excellent cuisine and service; good studio, north light; references. Mrs. Winthrop.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.— OFFICE FOR DENTIST
made vacant by death of prominent dentist who occupied same for twenty years. 47 West 33d.

16th St., 106 East, Near Union Square—Large front room for gentleman, with a private family.

17th St., 55 West.—Attractive, newly furnished parlor, suitable physician, dentist, or refined family; references; telephone.

17th St., 303 West.—Large, light rooms, cor. 8th Av.; private house; gentlemen.

18th St., 141 East.—Desirable rooms, single or double; running water; all conveniences; quiet locality; gentlemen only.

18th St., 123 East.—Pleasant large room, hot, cold water; good closet; also medium sized room; references.

21st St., 52 West.—Large, nicely furnished room; private bath; southern exposure; suitable two; references required.

24th St., 109 East.—Desirable room; one or two gentlemen; refined private family; board optional; convenient locality.

26th St., 38 West.—Large, well-furnished room, suitable for two; quiet, well-kept house.

33d St., 47 West.—Newly furnished house; suites and single rooms; breakfast if desired; gentlemen preferred; references.

38th St., 27 West.—Large front and hall room; private bath; gentlemen only.

43d St., 13 East.—Desirable large room; private bath; also pleasant hall room; reasonable to acceptable tenant.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished, good sized rooms; prefer permanent parties; references required.

53d St., 141 East.—Four large rooms, two gentlemen each; parlor floor for doctor or dentist; transient.

74 Madison Av.—Suites with baths; also hall rooms; floor to let, furnished or unfurnished; excellent board.

96th St., 147 West.—Gentleman can have large room; bath connecting; breakfast optional. Reppke.

86th St., 311 East.—Handsome medium size rooms; all conveniences; excellent board; moderate terms; private house.

96th St., 113 West.—Nice comfortable, light, clean, well-kept bedroom; use bath. Donahue.

104th St., 144 West.—Light, newly furnished single and double rooms; hall service; private family. Dutton.

121st St., 300 West.—Cheerful room for one or two; everything new; all convenience; one flight, front. Benmer.

128th St., 204 West.—Large, nicely furnished room; heated, running water; suitable college men; hall room; private house.

136th St., 226 West.—One or two gentlemen can have refined accommodations reasonable, in handsome private house.

Alexander Av., 191.—Newly furnished room; corner house; suitable for one or two gentlemen.

Convent Av., 154, Near 148th St.—Select, private neighborhood; handsomely furnished, large, front room; every convenience and comfort; suitable for one or two gentlemen; references.

To gentlemen only, large, light, handsomely furnished rooms, singly or in suites of two, in private house; all modern improvements. Call at 151 West 64th St.

Pan-American Board.

Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family; large, airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c.; references. F. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Country Board.

Morristown, 81 South St.—Unexceptionable accommodations for several adults in private family; references exchanged.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

H. E. HANKINSON.
STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,
529 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 2162 HARLEM.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

Dresscutting, making, finishing of millinery and corsets; big money in it; patterns cut. McDowell's, 310-318 6th Av. Evening school Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

HOTEL EARLINGTON
New and Absolutely Fireproof.
ORCHESTRA. EUROPEAN PLAN. PALM ROOM.
27TH STREET, WEST,
NEAR BROADWAY,
centre of shopping and amusement district. The most central and accessible location in the city, combined with quiet and refined surroundings.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

Sevillia Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St.
Three apartments of one to four rooms, $500 to $1,100. Absolutely fire-proof. No wooden floors. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply. First-class restaurant service.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FRENCH DRESSMAKING.
Entire system French dressmaking and ladies' tailoring taught; special instructions in designing and grading for manufacturers.
FRENCH MILLINERY.
Entire system of French millinery taught; situations when competent; three weeks free for pupils entering this month. Vienna Institute, 5 W. 14th St.

Stenographer (unemployed) requiring business experience under expert stenographer; position when proficient. A. Wilcox, 35 Nassau St.

Wanted—Competent waitress for out of town; very excellent place; high wages. Call Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, 18 West 34th St., Room 27.

Wanted—Cook or general houseworker; neat and capable girl; Scandinavian preferred; references required. Apply after 12 to Mrs. Kelham, 250 West 94th St.

Wanted—Experienced jet piquet makers; work home. Apply, all week, Room 404, 621 Broadway.

Wanted—Operators on ladies' shoes; stitchers, closers, and vampers. 1,199 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Girls for fancy feathers; good pasters; also learners. M. Stein, 55 East 8th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Agents Wanted—Life of McKinley, five hundred page large book; handsomely illustrated; outfit free; now ready; 75% discount to agents; freight paid; credit given. Henry Neil, 323 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Cattlemen on live stock steamers principal European ports; also return passage. Shipping Office, 95 1st St.

Embroiderers.—Hand silk embroiderers; no piece work. I. J. Mayer, 105 West 44th St.

Stenographer (beginner) wishing experience under court reporter; permanent position when expert. F. Lusk, 32 Broadway.

Wanted—The Colonial Life Insurance Company of America has positions for industrious and energetic men; good references required; salary and commission; experience unnecessary. 151-153 West 125th St., 138th St. and 3d Av. P. Hughes, Manager.

Wanted—Salesmen for best preservative paint; commission only; fine side line. P. O. Box 2,149, New York.

Wanted—Young man to learn stenography for position. Wilcox, 35 Nassau St.

Wanted—Shoe lasters, on turns and welts; ladies' shoes. 1,199 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted—Females.

5c a line—3 times, 12c; 7 times, 21c. Display double

Chambermaids.

Chambermaid, &c.—By young woman for chambermaid and sewing; city; first-class reference. Call Monday, 122 West 42d St.

Dressmakers.

Dressmaker, &c.—Experienced, good dressmaker; takes work home; latest skirts, waists; also alterations, remodeling, misses' and children's dresses; reasonable prices. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Dressmaker.—French; competent; out by day, week, or month. Amelie, 476 Lexington Av.

Houseworkers.

Houseworker in small private family; best city references. 745 9th Av., Donohue's bell; no cards.

Girl, colored, neat, desires few hours' work daily, or housework; small family; flat. Annabelle, 1,620 Broadway.

Laundresses.

Laundress.—First-class laundress to go out by day or do cleaning. O'Hare, 201 East 75th St.

Nurses.

Nurse.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland, experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 631 Columbus Av.

Seamstresses.

Seamstress.—Thoroughly experienced seamstress; takes work home; curtains; cushions, all kinds of family sewing, repairing dresses, alterations; also hand sewing. Huth, 186 West 101st St.

Seamstress.—Hand, machine, mending, $1.25 daily; neat, quick, painstaking, handy; unexceptionable recommendations. Margaretha, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Seamstress.—Good dressmaker, out by the day, in private family. Oelsner, 1,097 Union Av., 166th St.

Miscellaneous.

Addresser desires work home; 75c per 1,000 envelopes. Miss B., 650 3d Av., near 42d St.

Housecleaning.—Respectable widow wishes housecleaning by the day; either temporary or permanent. Apply to Mrs. Fox, 206 Madison Av.

Typewriter desires work home; thoroughly experienced. Miss A., 650 3d Av., near 42d St.

Professional Situations Wanted.

Hairdressing and Manicuring.—Given at ladies' residences; terms moderate. M. B., 300 West 121st St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

5c a line—3 times, 12c; 7 times, 21c. Display double

Bookkeepers.

Bookkeeper with few spare hours will post books and send out bills and statements for custom tailor, and take pay for services in trade. Taylor, Box 195 Times Office.

Coachmen.

Coachman.—Thoroughly experienced; several years' unexceptionable personal recommendations prominent city families; will be disengaged on Oct. 1 or at any time between. D. Murphy, 914 6th Av., care Simpson.

Coachman.—Several years' thorough metropolitan experience; unquestionable recommendations; stylish driver; state wages paid. Temperate, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman and General Man.—By an excellent Swede, who speaks good English; strictly sober and reliable; will be generally useful; good reference. At Carpenter's, 108 6th Av.

Coachman.—Thoroughly competent; flawless credentials; careful driver; smart appearance; industrious, respectful, teetotaler; $40. Hendricks, 1,620 Broadway.

Gardeners.

Gardener, &c.—As gardener, farmer, coachman, general man on place; English; wife excellent poultry and dairy woman; expert butter maker; wants house or rooms; superior people; best references. At Carpenter's, 108 6th Av.

Gardener.—Single; 35; understands management of greenhouses; handy on gentleman's place; used to horses and cows; references. Reliable, 153 6th Av.

Gardener.—Scotch, single, 32; thoroughly experienced greenhouse, vegetables, and flower gardens, lawns, shrubs, &c.; good references. K., Box 130 Times.

Useful Men.

Useful Man.—Colored boy, not long from South, as useful man. Johnson, 530 West 45th St., rear.

Miscellaneous.

A capable young man, 22, good address, excellent education, four years' business experience, and possessing executive ability, desires to change position; accurate, energetic, and resourceful; possesses typewriter; highest references furnished. Young, 733 Lexington, Av. Telephone 2973—38th.

Farmer.—Experienced American; capable to manage if needed; thoroughly conversant all branches; stock, crops, machinery, &c.; wife, poultry, dairy, &c.; small family; wants house to live in; best references. At Carpenter's, 108 6th Av.

Farmer.—Young married man, caretaker gentleman's country place, highest references. Farmer, 571 5th Av., Room 226.

Hallboy, &c.—Colored lad as hallboy or to run errands. Fred, 1,620 Broadway, (store.) Telephone, 2,155 Columbus.

Janitor.—Scotch; married; A1 reference from good buildings; competent to take charge of offices, studios, or bachelor apartment. Irvin, 2,182 Broadway.

Mason Foreman.—By a hustler; heavy work and flats; good references. Mason, Drug Store, Fulton and Crescent Sts., Brooklyn.

Painter, paperhanger, decorateur, kalsominer, plasterer; German; first-class work guaranteed; best references; reasonable. Painter, 1,620 Broadway.

Porter.—Colored, in wholesale or retail business; tall, strong, intelligent, sober, industrious, trustworthy. Richard, 1,620 Broadway.

Stableman.—First-class groom, harness cleaner; temperate; unquestionable references. Kilpatrick, 421 West 17th St.

All Three At All Three.

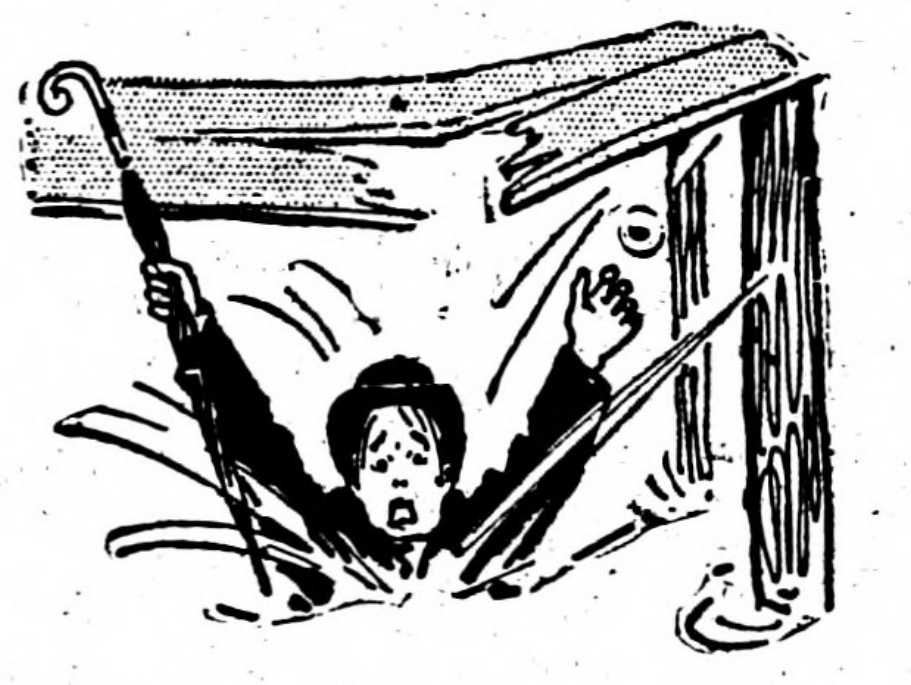
If dressing is a matter of great concern to you what's the matter with buying your clothes of a great concern.

Every department is "up and dressed" for fall business, and if the best is none too good for you, come and see us.

Sale of Little Boys' Sailor and Vestee Suits, broken lots—all at $3.50—former prices $7, $6.50 $6 & $5. Broadway and 13th St. store only.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.



Any help wanted?

At the sign of the Dial (about men's clothes).

Do and Don't (how to wear clothes).

On the Road to Canterbury (about clerical clothing).

Livery (about servants' clothes).

Golf (about the game and the clothes to play in).

One and all to be had for the asking.

You will find the Fall overcoat you want when you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince,
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Colonial Designs.

"When men lived in a grander way, with ampler hospitality."—Longfellow.

In the idyllic "Tales of a Wayside Inn," there are immortal pictures of the festal boards of famous Governors, Magistrates, Generals, and squires. In like manner do our Colonial furnishings plead eloquently in behalf of these traditional days.

Each of our replicas, a veritable antique, from "Light-stands" in mahogany, $8.00, to sturdy sideboards, $42.00, and chests of drawers, $58.00, holds out the latchstring of this "ampler hospitality," and, with painstaking workmanship, they are built as in Colonial days, for you know you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CARPETS

New Fall Styles.

ROYAL WILTONS.

The best wearing carpets made.
The finest line ever shown.
Also Lowell, Bigelow and Hartford Axminsters in exclusive designs.

Special Sale (THIS WEEK).

BRUSSELS
and
New Weave Ingrains
at about 1/3 less than regular prices.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—Our New Furniture Buildings adjoining Carpet Warerooms contain the finest line of Furniture to be found in New York City, at prices far below any for high-class goods. Special sale of Lace Curtains this week.

THE Coward Good Sense Shoe

For Children.

Extra good things usually bring an extra price.

Not so with the Good Sense Shoe.

It costs no more to make a shoe the right shape than it does the wrong one. It's in the knowing how—after 30 years' experience.

Infants'	*65c. to $1.00*
Children's	*$1.30 to $1.65*
Misses'	*$2.00 to $2.75*

Shoes also for Adults.

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-272 Greenwich St., nr. Warren St., N.Y.
Send for New Catalogue.

YOU are invited to send a postal for free samples of ENTONA, *the original white wheat Gluten Suppositories.* ENTONA is the great physiological local remedy for Constipation and kindred troubles, and is sold by all druggists.

THE ENTONA CO.
Dept. T 61 Fifth Ave., New York

We are classed by ourselves—makers of the highest grade clothing at moderate prices. We avoid the two extremes—the very high and the cheap, unreliable.

We give the highest grade goods, trimmings, workmanship, and the newest fabrics which we know will give entire satisfaction. This method wins us sterling friends. The fronts of our coats do not break—we guarantee them. All clothing made on our premises in light, airy lofts.

A sale of unfinished Worsted Cheviots, with dark background and invisible stripes, suit to order, $20. Our double-breasted frock coat and vest, with fancy striped trousering, $25. Heavy or medium weight overcoats, to order, $18, are exceptional value.

No risk dealing with us. Money back for the asking.

Booklet of Information, Measuring Guide and samples mailed upon request.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

CARPET CLEANSING

326 7TH AVE.
TEL. 1132—38TH ST.
Est. 1863. **T. M. STEWART.**

EYES—FREE.

YOU SAVE $5.00.

DR. GEO. B. BRIGDEN, an OCULIST of 30 years' practice, (and assistants,) are making SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATIONS at our Optical Parlors. Oculists charge $5.00 for this examination. We offer you their services ABSOLUTELY FREE. If you require glasses we have them from $1 upwards.
KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St.)
Hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., "Saturdays included."

C. H. PEPPER, LINOLEUM,
HAS REMOVED TO
1401 Broadway,
Between 38th and 39th Sts., New York.
Telephone, 704—38th St.

Yacht Race Glasses

Are a good purchase—a permanently useful property. Adaptable for all persons, for many purposes; for a lifetime and longer. See the Goerz 6-power at $46.

HAHN J. W. & Geo. H. Hahn, **26 East 23d St.**

CARPET CLEANING

353 W. 54th St. Established 1875. Our only place. No branches. Telephone: 366 Columbus.

J. & J. W. WILLIAMS

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15. ☞ Wednesday Matinées begin this week.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
CAPTAIN JINKS *OF THE HORSE MARINES* with **ETHEL BARRYMORE.**

CHARLES FROHMAN'S **CRITERION** THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Ro al Rival

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway and 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2:15.
"The Best Yet."—Herald.
The Rogers Brothers in Washington.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. To-night, 8:30. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H.
SOTHERN in the New Play, **RICHARD LOVELACE. RICHARD LOVELACE.**

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.................Manager
THE GREAT TRIUMPHS
RICH & HARRIS PRESENT
LOUIS **MANN** — CLARA **LIPMAN**
in a New Play of Transvaal Boer life entitled
THE RED KLOOF.
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY.

Visit Our Restaurant

It is located on the fourth floor and is one of the largest and handsomest in the city. You'll find the bill of fare and service unexcelled. Moderate prices.

O'Neill's

SIXTH AVE., 20TH AND 21ST STS.

Free Delivery of Purchases

All cash purchases except Sewing Machines and Bicycles delivered Free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

Sale of Laces!

Three of the Greatest Values Ever Offered.

Silk Marquise and Bourdon Lace Edgings and Insertions (Match Patterns) ½ to 1½ inches wide, butter color.

☞ Regular price 12c. to 15c.,

3c and 5c yard.

Chantilly, Spanish Guipure, Needle Made Brussels, Point Applique, Renaissance, Breton, Point Gaze, Valenciennes, Point de Paris, Point de Venise, Oriental and other new and desirable Laces, Edgings and Insertions; Black, White, Cream and Butter Colors.

☞ Regular price 50c. to 85c. yard.

To-day **15c** yard.

Demi Flouncings, 9 to 12 inches wide, in high Parisian favor this season. They comprise Black Chantilly, Spanish, and Spanish Guipure; also White, Cream, Butter and Autian shades of Net Top Oriental and Point de Venise.

☞ Regular price, 85c. to 1.20,

To-day **35c** yard.

Silks!

Special Sale To-day!

Guaranteed Black Taffeta:

Full one yard wide; not the cheap quality usually advertised elsewhere for Special Sales, but Taffeta that will give satisfaction.

1.19 yard.

REGULAR VALUE, 2.00.

Women's Hosiery and Vests!

Two Great Bargains!

Women's Plain and Fancy Lisle Thread Hose, worth 50c to 1.00 pair, while they last,

35c pair.

Three pair for **1.00.**

Pure Spun Silk Vests in assorted shades and black, low neck and sleeveless, regular value 1.35 to 2.00,

95c each.

Special Sale of

Cretonnes!

The greatest offering New York has ever seen. We have closed out the entire stock of a well-known Importer, and will place the goods on sale to-day

At Less Than Half Regular Prices.

They are of the best French and English make.

75c. French Cretonnes... **35c Yard**

40c. English Cretonnes.. **19c Yard**

Sale of

Pressed Glassware.

Basement.

Bowls, 8 inch	10c
Sugar Bowls	10c
Covered Sugars	10c
Cream Jugs	10c
Fruit Saucers	50c
Tumblers, each	2½c
Oil or Vinegar Cruets	15c

And many other values equally attractive.

H. O'Neill & Co.
6th Ave 20th & 21st Sts

Opening Display of Trimmed Millinery.

We will show for the first time to-day our complete collection of Fall and Winter Styles in

Dress Hats, Toques, Turbans and Bonnets.

Scores of beautiful Imported novelties from the best Paris milliners may be seen at every turn as well as a magnificent gathering from our own workrooms. Special attention is also directed to our extensive assortment of Mourning Hats and Bonnets. It is the largest we have ever presented and represents the best efforts of foreign and domestic designers.

Moderate Prices Prevail.

Special Sale Trimmed Hats!

Main Floor.

FINE FRENCH FELT HATS. Best quality and handsomely trimmed with fine Silks, Velvets, Fancy Feathers, Breasts, etc., all choice shapes and colors . . . . **4.48 and 4.98** each.

Latest Novelties in Untrimmed Hats, Ostrich Goods, Fancy Feathers, Flowers and Foliage, Millinery Velvets and Ribbons, Ornaments, etc., at lowest prices.

Women's Ready-to-Wear Suits!

Three strong values for to-day's selling. The style, fit and finish of these garments are equal in every way to those made by custom tailors.

CHEVIOT SUITS—Fly Front or Eton Jacket, Taffeta lined, new Flounce Skirt lined with French Percaline, Velveteen bound, strictly men tailored,

16.50

FINE BROADCLOTH SUITS—Fly Front Jackets with Silk Reveres and Velvet Collar, Taffeta lined, New Flounce Skirt made over Silk Drop,

25.00

SUITS OF EXTRA QUALITY CHEVIOT—Short Jacket having Velvet Vest, New Flounce Skirt, Suit elaborately trimmed with Braid,

26.98

An unmatchable stock of Jackets, Separate Skirts, Silk Waists, etc., at lowest prices.

Monday Bargains in China Dep't.

Dinnerware:

American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; Fine Floral Decoration; three large Platters and Soup Tureen.

9.98 Set.

Austrian China Dinner Sets of 101 pieces; Beautiful Floral Decorations; with Soup Tureen and Large Platters,

14.98 Set.

Tea Sets:

Austrian China Tea Sets of 56 pieces: Fine Floral Decorations and extraordinarily cheap at

6.48 Set.

Toilet Sets:

Underglaze Decorated Toilet Sets of nine pieces; Green Decoration,

2.25 Set.

An Extensive Line of Jardinieres and Pedestals in new and beautiful colorings at very low prices.

H. O'Neill & Co.
6th Ave 20th & 21st Sts

High Grade Groceries

A Special Sale with prices that will interest every thrifty housewife.

Hams and Bacon.

Choice Sugar-cured Hams, lb.	14c
Choice Boneless Bacon, lb.	14c
HOME-MADE PRESERVES, in 1 lb. glass jars—Strawberry, Raspberry, Quince, Peach, Apricot, Damson, Green Gage and Pineapple, jar	15c
FORMOSA, OOLONG, ENGLISH BREAKFAST AND MIXED TEA, equal in quality to any Tea sold elsewhere at 60 cents; lb.	35c
three pounds for	1.00
CHOICE INDIA CEYLON, lb.	40c
three pounds	1.15
BEST JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE, lb.	25c
JAMOKA BLEND COFFEE, lb.	20c
XI. LUNCH COFFEE, 1-lb. bags	16c
XI. LUNCH COFFEE, 3-lb. bags	45c
O'NEILL'S NEW PROCESS XXXX FLOUR, barrel	4.50
O'NEILL'S NEW PROCESS XXXX FLOUR, half barrel	2.40
O'NEILL'S NEW PROCESS XXXX FLOUR, 24½-pound bags	57c
O'NEILL'S BAKING POWDER, 1-pound can, 29c.; 5-pound can	1.29
O'NEILL'S CRUSHED OATS, 2-pound packages	9c
O'NEILL'S CRUSHED OATS, in bulk, pound	4c
FRENCH OIL, gallon cans	3.00
FRENCH OIL, ½-gallon cans	1.60
H. O'Neill & Co.'s, in bottles—qts.	60c
H. O'Neill & Co.'s, in bottles—pts.	33c
H. O'Neill & Co.'s, in bottles—½-pts.	23c

Olives.

Queen Olives, fine quality, gallon crock,	1.80
Baby Olives (Manzanilla,) bottle	10c
Baby Olives stuffed with peppers, bottles	10c., 20c. and 30c

Table Jellies.

Our Own Label—Raspberry, Strawberry, Peach, Lemon, Orange, Pineapple, Red Currant, Vanilla, Cherry; package, 7c.; or dozen	80c
Port, Sherry, Madeira and English Punch; package, 9c.; dozen	1.00

H. O'Neill & Co.
6th Ave 20th & 21st Sts

In the Dress Goods Sections.

Fall Shirtwaist Materials!

Another Remarkable Offering With Which to Begin the Week's Business.

We place on sale this morning 5,000 yards more of high-class Shirtwaist Fabrics. They come in various widths of stripes and weaves and the whole in a splendid line of colors. They are 27 inches wide and you may have your choice of Black and White Stripes on various colored grounds, some of which are Cream, Tan, Baby Blue, Cardinal, Royal and Navy Blue, Light Gray, Old Rose, Heliotrope, Cadet, Reseda, Pink, Turquoise and Wine or White stripes on similar grounds.

☞ Regular 75c. quality, **55c** Yard.

Wonderful Value in Imported Broadcloth!

A special purchase of Black Suede Finish Broadcloth, made in France, strictly all wool, the stock of a large importer, goes on sale to-day at a price that speaks for itself,

59c Yard.

Fine Velvets!

A most complete stock of Millinery and Dress Velvets; also a very attractive line of plain and fancy Panne and Mirror Velvets at exceptionally low prices.

Blankets! Blankets!

Five Thousand Pairs of California and Eastern Wool Blankets at These Money-Saving Prices.

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS.

Ten Quarter,	2.98,	4.25,	5.98	to	7.50	Pair.
Eleven Quarter.	3.98,	4.98,	6.25	to	9.98	Pair.
Twelve Quarter,	4.75,	5.98,	7.00	to	12.75	Pair.

EASTERN WOOL BLANKETS.

Ten Quarter,	65c.,	95c.,	1.29	to	2.98	Pair.
Eleven Quarter,	98c.,	1.25,	1.75	to	4.98	Pair.
Twelve, Quarter,	3.98,	4.98,	5.98	to	7.98	Pair.

Equally Attractive Prices in Bed Spreads and Comfortables.

Sale of

Beds and Bedding

Two noteworthy values that will interest every thrifty housewife who reads this announcement:

No. 1—Comprises one White Enamelled Bed, brass rail and mounts, head and foot, one All Iron Spring, one Hair Mattress and two good Feather Pillows.

☞ Regular Price of this Outfit, 18.75,

Special, **12.98**

No. 2—Consists of one White Enamelled Brass Trimmed Bed, one All Iron Spring and one good quality Soft Top Mattress.

☞ Actual value $9.75,

Special, **6.89**

Equally Attractive Values in Brass Beds, Pillows, Mattresses, etc.

Great Bargains in

Morris Chairs.

Solid Quartered Oak and Mahogany finish Morris Chairs, carved front and feet, spring seats, all hair filled cushions, covered in plain and fancy Velours.

☞ Regular price $12.75,

Special, **8.98**

H. O'Neill & Co.
6th Ave 20th & 21st Sts

Linens!

Does your Linen Closet need replenishing? If it does, these prices should interest you. Read:

Damasks.

150 pieces SILVER BLEACHED DOUBLE DAMASK, worth 85c.	65c
100 pieces BLEACHED IRISH DAMASK, regular price 65c. yard	50c
150 pieces BLEACHED SATIN DAMASK, worth 98c. yard	75c
75 pieces IRISH DOUBLE DAMASK, 72 inches wide, regular price 1.10 yard.	85c

Napkins.

150 doz. 5-8 BLEACHED DAMASK NAPKINS, worth 1.25 doz.	98c

250 doz. 5-8 BLEACHED DOUBLE DAMASK, worth from 2.00 fo 3.50 doz.,

1.50, 1.98 to 2.75 Doz.

Towels and Towelling.

500 dozen LINEN HEMMED HUCK TOWELS, worth 17c. each.	12½c
250 dozen HUCK TOWELS, with damask borders, worth 19c.	15c

Also Unusual Values in Kitchen and Glass Towelling.

Special Sale of

Ribbons!

25,000 yards of Satin Taffeta Ribbon, four and five inches wide, all leading shades, worth 30c. to 40c. yard,

23c. and 29c. Yard.

Also Louisine Ribbons, latest Fall shades, five inches wide and worth 40c. yard,

29c. Yard.

H. O'Neill & Co.
6th Ave 20th & 21st Sts

Amusements.

PROCTOR'S Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock, Laughing Shows—Low Prices.
23d St. "The Jilt." Popular prices, 15, 25, 50c. Great Vaudeville, Jaques Inaudi.
5th Ave. "Forbidden Fruit"—Florenz Troupe, The Hanlons, Continuous, Vaudeville.
58th St. "Incog," 60 Laughs an Hour, Vaudeville. Wed. Aft. Only "Camille." 15, 25, 50c.
125th St. Great Military Drama, "A Fair Rebel" 100 in cast. Aft. 15, 25.; Eve. 15, 25, 50c.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st & B'way.
2D WEEK CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
To-night, Also Thurs. Sat. night. Wed. Mat., **Il Trovatore**
Tues., Wed., Fri. nights, Sat. Mat., **Martha.** Both Works in English.
Prices 25 to 1.00. Next weekk—Carmen-Lohengrin.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evgs, 8:15
TO-NIGHT—FIRST TIME
J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
2d MONTH, 40 HORSES, 200 PEOPLE **ARIZONA**
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. **FLORODORA**

3d Ave. Thea. MAT TO-DAY. | **TREASURE ISLAND**

Amusements.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way. & 30th. Mats. Tue., Sat
PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:10 SHARP.
HOITY-TOITY & Burlesque of **DIPLOMACY**
***Seats on Sale Four Weeks in Advance.

NEW YORK B'way, 44-45 Sts. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
HIT! MOST EMPHATIC, THE **KING'S CARNIVAL**
Also "Supper at Sherry's" and special features.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. | **Mat. Wed. & Sat.**
ANDREW **MACK** Fourth Week of Success. **"TOM MOORE."**

WALLACK'S. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"Best Don Caesar since Salvini."—Wm. Winter.
JAMES K. **HACKETT** In **DON CÆSAR'S RETURN**
Cast includes Wilton Lackaye & Theodore Roberts

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WEDNESDAY MAT., 25c. & 50c. No Higher.
Last Week of UP YORK STATE.
Next Week—JOHN E. KELLERD in The Cipher Code.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S, 125th St. & 7th Av.
MATINEE TO-DAY. | Kara, Haines & Vidocq, Mr. & Mrs. Robyns. Others.

Amusements.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d. At 8:15. Daniel Frohman, Manager.
MATINEES SATURDAYS ONLY AT 2.
=BERTHA GALLAND=
MANAGEMENT OF DANIEL FROHMAN.

"It is refreshing to have a play from a novel served up so skillfully."—World.

"It is an excellent romantic melodrama, and is certain to attract many readers of Maurice Hewlett's book."—Post.

"'The Forest Lovers' makes a fine melodramatic romance. A production of magnitude."—Ev. Sun.

"Given with such care in the acting and mounting, it is irresistibly fascinating to nine out of ten. The heroine has been transformed from the book to the stage with considerable fidelity."—Sun.

"Miss Galland was delightful throughout—a decided success."—Herald.

"An actress of uncommon capacity. She created a delightful impression."—Post.

"Miss Galland allures with the soft persuasion of a piquant innocence, and charms with the beguilement of natural grace."—Tribune.

"Her movements are delightful to watch—always pictorial. She suits the part of Isoult and the play."—Commercial Advertiser.

THE FOREST LOVERS.
By Clo. Graves, rearranged by A. E. Lancaster.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. | MATINEE TO-DAY. **"PARISIAN WIDOWS."** Everything Fair in War. Great Vaudeville

Amusements.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. DANIEL FROHMAN.....Mgr Ev. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
Messrs. NIXON & ZIMMERMAN Present
GEO. EDWARDES'S LONDON GAIETY THEATRE SUCCESS.
THE MESSENGER BOY
WITH MR.
JAMES T. POWERS.

"Is likely to enjoy as long a run as San Toy."—Herald.

"The Best of Seven London Gaiety Farces."—Sun.

"Go and see 'The Messenger Boy' and laugh."—Evg. World.

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. **TO-NIGHT** at 8:15. | David Belasco presents DAVID **WARFIELD** IN **"THE AUCTIONEER."**

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
MRS. FISKE TO-MORROW EVENING,
Miranda of the Balcony. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.

KEITH'S B'way & 14th St. | THE GREAT **CINQUEVALLI**
30—Other Acts—30
Prices, 25c. and 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. d'y exc. M'y, 25c. **Fanchon the Cricket.**

Amusements.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

GRAND---Brixton Burglary.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. | Evgs., 8:15. Only Matinée Sat., 2:15. The Augustin Daly Musical Co. in **SAN TOY.**

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Pres. McKinley Lying in State

HUBER'S | 14th St. Museum. Chinese Troupe, Needle Cushion Man, Globe Comedy. 10c.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA Mats. Daily except Monday, 25c. Evenings..........25c., 35c., & 50c.
AN ENEMY TO THE KING Next Week FANCHON

The Turf.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races.
Six Races To-day at 2:15 P. M.

SEPT
1901

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Stock	Change
Am. Car & Foundry	1¾
Am. Car & F. pf.	2¾
Am. Cotton Oil	2½
Am. Dist. Tel.	1
Am. Linseed pf.	10
Am. Malting pf.	2
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	2
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	7½
Am. Tob. tr. ctfs.	3½
Ann Arbor pf.	2
A., T. & S. F.	4¼
A., T. & S. F. pf.	3½
Balt. & Ohio	7
Balt. & Ohio pf.	2¼
Brook. Rap. Trans.	6½
Can. Southern	7
Can. Pacific	3
Cent. of N. J.	3½
Ches. & Ohio	3⅞
Chic. & Alton	2½
Chi. & Alton pf.	1
Chi. Gt. West	1¾
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	2¾
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	3
C., M. & St. Paul	8¾
Chi. & Northwest	4¾
Chi., R. I. & P.	9¾
Chi. Term. Trans.	4½
Chi. Term. Trans pf.	4⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	4⅛
Col. Fuel & Iron	5½
Cal. Southern	1¾
Col. Southern 1st pf.	1½
Col. South. 2d pf.	2¼
Col. & Hock. Coal	3
Consol. Gas	7⅝
Cont. Tob. pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	5½
Del. Lack. & W.	8
Den. & Rio Grande	6¾
Den. & R. G. pf.	3½
Dist. of Am. pf.	4¾
D., S. S. & A.	1
Erie	4⅝
Erie 1st pf.	3¾
Erie 2d pf.	3¼
Evans. & T. H. pf.	5
Gen. Electric	10¾
Glucose Sug. Ref.	1½
Gt. Northern pf.	8
Hocking Valley	5
Hocking Valley pf.	3
Ill. Central	3
Int. Paper	2¼
Int. Power	2
Int. Steam Pump	3
Int. St. Pump pf.	1
Iowa Central	4
Iowa Central pf.	3
Kan. & Michigan	1½
Kan. City South. pf.	2
Laclede Gas pf.	1
Lake Erie & West.	8¼
Lake Erie & W. pf.	8½
Long Island	2
Louis & Nash	5¾
Manhattan	8¾
Met. Street Railway	7¾
Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1
M. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	1¼
Mexican Central	1⅝
Minn. & St. L.	4
M. & St. L. pf.	2¾
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¾
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	5
Mo., K. & T.	3½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	5½
Missouri Pacific	6¼
National Biscuit	2¾
National Lead	1
Nat. Salt pf.	1¼
N. Y. Air Brake	5¾
N. Y. Central	7¼
N. Y., C. & St. L.	9¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	10
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	6
N. Y., Ont. & W.	3¾
Norf. & West.	4⅝
North American	5¾
Pacific Coast	7½
Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1
Pacific Mail	2¾
Pennsylvania	5¾
People's Gas, Chi.	2¾
Peoria & Eastern	5
Pere Marquette	4¾
Pressed Steel Car	2⅞
Reading	3¾
Reading 1st pf.	3¾
Reading 2d pf.	4¾
Rep. Iron & S.	2¼
Rep. I. & S. pf.	5¼
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
St. Law. & Adir.	3⅛
St. L. & S. F.	3½
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	3¼
St. L. S. W.	4¼
St. L. S. W. pf.	5
Southern Pacific	4¼
Southern Railway	4½
Southern Railway pf.	3¾
Tenn. Coal & I.	3¾
Texas Pacific	3½
Tol., St. L. & W.	2¾
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	2
Twin City R. T.	3
Union Bag & P. pf.	1½
Union Pacific	6¼
Union Pacific pf.	2¾
U. S. Leather pf.	3¼
U. S. Rubber	1
U. S. Rubber pf.	1
U. S. Steel	3¼
U. S. Steel pf.	3⅜
Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Wabash	2
Wabash pf.	3
Western Union	3¼
Wheel. & L. E.	1
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	3¾
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	2¾
Wis. Central	2¾
Wis. Central pf.	4

Stocks Declined.

Stock	Change
Amal. Copper	5½
Am. Ag. Chem.	6
Am. Bicycle pf.	5
Am. Ice	2½
Am. Ice pf.	2
Buff., R. & P.	1¾
Chi. G. W. pf. B	1
Chi. Un. Tract.	1
Evans. & T. H.	1½
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	3
Int. Silver	1
Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	2

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Bond	Change
Am. H. & L. 6s	1½
At., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	1
Balt. & O. conv. deb. 4s	3
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1½
C., B. & Q., Neb. Ext. 4s	1
Chi., M. & St. P. Term. 5s	1¾
C., R. I. & Pac. 6s, reg.	1⅝
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	1
Col. Mid. 3-4s	1
Col. South. 4s	1¼
Den. & S. W. gen.	1½
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1
Erie gen. lien. 4s	1
Iowa Central 1st	1⅛
Kan. & Mich. 4s	1
Met. St. Ry. 5s	1
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	2⅝
Mo., K. & T. 2d	2
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s	1
N. Y., O. & W. 4s	1
Nor. Pac.-Gt. Nor. joint 4s	1⅝
Peo. & East. 1st	2
Peo. & East. inc.	6
St. L. S. W. 2d	2½
So. Pac. 4s	1
So. Pac., Cent. Pac. 3½s	1
Un. Pac. 1st 4s	1½
Un. Pac. conv. 4s	2⅝
Wabash deb. B	3¾

Bonds Declined.

Bond	Change
B'klyn Ferry 5s	1½
B'klyn W. & W. 5s, tr. r.	1
Erie, Penn., coll. tr. 4s	1
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	2½
N. Y. Cent., L. S. coll. 3½s, reg.	1⅝
Third Av. con. 4s	1
West Shore 4s, reg.	1
West. Un. ref. & r. e. 4½s	1⅝

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, increase 4,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase 285,000 pesetas, and notes in circulation, decrease 5,482,000 pesetas.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Sept. 21	3,489,650
Same week last year	1,577,971
To date this year	212,271,165
Corresponding date last year	79,576,054

Bonds for the week	$12,415,000
Same week last year	$5,465,500
To date this year	$754,328,520
Corresponding date last year	$347,695,860

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1½@6; at three months, 5¼@5½; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE

Money Easier than at Any Time in the Summer.

Surface Signs Point to a Prolongation of Depression—Business Contracting on the Continent—Still Fearful of Gold Shipments—Another War Loan Looms Up.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Three months ago, looking forward and endeavoring to estimate the Autumn course of the money market, I leaned to the view that by the end of September we ought to see rates in London beginning to stiffen. That date is upon us, and money is easier than it has been at any time during the Summer.

Throughout the past week call loans rarely rose above 1 per cent., and notice money fell back to 1¼ per cent. Discount rates would have followed and gone below 2 per cent. but for the nervous feeling which pervades the market about the possible export-gold movements. The rate for bills due within the year was for the second half of the week often under 2¼ per cent.

Is this state of depression going to last much longer? I wish I could give you a clear answer to that question, but nobody can. Surface probabilities point to a prolongation of the present state of affairs right up to November, and a harder market might come then only if we lose some millions of our gold in the meanwhile. Local circumstances are all in favor of the present ease, especially the growing depression of trade and the consequent diminution of the supply of bills.

It is not our trade alone that is contracting. Business is just as bad on the Continent, and cannot be described as expansive anywhere. Couple with this the influence exerted by our Treasury in keeping the market surcharged with banking credits, and it is obvious that no domestic influence of a foreseeable description can be looked for soon to change the condition of our market; while this is so, it is also true that men of thoughtful mind are increasingly nervous the longer the ease continues. It is felt to be unwholesome, and low rates lay our market open to the buyers of gold from every quarter.

You have not yet taken any of our metal, but the New York exchange is watched daily with an anxiety wholly unusual, and something like a sigh of relief sweeps over Lombard Street when it sees that Paris is being drawn upon instead of London. But the Bank of France has raised its selling price of eagles, and again we have fears.

I expect that gold will soon leave us in bulk. It generally does toward the end of the year, and there are more than the usual influences operating at present, either to create strong demand, or to leave us defenseless against it.

Within the last fortnight two of our colonies have come for large advances of money. Who has subscribed to their loans I know not. The public took but little. They, however, have somehow been subscribed, and to the amount of £5,500,000; thus they come between us and our power to attract colonial gold. Then the Indian stock of the metal is nearly used up, and there is no other source of fresh supply open to us, because most Continental financial centres are competitors with us for any available supply. Above all, yet another war loan looms in the near future.

Parliament must be called together before the end of the year to provide further ways and means. We have spent about £1,750,000 per week beyond what revenue has yielded since the beginning of the present fiscal year, and there is only £14,500,000 of the last war loan remaining to come in. In another eight or nine weeks, therefore, the Treasury will be empty. As yet the market barely suspects this approaching demand. When it realizes the truth, it will be considerably upset and will take refuge in higher rates.

The stock markets continue to present nothing interesting to chronicle. Business has been interrupted by the Stock Exchange holiday arranged on Thursday to express our sympathy with your affliction, and there is no public playing with or investing in the general run of securities. The gamble in your railroad shares is almost exclusively professional and promises to remain so. Our crowd is much more disposed to risk ruining itself again over Kafirs. A. J. W.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The financial article in The Times to-day says there was no change in the condition of the money market on Saturday, except that long-dated bills were taken at rather easier rates in some quarters.

The Stock Exchange was lifeless, and in almost all departments the general tendency was weak, though the unfavorable news from South Africa hardly affected consols or Kafirs. The home railway market was inactive and dull. American rails were moderately lower on local profit taking, also on speculative sales ordered from Wall Street. The foreign market was weak in tendency, but prices were little altered. The general mining market was very quiet, and copper shares were dull.

The Bank of England received 96,000 sovereigns from South Africa and reported the withdrawal of £50,000 for Egypt. There was very little business in the silver market.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Attention in London financial circles last week was concentrated upon the New York market, which, in spite of the mourning for President McKinley, showed firmness. Indeed, one of the features of the week here was the rapid improvement in American railroad shares as compared with quotations at the end of the previous week. President Roosevelt's announcement that he will retain the Cabinet of President McKinley has done much to stimulate the buying of American securities in London. The settlement of the steel strike has also acted in a similar direction. Financial writers take a most hopeful view of the American outlook.

Advances in New York Central shares were very marked. Eries also were strong, while Southerns were patronized to a considerable extent on the rumors of an amalgamation with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

The news from South Africa had a depressing effect upon securities in the South African section, but considering the gravity of the British reverses, the decline in that quarter has not been as serious as might have been expected.

Argentine bonds showed great strength, partly owing to the rise in wool and partly owing to the belief that the unification scheme will be adopted.

Consols fell on the South African reverses and a fear that a continuance of the war would mean more gold borrowing.

English railway securities have been a trifle firmer, but mining shares continue sluggish.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Sept. 23.

Continental Trust Company—Books close.
Easton (Penn.) Consolidated Electric Company—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers' Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close.
Newcastle Trust Company—Books close.
National Shoe and Leather Bank—Books close.

Tuesday, Sept. 24.

Alabama Mineral Land Company—Books close.
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Denver and Southwestern Railroad—Annual meeting.
Distilling Company of America—Books close for annual meeting.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Westinghouse Machine Company—Books close for dividend on common.

Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—Dividend payable.
Fitchburg Railroad—Annaul meeting.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
New Haven Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable.
New York National Exchange Bank—Special meeting.
New York, Ontario and Western Railroad—Annual meeting.
Otis Elevator Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Southern Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Westinghouse Air Brake Company—Books close.

Thursday, Sept. 26.

Chicago Telephone Company—Books close.
Electric Storage Battery Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Great Northern Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Metropolitan Street Railway—Books close.
United States Projectile Company—Books close.

Friday, Sept. 27.

Amalgamated Copper Company—Books close.
Metropolitan Trust Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad—Special meeting.

Saturday, Sept. 28.

Alabama Mineral Land Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway—Annual meeting.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 21, 1901.

Range in 1900.		Range for Year 1901.				Closing Saturday, Sept. 21.		Net Ch'nge For Past	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Sept. 21, [illegible]	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Period.	Range for Week Ended Sept. 21.				Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Sept. 21, '01.
High.	Low.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Bid.	Ask'd.	Week.				Date.	Per Cent.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Year.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	130	June 17.	[illegible]	Jan. 21.	[illegible]	[illegible]	−[illegible]	Amalgamated Copper Co.	$100	[illegible]	July 26, '01.	2	Q	109	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	...	[illegible]
...	...	35	June 12.	24	Sep. 20.	..	25	−6	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	[illegible]	....	..	..	24	24	24	24	...	[illegible]
...	...	8¾	Apr. 23.	3	Aug. 15.	[illegible]	3	..	American Bicycle Co.	100	[illegible]	....	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	3	...	200
...	...	[illegible]	Apr. 22.	15	Sep. 18.	...	15	−5	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	[illegible]	....	..	..	15	15	15	15	...	100
[illegible]	[illegible]	35	June 14.	19	Jan. 21.	[illegible]	30	+1¾	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	[illegible]	Aug. 1, '01.	½	Q	[illegible]	[illegible]	29	30	14	[illegible]

SEPT

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 21, 1901.—Continued.

Range in 1900.		Range for Year 1901.				Closing Saturday, Sept. 21.		Net Ch'nge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Period.	Range for Week Ended Sept. 21.				Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Sept. 21, '01.
High.	Low.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Bid.	Ask'd					Date.	Per Cent		First.	High.	Low.	Last.		
188	140	228	Apr. 16.	175	Jan. 18.	215	217	+ ¼	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Sep. 3, '01.	2	Q	216¾	216¾	216¾	216¾	...	100
16⅝	6½	14¾	Mar. 9.	8¾	Jan. 10.	10⅝	...	+ ½	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	....	..	..	10	10⅝	10	10⅝	6½	1,450
86	52	95	June 20.	77	Mar. 19.	92	92¾	− 1⅝	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	100	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '01.	2	SA	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	...	100
137½	125	135¼	May 21.	120	Feb. 25.	135	...	..	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	100	7,150,000	Aug. 1, '01.	‖3	SA	133	133	133	133	...	100
61¼	47⅞	81¼	Sep. 20.	54¾	Jan. 4.	80	81	+ 7	**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1	SA	75	81¼	75	80	48	12,050
90¾	84¾	117½	May 7.	87	May 9.	110⅝	111	+ 3	Canadian Pacific	100	65,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2½	SA	109⅝	111½	109⅝	111	87	6,600
150½	115	167	June 28.	145⅝	Jan. 4.	163	164	+ 3¼	Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	27,262,800	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	163½	163½	163	163½	128¼	1,010
42⅝	24	52¾	May 3.	29	May 9.	46⅝	46¾	+ 3⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	60,542,100	Nov. 26, '00.	1	..	44⅞	47⅜	44½	46⅞	26	21,830
42	31	50½	Apr. 30.	27	May 9.	39	39½	+ 2½	Chicago & Alton	100	19,542,800	....	..	..	37½	39¾	37½	39	...	3,100
78½	68¾	82½	Apr. 30.	72½	Jan. 4.	77½	78½	+ 1	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '01.	2	SA	78½	78½	78	78	...	700
18	9⅝	26¼	Apr. 30.	16	Jan. 3.	24¼	24½	+ 1⅜	Chicago Great Western	100	21,315,500	....	..	..	23⅝	24½	23¼	24	10	12,300
82	68½	90½	June 24.	75	May 10.	86	86⅝	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western pf. A	100	11,372,400	July 31, '01.	2½	SA	86¾	86¾	86¾	86⅝	...	270
45	30	56	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 3.	48	49	− 1	Chicago Great Western pf. B	100	9,480,000	....	..	..	49	49	48½	48½	31	600
94¾	81	94¾	Mar. 15.	90	July 27.	90	93	..	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	22,577,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	82¾	50
29	14	44¼	Sep. 16.	23	Jan. 21.	42¾	43	+ 2¾	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	100	10,500,000	....	..	..	44	44½	41½	42⅞	22	25,010
64	45½	77¾	Sep. 16.	58¾	Jan. 21.	75	76	+ 3	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 29, '01.	2	SA	75	76	75	75½	53	3,000
[illegible]	108⅞	188	May 6.	134	May 9.	163⅞	164	+ 8¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	55,821,900	Apr. 25, '01.	3	SA	158¼	164⅝	157½	163⅝	111	171,520
188	169½	200	May 3.	175	May 9.	188¼	189¼	+ ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	44,658,400	Apr. 25, '01.	3½	SA	186	189¼	186	189¼	178	580
172¾	150½	215	May 1.	168½	Jan. 4.	196½	197	+ 4½	Chicago & Northwestern	100	39,116,300	July 8, '01.	3	SA	193¼	196½	192½	196½	159	950
122½	102	175¼	June 5.	116⅝	Jan. 21.	143½	143¾	+ 9⅛	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	59,896,300	Aug. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	140	146½	138½	143½	108¾	12,395
14⅞	8½	31	Apr. 16.	10½	Jan. 19.	23⅝	24	+ 4⅞	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co.	100	13,000,000	....	..	..	21⅞	24½	21	23⅞	9	17,800
39⅞	26½	57½	Apr. 15.	38	Jan. 18.	43⅝	44	+ 4⅞	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf.	100	17,000,000	....	..	..	39⅞	44½	39¼	43⅞	28	14,450
...	...	20⅞	May 28.	12	Jan. 17.	...	16¾	− 1	Chicago Union Traction Co.	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	16	16	16	16	...	100
76	55	98¾	Sep. 11.	72½	May 15.	97	97¼	+ 4¼	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	28,000,000	Sep. 2, '01.	2	SA	94¾	98	94¾	97¼	58	9,600
118	103¼	121	Apr. 19.	115⅞	Jan. 12.	119	120	− ½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	10,000,000	July 20, '01.	1¼	Q	119	119	119	119	108	129
56⅞	29¾	136½	June 17.	41½	Jan. 21.	99¾	99⅞	+ 5¼	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	23,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	97½	102	97	99⅞	29¾	8,950
8⅝	5	18	Apr. 29.	6⅞	Jan. 21.	14½	14⅞	+ 1⅛	Colorado Southern	100	30,995,000	....	..	..	13⅝	14⅞	13⅝	14½	5¾	8,685
47½	36	58½	Aug. 30.	40	Jan. 21.	55	55½	+ 1¼	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Feb. 1, '01.	2	..	54	55	54	54⅞	36	1,800
20¼	14	28¾	Apr. 29.	16¼	Jan. 29.	25⅝	26½	+ 2¼	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	....	..	..	25	26	24⅝	26	14½	2,000
21	11⅛	25½	June 17.	14	Jan. 18.	18	20	+ 3	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	6,903,600	....	..	..	18⅝	19½	18½	19	13	600
201	164	238	Apr. 15.	187	Jan. 18.	223	223½	+ 7⅝	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,878,500	Sep. 16, '01.	2	Q	220	223½	219	223⅝	184	8,500
95	70	124	June 10.	93¼	Jan. 2.	115	117½	+ 1	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,845,700	July 2, '01.	1¾	Q	116	116	116	116	76	400
134¼	106½	185½	Apr. 3.	105	May 9.	165	166	+ 5½	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	35,000,000	Sep. 16, '01.	1¾	Q	162	166¾	161½	165	106½	4,600
194¾	171½	244	May 29.	188¼	Jan. 3.	225	226½	+ 8	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	26,200,000	July 20, '01.	1¾	Q	221	227	221	226	171⅞	1,760
34½	16½	53⅛	May 6.	29½	Jan. 21.	48½	48⅝	+ 6¾	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000	....	..	..	45½	49½	45	48⅝	18	5,353
87½	64½	103¼	June 14.	80	Jan. 21.	94½	95	+ 3½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	41,784,750	July 25, '01.	2½	SA	93⅜	94⅞	92¾	94½	65½	5,040
21⅝	12	45	June 15.	18	Jan. 30.	37½	38⅝	− ¼	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	100	4,283,100	....	..	..	39½	39½	36½	38¾	...	225
...	...	152½	Aug. 29.	140¾	July 22.	141½	144½	..	Diamond Match Co.	100	15,000,000	Sep. 12, '01.	2½	Q	143½	144½	143½	144	...	930
...	...	10½	June 19.	7½	Sep. 13.	7⅝	8	+ ½	Distilling Co. of America	100	44,495,282	....	..	..	7½	8	7½	7⅝	...	1,748
...	...	32⅝	June 25.	23½	Sep. 13.	27½	28⅝	+ 4⅝	Distilling Co. of America pf.	100	29,418,818	....	..	..	25½	28	25½	28	...	1,225
6¼	4	12½	June 5.	4½	Feb. 5.	...	...	+ 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000	....	..	..	11⅝	12	11½	12	4¾	2,230
17⅛	12	22	June 5.	13⅝	Jan. 8.	...	...	− ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	20	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	12	1,200
27⅛	10½	45½	June 4.	24½	May 9.	43½	43⅝	+ 4⅛	**Erie**	100	112,378,900	....	..	..	41	44	40⅞	43⅝	10⅝	196,500
63⅛	30⅞	73¼	June 29.	59⅞	Jan. 21.	71⅛	71⅜	+ 3⅞	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Aug. 30, '01.	1½	..	69½	71⅞	69	71⅜	30½	22,738
43¼	15	61	Mar. 21.	39¼	Jan. 4.	57	57¼	+ 3¼	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	....	..	..	57	58	56	57¼	15½	7,650
54¾	38½	68	Apr. 12.	41	Jan. 31.	59	60	− 1½	Evansville & Terre Haute	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	SA	65	66	60	60	39	3,600
94½	74	95	Apr. 1.	81	Jan. 4.	93½	94	+ 5	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,284,000	Apr. 16. '01.	2½	SA	94	94	94	94	...	200
81	64	101⅝	June 19.	30	July 12.	30	35	− 3	**Gas & Electric** of Bergen County	100	2,000,000	....	..	..	30	30	30	30	...	100
200	120	289½	June 24.	183¼	Jan. 10.	261	263⅜	+10⅞	General Electric Co.	100	24,687,900	July 15, '01.	2	Q	262	263⅞	259	263⅜	135	2,450
60	44	65	May 2.	45	Feb. 16.	55½	57	+ 1½	Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	100	24,027,300	Sep. 2, '01.	1½	Q	56	57	56	57	48¼	2,350
103	92	107	Aug. 5.	93¾	Mar. 4.	103	105¼	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	13,688,300	Sep. 3, '01.	1¾	Q	105¼	105¼	105½	105¼	...	20
191½	144⅜	208	Mar. 15.	167½	May 9.	188	188½	+ 8	Great Northern pf.	100	105,578,250	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	184	188½	183	188½	149½	3,480
42⅞	30	57	May 6.	40¼	May 9.	54	55	+ 5	**Hocking Valley**	100	10,383,600	July 20, '01.	1½	..	54⅞	55	53	54¼	31	2,510
74¾	58	80	May 2.	69¾	Jan. 21.	75¼	76	+ 3	Hocking Valley pf.	100	13,991,700	July 20, '01.	2	SA	75	76½	75	76	61	850
133	110	154¾	June 29.	124	May 9.	145⅝	146	+ 4	**Illinois Central**	100	66,000,000	Aug. 31, '01.	3	SA	144¼	146⅝	144	146	115¼	4,250
26½	14½	28	Mar. 2.	18½	May 10.	24½	25	+ 2¼	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '00.	1	..	24½	25½	24¼	24⅞	17	3,300
75	58	81½	Sep. 6.	69	Jan. 21.	79	79½	+ ⅞	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	July 1, '01.	1½	Q	78⅞	79⅞	78	79⅝	60½	1,100
55⅝	24	100½	May 31.	54⅞	Jan. 2.	94	95	+ 2	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	....	..	..	94	95	94	95	28¾	1,000
10⅞	3¼	11	Jan. 5.	5⅞	Feb. 7.	6½	7	− 1	International Silver Co.	100	9,944,700	....	..	..	6¼	6½	6	6¼	3¼	700
29⅞	28	46⅞	Sep. 11.	24½	Jan. 22.	46½	46¾	+ 3	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	July 1, '01.	1	Q	44⅞	46½	44½	46½	...	2,900
77½	76	86¼	Aug. 27.	74	Jan. 24.	85½	86½	+ 1	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	84	86	84	86	...	325
27⅝	11⅛	43¾	June 21.	21	Jan. 21.	39	40	+ 4	Iowa Central	100	8,512,900	....	..	..	38	40	38	39½	18	1,200
58	39	87½	July 1.	48	Jan. 21.	72	73	+ 3	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,671,600	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	72	73	72	73	40	300
25	10	41	June 15.	21	Jan. 8.	34	34⅝	+ 1½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	9,000,000	....	..	..	33	34¼	33	34¼	...	325
17½	17	25	Apr. 30.	13½	Jan. 4.	19¼	21	− ½	Kansas City Southern	100	29,993,500	....	..	..	19	19½	19	19½	8½	300
43⅝	27¼	49	Apr. 30.	35	Jan. 4.	40½	41⅝	+ 2	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	....	..	..	40½	41¼	40¼	41	28½	3,100
6	3½	10½	Feb. 13.	5¾	Jan. 3.	7	8	− ½	Keokuk & Des Moines	100	2,600,400	....	..	..	7½	7½	7½	7½	...	100
80	65	95⅛	July 5.	70	Jan. 18.	90	92	..	**Laclede Gas Co.**	100	8,500,000	Sep. 16, '01.	2	SA	95	95	95	95	...	50
100	96	102	Sep. 17.	95	Jan. 21.	101	103	+ 1	Laclede Gas Co. pf.	100	2,500,000	June 15, '01.	2½	SA	102	102	102	102	...	100
52	20¼	68¾	Mar. 29.	39¾	Jan. 21.	67	68	+ 8¼	Lake Erie & Western	100	11,840,000	....	..	..	63	68½	63	67¾	25¼	9,945
115	83¼	131½	Sep. 21.	108⅞	Jan. 21.	131	133	+ 8½	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	125	131½	125	131½	93	1,586
89	47½	82½	June 27.	67	Jan. 3.	73	76	+ 2	Long Island	50	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	75	76	75	76	...	1,100
89⅛	68¾	111⅝	June 17.	76	May 9.	105½	105⅝	+ 5⅝	Louisville & Nashville	100	55,000,000	Aug. 12, '01.	2½	SA	102½	105⅞	101¾	105⅝	69⅛	36,600
117	84	131¾	Apr. 22.	83	May 9.	122⅞	123	+ 8⅞	**Manhattan Elevated**	100	48,000,000	July 1, '01.	1	Q	117	123¼	116¼	122¾	85¼	107,590
182	143¾	177	June 24.	150	May 9.	167¾	168	+ 7¾	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	52,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	162⅝	168½	162	168	146½	20,850
37½	24½	39	Sep. 20.	27	Jan. 9.	38	40	+ 1	Met. West Side El., Chicago	100	7,498,700	....	..	..	37⅝	39	37⅝	39	...	200
84½	76	93	Sep. 18.	79½	Jan. 15.	91	93½	+ 1½	Met. West Side El., Chicago, pf.	100	9,000,000	Aug. 31, '01.	2	SA	93	93	93	93	81½	436
17⅝	10½	30	May 2.	12⅞	Jan. 21.	24⅝	25	+ 1⅝	Mexican Central	100	36,000,000	....	..	..	23¼	25	23¼	24⅝	11	3,400
5	2⅞	15	Apr. 16.	3⅞	Jan. 18.	14½	14¼	+ ⅜	Mexican National certificates	100	33,350,000	....	..	..	14⅛	14⅞	14	14¼	2¾	21,800
71½	45½	111¼	July 19.	67⅞	Jan. 19.	107½	108½	+ 4	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	6,000,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	106	109	106	108¾	51¾	2,300
104¼	87½	117¾	Sep. 20.	101¾	Jan. 7.	117	118	+ 2¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	116	117¾	116	117¾	92½	700
27	14	28½	Aug. 27.	15	May 9.	26	27	+ 1¾	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	14,000,000	....	..	..	27	27	25	25½	14	925
69	47	78	June 25.	49	Apr. 9.	74½	75	+ 5	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	....	..	..	72	77	72	75	...	1,600
17⅛	9	35¼	Apr. 20.	15	Jan. 21.	29⅝	29⅞	+ 3¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	55,280,300	....	..	..	27½	29⅝	27¼	29¼	[illegible]	4,250
47½	25⅝	68⅝	Apr. 19.	37	May 9.	56½	56⅝	+ 5¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	....	..	..	54	56½	52¼	56½	25¾	6,200
72½	38⅝	124½	June 14.	69	Jan. 4.	104½	104⅝	+ 6½	Missouri Pacific	100	76,048,500	July 20, '01.	2½	..	102	105¼	100½	104⅝	47½	54,090
40¼	27⅝	46	May 3.	37	Jan. 21.	43½	44¼	+ 2¾	**National Biscuit Co.**	100	29,236,000	July 15, '01.	1	Q	44	44⅝	43¼	44¼	31⅛	1,600
96	79½	103¼	Aug. 20.	92	Jan. 2.	101½	102	− ¾	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	23,825,100	Aug. 31, '01.	1¾	Q	102	102	102	102	85	100
28¾	15½	25½	June 12.	15	Feb. 28.	19⅝	20¾	+ 1	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	19½	20	19¼	19½	17	600
46	32¼	50	Mar. 21.	40	Jan. 7.	...	...	..	National Salt Co.	100	7,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	41	41	40¼	41	39½	500
76¼	69	84	Mar. 21.	72½	Jan. 3.	...	...	+ 1¼	National Salt Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	76½	77	76½	77	...	200
175	112	175	Apr. 26	133	July 15.	146½	148	+ 5⅞	New York Air Brake	100	8,012,500	July 15, '01.	2	Q	140	148½	140	146⅞	120	2,600
145⅝	125⅝	170	May 2.	139⅞	Jan. 21.	157¼	157½	+ 7¼	New York Central	100	115,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¼	Q	151	159¼	150⅛	157¼	126¾	43,550
24½	11	51¾	Sep. 20.	16	May 9.	49¾	50	+ 9⅝	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	14,000,000	....	..	..	42½	51¾	41¾	49⅞	11	32,750
110	75	120	Sep. 18.	97	Mar. 1.	115	120	+10	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '01.	5	A	113	120	113	120	...	900
58¼	29	90¾	Sep. 20.	47	Mar. 1.	88½	89	+ 6	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	..	82⅞	90⅝	82⅞	89	30	9,800
215½	210	217	June 24.	210	Feb. 14.	210	212	+ ⅛	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	53,707,100	June 29, '01.	2	Q	215¼	215¼	215¼	215¼	210½	100
32¼	18¼	40⅛	May 1.	24	May 9.	35⅝	35⅞	+ 3⅜	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,900	....	..	..	32⅞	36¼	32¾	35½	19	55,740
45⅝	22⅝	57⅞	May 2.	42	Jan. 10.	55⅞	56	+ 4⅝	Norfolk & Western	100	66,000,000	June 20, '01.	1	..	53¼	56⅛	53¼	55⅞	31½	44,450
83	67	90½	June 13.	82	Feb. 15.	87	90	− ⅛	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	23,000,000	Aug. 23, '01.	2	SA	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	...	100
...	...	109	June 18.	73½	Feb. 15.	97½	98	+ 5⅞	North American	100	11,936,700	....	..	..	97½	99	97½	98	...	5,800
91½	67	113¾	May 7.	84¼	Jan. 21.	97	97¼	− ¼	Northern Pacific pf.	100	75,000,000	Sep. 5, '01.	1	Q	96½	97½	96½	97¼	69	400
9	6	12½	Sep. 17.	6¼	Jan. 8.	12½	...	+ ½	**Ontario Mining Co.**	100	15,000,000	Sep. 3, '01.	10c	..	12	12½	12	12½	...	738
62	46	73	June 19.	52	Feb. 1.	64	67	+ 7½	**Pacific Coast**	100	6,809,600	Aug. 1, '01.	1	Q	69½	69½	69¼	69½	52½	100
69⅛	57	78	June 13.	63	Jan. 8.	69	74	+ 1	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	3,914,400	Aug. 1, '01.	1	Q	72	72	72	72	...	100
57	25⅝	47¼	Jan. 29.	30¼	May 9.	41⅞	42	+ 2⅜	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	..	39½	42⅞	39½	41⅞	28¼	2,100
149½	124⅝	161½	Apr 22.	137½	May 9.	146⅝	146¾	+ 5⅜	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	202,170,100	May 31, '01.	2½	SA	144	147⅛	143	146⅝	124¼	54,985
111½	81⅝	120¼	June 21.	95¾	Jan. 21.	108⅞	109	+ 2⅝	People's Gas, Chicago	100	28,668,800	Aug. 24, '01.	1½	Q	108⅜	110⅛	107⅝	108⅞	85⅝	19,200
...	...	1⅜	Sep. 20.	1	Sep. 16.	...	...	..	People's Gas, Chicago, rights	...	....	....	..	..	1⅛	1⅜	1	1¼	...	16,654
18	5	40⅞	Sep. 18.	14½	Jan. 22.	38	38¾	+ 5	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	33	40⅞	33	38	5¾	6,020
85	20	75	June 18.	33⅞	Jan. 9.	...	...	+ 4⅞	Père Marquette	100	14,145,500	....	..	..	75	75	75	75	...	118
58⅞	32½	52	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 7.	40½	41½	+ 2⅝	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 29, '01.	1	Q	39½	41⅞	39¾	41⅝	35⅛	2,909
89½	70⅞	89	Apr 29.	72½	Mar. 5.	81	82	+ ⅜	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 22, '01.	1¾	Q	81	82⅝	81	82⅝	71	700
204	176	217	Aug. 1.	195½	Jan. 21.	210	212	..	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	Aug. 15, '01.	2	Q	210⅛	211⅝	210⅛	211⅝	183	614
2½	1½	5¼	May 31.	1¼	Apr. 22.	3	4	+ ⅞	**Quicksilver**	100	5,708,700	....	..	..	4	4	4	4	...	300
26	15	48½	June 3.	24½	Jan. 4.	42½	42⅝	+ 3⅞	**Reading**	50	69,900,000	....	..	..	41	43¼	40	42⅝	15	45,000
71⅛	49	80⅞	June 17.	65	May 9.	76⅞	77	+ 3⅝	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Sep. 10, '01.	2	SA	75	77	75	76⅞	51	8,000
39⅞	23⅝	59⅞	May 1.	38	Jan. 8.	54	54¼	+ 4⅞	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	....	..	..	51¼	54½	51¼	54¼	23¾	16,500
27½	8⅞	24	June 17.	11⅞	Sep. 13.	15¼	15½	+ 2¼	Republic Iron & Steel	100	27,191,000	....	..	..	15	15½	13½	15¼	10	14,280
70⅝	49	82	Apr. 1.	58¼	Jan. 21.	67	67½	+ 5¼	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	100	20,306,900	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	65½	67½	64⅞	67	50¼	10,875
...	...	38¼	May 2.	25	Sep. 21.	27⅝	28	+ ⅜	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	..	27	27	25	27⅝	...	1,900
64½	38¼	78½	June 25.	58	Jan. 29.	66½	68	+ 1	**St. Joseph & Grand Island** 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	67	68	67	68	42	200
21½	11⅞	36	June 5.	20	Jan. 24.	25	27	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000	....	..	..	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	15	60
...	...	120⅝	Sep. 21.	57	Jan. 29.	120¼	120½	+ 3⅛	St. Lawrence & Adirondack	100	1,300,000	Sep. 1, '01.	2½	..	117¼	120⅝	117¼	120⅝	...	10,400
24¼	8⅝	54¼	June 20.	21¼	Jan. 4.	46¼	46½	+ 3½	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	27,408,700	....	..	..	45	46½	45	46½	9¼	5,160
55	31½	76¼	June 19.	53⅞	Jan. 4.	68¾	69	+ 3¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	14,335,700	Sep. 2, '01.	1	Q	67	68½	67	68½	31⅞	2,800
18¼	8⅞	39½	Apr. 30.	16	May 9.	31	31½	+ 4½	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000	....	..	..	30¼	31⅞	29⅞	31¼	11	2,775
45½	21⅞	71	June 10.	41⅞	Jan. 3.	63	63¼	+ 5	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	60	63⅝	60	63¼	25⅝	6,825
26	17½	41¼	Apr. 2.	19½	Feb. 5.	29½	32	+ ½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	....	..	..	30	30	30	30	...	100
71	59¼	86	Apr. 2.	65½	Jan. 22.	78	82	− ½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	July 1, '01.	1¾	Q	80	80½	80	80½	62	200
45⅝	30⅞	63⅝	June 5.	29	May 9.	58⅝	58¼	+ 4⅛	Southern Pacific	100	197,832,100	....	..	..	56	58⅞	56	58⅞	30⅞	155,340
23⅝	10⅞	35⅞	June 3.	18	Jan. 21.	34¾	34½	+ 4½	Southern Railway	100	119,900,000	....	..	..	31⅛	35¼	31⅛	34⅞	10⅞	326,630
73½	49½	90	Sep. 20.	67¼	Jan. 21.	89½	89⅝	+ 3⅝	Southern Railway pf.	100	60,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2	SA	86½	90	86½	89½	51¼	35,720
10¼	4½	8½	June 13.	3½	Mar. 6.	4½	4¾	+ ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000	....	..	..	4⅝	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4½	1,600
104	49	76⅝	June 18.	49⅝	Mar. 7.	63⅝	63¾	+ 3⅜	**Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.**	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	62¼	64¼	61⅝	63¼	55¼	11,330
26⅜	13⅛	52¼	May 3.	22½	Jan. 3.	43¼	43½	+ 3¼	Texas Pacific	100	38,760,000	....	..	..	41⅝	43⅞	41⅝	43½	14½	18,700
...	...	25½	May 22.	10⅞	Feb. 16.	22¼	22½	+ 2⅝	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	9,995,000	....	..	..	20⅝	22⅞	20	22⅝	...	1,400
...	...	39½	May 22.	28	May 9.	36	36½	+ 2	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	34	36½	34	36	...	1,600
70¼	61½	105¼	Sep. 5.	65¾	Jan. 21.	...	...	+ 3	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	15,010,000	Aug. 15, '01.	2	SA	101	103¼	101	102	...	3,425
25	10	19⅝	June 17.	12	Apr. 12.	15½	16	+ ½	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	100	16,000,000	....	..	..	16	16¼	16	16	11	400
77⅜	56¼	75	June 17.	65	Apr. 11.	70	74	+ 1½	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	July 1, '01.	1¾	Q	73	73½	73	73½	64½	350
81⅝	44⅝	133	May 2.	76	May 9.	100¼	100⅜	+ 6¼	Union Pacific	100	104,042,400	Apr. 1, '01.	2	SA	96	100⅝	96	100½	54	350,570
85⅝	70¼	99½	May 1.	81⅝	Jan. 21.	88½	89⅞	+ 2⅝	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,514,700	Apr. 1, '01.	2	SA	88¼	89⅞	88¼	89⅞	71¼	1,877
59	45¼	100	Apr. 10.	54	Jan. 25.	93	95	− ⅛	United States Express	100	10,000,000	May 15, '01.	1½	SA	95	95	94⅞	94⅞	45	227
...	...	55	Apr. 30.	24	May 9.	43½	43¾	+ 8⅛	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,091,600	Sep. 15, '01.	1	Q	43½	44½	43	43⅝	...	153,520
...	...	101⅞	Apr. 30.	69	May 9.	93⅝	93¾	+ 3¼	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	509,813,300	Aug. 8, '01.	1¾	Q	94	95	93	93⅝	...	84,220
19	7⅝	16⅝	May 2.	7⅞	May 9.	12⅝	13	+ ⅞	United States Leather	100	62,869,800	....	..	..	12½	13¼	12½	12⅞	9⅝	12,250
79¼	65	83¾	Aug. 28.	69½	May 9.	81½	82	+ 3¼	United States Leather pf.	100	62,269,800	July 1, '01.	1½	Q	79⅝	81⅝	79⅝	81¼	66	4,620
44	21	34	Jan. 2.	17¼	Aug. 5.	18	19¼	+ 1	United States Rubber	100	23,666,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	18	18½	18	18½	28	500
104¾	74½	85	Jan. 2.	55	Apr. 8.	53	56	+ 1	United States Rubber pf.	100	23,525,500	Jan. 31, '01.	1	..	56	56	56	56	91½	100
...	...	72	Apr. 1.	51	July 12.	60½	61⅛	+ 1	**Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.**	100	12,000,000	Sep. 2, '01.	1	Q	60	60	60	60	...	100
...	...	125	Aug. 30.	116	Apr. 26.	123	125	− 2	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 15, '01.	2	Q	123	123	123	123	...	300
14	6½	26	June 3.	11⅛	Jan. 4.	22	22½	+ 2	**Wabash**	100	28,000,000	....	..	..	21½	22¼	21¼	22¼	6⅞	12,450
27	16	46¼	June 21.	23¾	Jan. 3.	40¼	40½	+ 3	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000	....	..	..	38⅞	40⅝	38⅞	40½	16½	20,600
88½	77½	100¼	May 6.	81	Jan. 21.	92½	92⅞	+ 3¼	Western Union Telegraph Co.	100	97,370,000	July 15, '01.	1¼	Q	91⅝	94	91⅝	92½	78½	27,337
13½	8	22	June 4.	11⅝	Jan. 21.	18⅞	19½	+ 1	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	18½	20¼	18½	18½	...	2,250
58⅞	44½	60¾	Mar. 28.	45	May 9.	51	51½	+ 3⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,135,000	....	..	..	50	53	48	51⅞	47	1,180
33½	21⅞	38	Mar. 28.	24	May 9.	31¼	33	+ 3⅞	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,567,900	....	..	..	32⅞	32⅞	31⅝	31⅞	...	400
20¾	10	26	June 17.	14¼	Jan. 21.	22⅝	22⅞	+ 2⅞	Wisconsin Central	100	16,163,900	....	..	..	20¼	23	20¼	22⅝	12	6,330
57	30	49¾	Apr. 17.	38¼	Jan. 17.	43⅝	44¼	+ 4	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,900	....	..	..	43	44	43	44	31⅝	1,650

NOTES.—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †Including an extra dividend of 2 per cent. ‡Including an extra dividend of ½ of 1 per cent. §Including an extra dividend of ¾ of 1 per cent. ‖Including an extra dividend of 1 per cent. In dividend period column, A stands for annual, SA for semi-annual, Q for quarterly, and M for monthly.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 21, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Sept. 21. $12,415,000

Bonds	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103	104	103	104	19½
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
American Hide & Leather 6s	94	94	94	94	3
Ann Arbor 4s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	103¾	104½	103¾	104½	237
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	96¼	97½	96¼	97½	69
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	94	94¾	94	94¾	169½
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95	95¼	95	95	8
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, registered	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	5
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, coupon	103½	103¾	103½	103½	90½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89	89⅝	88¾	89⅝	76
Baltimore & Ohio convertible deb. 4s	105¼	107¼	105¼	107	1,047
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	85	85	85	85	1
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	100¾	101	100½	101	23
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	118½	118½	118	118	20
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s, tr. recets.	72	72	72	72	8
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	105½	105¾	105½	105¾	43
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106¼	106½	106¼	106½	14
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	105⅞	107	105⅞	107	97
Central of Georgia con. 5s, registered	105½	105½	105½	105½	5
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	80½	82	80½	82	18
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	30	30½	30	30½	10
Central of New Jersey general 5s	130	130	130	130	13
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	87½	87½	87½	87½	11½
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101	101	100½	100½	41
Cent. R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. col. tr. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	6
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	121	121	120½	120½	6
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	105½	106	105½	105⅝	85
Chicago & Alton 3½s	84½	85	84	85	65
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 4s, joint bonds	95⅝	97	95	96¾	1,011
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	111	111	111	111	10
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	103	103	102⅝	102⅝	5
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	4
Chicago & Eastern Illinois sinking fund 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	4
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	2
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	4
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	115	115	115	115	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Dakota & Gt. So. 5s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	117	117	117	117	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul 4s, Series A	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	105½	105½	105½	105½	30
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, reg	127½	127½	127½	127½	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106	106	106	106	10
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	128	128	128	128	1
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg 1st 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	93½	94	93½	94	48
Chicago & Western Indiana general 6s	117	118	117	118	3
Cinn., Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago 4s	104	104½	104	104½	13
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	83	83	82¾	82¾	4
Colorado Midland 1st 3-4s	80	81	80	81	88
Colorado & Southern 4s	87	88	87	87½	84
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102⅜	11
Denver & Southwestern general 5s	94	94	94	94	9
Detroit City Gas 5s	100½	100½	100	100	18
Distilling Co. of America coll. tr. 5s	85	86	84	84¾	100
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	12
East Tennessee reorganization lien 5s	111⅞	112	111⅞	112	9
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	16
Erie general 4s	87⅝	88¾	87¼	88¾	266
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98	98½	97½	98	140
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	93¾	93¾	92¾	92¾	30
Gal., H. & S. A., Mex. & Pac. Div. 5s	107	107¼	107	107¼	10
Hocking Valley 4½s	106½	106½	106½	106½	19
Illinois Central, Western Line 4s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	101	101	101	101	1
Iowa Central 1st 5s	116½	117½	116½	117½	18
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	6
Kansas City Southern 3s	69½	69⅝	69½	69½	28
Kentucky Central 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Kings County Elevated 4s	88	90	88	90	3
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	11
Lake Shore 3½s	110	110	109	109	8
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	50
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 5s	121	121	121	121	2
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	6
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	5
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	2
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	114	114	114	114	1
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	120	120	120	120	10
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago, 4s	101	101	101	101	7
Mexican Central consol. 4s	85	85½	85	85	31
Mexican Central 1st income	31¾	33	31¾	33	234
Mexican Central 2d income	22	22¾	22	22¾	95
Michigan Central consol. 7s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	10
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	137½	137½	137½	137½	5
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	106¼	106¼	106	106	16
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	96½	96¾	96½	96¾	32
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	81½	83	81½	83	85
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	105	105¼	105	105¼	70
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	129	129	129	129	1
Mohawk & Malone income 5s	105¼	105¾	105	105¾	350
New York Central 1st 7s	105¼	105⅜	105¼	105⅜	4
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	96⅛	96⅛	95½	95⅞	15
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg	94	94	94	94	5
New York Central, Mich. Central 3½s	94½	95	94½	95	7
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	108	108	108	108	2
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	95¾	96	95¾	96	85
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & Power 5s	115	115	115	115	13
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	103	103	103	103	7
New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 5s	106	106	106	106	2
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102¼	102⅝	102	102¼	31
Northern Pacific 3s	71½	72¾	71½	72¼	134½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104¾	105	104¼	104¾	154
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	102	103½	102	103½	14
Peoria & Eastern income	70½	76	70½	75	398
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	97½	99	97½	99	14
Reading general 4s	95	96	95	95¾	184
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	100½	101	100½	101	8
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	116	116	116	116	15
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	91	91	90¼	90¾	40
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	115	115	115	115	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97½	97¾	97	97¾	29
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	76½	80	76½	79½	518
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	86	87	86	86½	53
Southern Pacific 4s	91	92	90¾	92	215
Southern Pacific 4½s	99½	99½	99½	99½	47
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Southern Pacific of California 6s, 1905	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	10
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	108½	111	108½	110	85
Southern Railway 5s	116½	117	116½	116¾	76
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	51½	51¾	51	51⅛	18
Standard Rope & Twine income	6½	7	6½	6½	8
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Debardeleben 6s	101	101	101	101	1
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	119	119	119	119	1
Third Avenue con. 4s	102½	103	102½	103	6
Toledo & Ohio Central general 5s	105	105	105	105	5
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	84½	85	84½	84¾	22
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104¼	105⅜	104¼	105½	306
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	106¼	107½	105¾	107½	2,310
Virginia Midland general 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	3
Wabash 1st 5s	119	119	119	119	7
Wabash debenture, Series B	61¾	63⅝	61	63½	2,153
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago 5s	111	111	111	111	1
West Shore 4s	113	113½	113	113½	20
West Shore 4s, registered	112	112	112	112	1
Western Union funding & real estate 4½s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	1
Western Union collateral trust 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	91¼	91½	90½	91	77
Wisconsin Central general 4s	88⅛	89	88⅛	88¾	59
Total sales					$12,382,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 21, 1901.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	139¼	139¼	139¼	139¼	1

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 21, 1901.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	31½
Grand total					$12,415,000

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

		Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg	Q. Jan.	106¾	June 6	105½	Jan. 21	106¾	June 6
U. S. 2s, 1903, coupon	Q. Jan.	108¼	June 29	105¼	Jan. 17	107⅝	July 20
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg	Q. Jan.	114½	Jan. 10	112½	June 4	112¾	July 17
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	Q. Jan.	115⅜	Mar. 30	112½	July 9	113½	Aug. 8
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg	Q. F.	139	July 9	137	Aug. 17	137	Aug. 29
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q. F.	139¼	Apr. 23	136⅞	Aug. 6	139¼	Sep. 20
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg	Q. F.	111½	Mar. 4	110	May 1	110	May 1
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon	Q. F.	113½	Jan. 4	109½	July 22	109½	July 22
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	Q. F.	112	Mar. 22	108¼	Aug. 1	108⅝	Sep. 5
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	Q. F.	112	Mar. 29	108½	June 6	108¾	Aug. 30
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	Q. F.	111⅝	Mar. 27	108	Aug. 6	108¾	Aug. 13
District of Columbia 3-65s	F. A.	126	July 22	105	Apr. 26	126	July 22
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s	Q. Jan.	97¼	Mar. 2	96	Apr. 15	96	Apr. 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

		Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906	J. J.	109½	Apr. 5	108	Sep. 13	108	Sep. 13
Alabama, Class B, 1906	J. J.	....		....		109½	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906	J. J.	103½	Mar. 30	102	Feb. 13	103½	Mar. 30
Alabama currency funding 4s	J. J.	109	Aug. 23	109	Aug. 23	109	Aug. 23
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	J. J.	109	Apr. 17	106½	Aug. 1	106¾	Aug. 19
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910	J. J.	105	July 26	105	July 26	105	July 26
North Carolina 6s, 1919	A. O.	136½	Mar. 14	135	Mar. 14	136½	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933	J. J.	....		....		120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913	J. J.	96¼	May 2	95½	Sep. 10	95½	Sep. 10
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small		96	Feb. 7	94½	Sep. 10	94½	Sep. 10
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs		10¾	Mar. 30	7¼	July 30	7¼	Aug. 13
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991	J. J.	96¾	Jan. 17	93½	July 1	96¼	Sep. 20

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Boston & Albany (quarter)	$2	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 7
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 6
Canadian Pac. com. (semi-annual.)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 6	Oct. 3
Canadian Pac. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 2	Oct. 3
Chartiers	3½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 17
Chicago, Burlington & Q. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 25	Sept. 20	Sept. 26
Chicago & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 18	Sept. 28
Chi., Ind. & L. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Chicago Junction Railway & Union Stock Yards com. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 18	Oct. 2
Chicago Junction Railway & Union Stock Yards. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 18	Oct. 2
C., Mil. & St. P. com. (semi-annual)	3	Oct. 29	Holders of record	Oct. 7
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. (semi-annual.)	3½	Oct. 29	Holders of record	Oct. 7
Chicago & N. W. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 4	Sept. 21	Sept. 26
Chi., R. I. & Pac. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Sept. 20	Sept. 30
C., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 21	Oct. 5	Oct. 22
Col. & South. 1st pf. (semi-annual)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 2
Evansville & Terre Haute pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 16	Sept. 30	Oct. 18
Fitchburg pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Manhattan (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 13	Sept. 25
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 30
New York & Harlem com.	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 24
New York & Harlem pf.	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 24
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quarter)	2	Sept. 30	Sept. 21	Oct. 1
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	Oct. 10	Sept. 30	Oct. 11
Northern Pacific common (quarter)	1	Nov. 5	Oct. 10	Oct. 21
Pitts., Youngstown & Ashta. com.	3½	Sept. 25	Sept. 18	Sept. 25
Pitts., Youngstown & Ashta. pf.	3½	Sept. 25	Sept. 18	Sept. 25
St. Louis & San F. 1st pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
Southern Railway pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 16	Sept. 25	Oct. 9
Southern Ry.-Mobile & Ohio Stock Tr. Certs.	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 1
Union Pacific common	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 9
Union Pacific pf.	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 9

STREET RAILWAYS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Chicago City Ry.	3½	Sept. 30	....	....
Easton (Penn.) Consol. Electric Co.	3	Sept. 28	Sept. 19	Sept. 24
Metropolitan Street Railway, New York, (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Sept. 25	Oct. 16
Philadelphia Traction Co.	$2	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
South Side Elevated, Chicago, (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	[illegible]	Oct. 2
Twin City Rapid Tran. pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Trac. & Elec. Co., J. C.	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 17	[illegible]
Washington Water Power Co., Spokane, Wis., (quarter)	1	Sept. 30	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
West End St. Ry. (Boston) com.	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 17	Oct. 2

BANK STOCK.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Nat. Shoe & Leather (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 18	[illegible]

TRUST COMPANIES.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Brooklyn, Brooklyn, (quarter)	[illegible]	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	[illegible]
Continental (quarter)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifth Avenue	[illegible]	[illegible]	Holders of record	[illegible]
Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarter)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. I. Loan & Trust, Brooklyn, (quarter)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Holders of record	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Am. Agricultural Chemical Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 1
Am. Beet Sugar Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 17
American Screw Co. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 20
Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 8	Sept. 21	Oct. 9
Am. Snuff Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 2
Am. Sugar Refining Co. com.	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 7	Oct. 3
Am. Sugar R. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 7	Oct. 3
Am. Tel. & Tel. Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 14
American Window Glass com.	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 16
Boston Belting Co. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
Cambria Iron Co.	$1	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 14
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
Chicago Telephone Co. (quarter)	3	Oct. 9	Sept. 26	Oct. 9
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. com. (quarter.)	1¾	Oct. 15	Sept. 24	Oct. 16
Commercial Cable Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
Crucible Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 30	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
De Long Hook & Eye Co.	2½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 21
Electric Storage Battery com.	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 26	Oct. 2
Electric Storage Battery pf.	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 26	Oct. 2
General Chemical pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 2
General Electric Co. com. (quarter.)	2	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 30
George A. Fuller Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 2
Creene Consol. Copper Co.	2	Sept. 3	Sept. 17	Oct. 1
Hartford Carpet Corporation pf.	3½	Oct. 1	Sept. 18	Oct. 3
Homestake Mining Co. (month)	25c	Sept. 25	Sept. 20	....
Homestake Mining Co. (extra)	25c	Sept. 25	Sept. 20	....
Internat'l Paper Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 1
Inter. S. Pump Co. com. (quarter.)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	Sept. 30	Sept. 14	Oct. 1
National Biscuit Co. com. (quarter.)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 16
Nat. Enam. & Mach. Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
Nat. Sugar Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 2	Sept. 18	Oct. 3
National Tube Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 23	Oct. 1
New Haven Iron & Steel Co.	20c	Sept. 25	Sept. 14	Oct. 3
New York Air Brake (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Ontario Silver Mining	10c	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	....
Otis Elevator Co. pf. (quarter)	$1.50	Oct. 15	Sept. 25	Oct. 16
P. Lorillard pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 2
Procter & Gamble Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Oct. 16
Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 1
Retsof Mining Co.	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Royal Baking P. Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 14
Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 2
Safety Car H. & L. Co. (extra)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 2
Singer Mfg. Co. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 30	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
[illegible]	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 19	Oct. 3
[illegible] (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 30	Sept. 14	Oct. 1
[illegible] Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
[illegible] Paper Co. pf. (quarter.)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 1
[illegible] Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
[illegible] Co. com.	1	Oct. 10	Sept. 30	Oct. 11
[illegible] Co. pf.	3	Oct. 10	Sept. 30	Oct. 11
[illegible] (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
[illegible]	4	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
[illegible]	1½	Oct. 15	Holders of record	[illegible]
[illegible]	2	Oct. 15	Holders of record	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct. 15	Holders of record	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct. 15	Holders of record	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SEPT

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Sept. 21, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995..Q J	101	Mar 15	95	Jan 7	96⅞	Sept 16	96	96⅞
At., Top. & S. F. gen.g.4s,1995.A O*	104¾	Mar 13	101⅝	May 14	104½	Sept 21	104¼	104⅝
Do registered ......A O*	104	Jun 17	102	Feb 18	103	Aug 26	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995....Nov.	99	Jun 14	86⅝	Jan 4	97½	Sept 21	97	97⅝
Do do registered........Nov.	95	May 17	94	May 14	95	May 17	..	..
Do stamped	96⅜	Jun 29	90	Jan 28	94¾	Sept 21	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g.5s,1946.J D*	108	May 18	108	May 18	108	May 18	106	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.......J J*	97¾	Jun 28	94¼	Sep 13	95	Sept 18	95	95¾
Do do registered..........	95½	Mar 18	95½	Mar 18	95½	Mar 18	94½	95¾
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948.........A O	105	Mar 11	99	May 9	103⅜	Sept 20	103½	104
Do do registered..........	104	Mar 8	101¼	Sep 20	101¼	Sept 20	..	..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911.........	110	May 3	100⅞	May 15	107	Sept 21	..	..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925..*J J	92	Jun 24	88⅝	Jan 21	89⅝	Sept 21	89	90¼
Do do registered..........	91	Jun 4	90½	Jun 4	90½	June 4	..	..
Do P.J.&M.Div.1st g.3½s,1925.M N*	91¼	Mar 18	87½	May 23	89½	Sept 9	..	..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990...*A O	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919..*F A	..	....	..	....	111	My 22,00	..	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930..M S	..	....	..	....	111	Jne 5, 99	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937.M S*	118¾	Jul 9	115	Jan 8	117½	Sept 13	117¼	120
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921....*F A	131	Jun 3	130	Jan 3	131	June 3	128	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.........J D*	130	Feb 7	120	May 23	120	May 23	126	129½
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g.5s,1943.*J J	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14,97	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913.....A O*	..	....	..	....	100	No 18,99	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906.......*J D	108¼	Apr 15	103¾	Jul 8	105¾	Sept 18	105	..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s,1934.*A O	127½	Mar 10	119½	Jan 15	123½	Aug 27	122	..
Do do registered..........*A O	..	....	..	....	117	No 20,00	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927...*J D	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14,97	..	..
C.R., I.F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s,1921.A O*	..	....	..	....	113½	De 6, 00	..	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908.....*J J	109	Jun 27	105½	Jul 1	106½	Sept 21	106¼	..
Do 2d 5s, 1913...........*M S	111	Jan 23	107	Sep 5	107	Sept 5	106	107
Do do registered..........*M S	108	Mar 22	106¾	Apr 17	107	Aug 5	..	..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948...*J D	95	Mar 27	91	Aug 5	91	Aug 5	..	..
Cen. R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937.*M N	103½	Apr 26	96	Jan 31	102½	Sept 17	..	102½
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov.,1945.F A	120½	Mar 25	119	Feb 7	120½	Mar 25	116	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.........M N*	108½	Jun 24	97½	Jan 18	107	Sept 20	103½	107½
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.......M N*	105½	Sep 18	105½	Sep 18	105½	Sept 18	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc.g.5s,Nov.,1945.Oct. 1	84	Aug 28	60	Jan 9	82	Sept 21	81½	82½
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.Oct. 1	36⅞	Mar 6	20	Jan 3	30½	Sept 20	30	31½
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.Oct. 1	21	Jun 21	8	Jan 18	19½	Sept 3	..	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946...*J J	..	....	..	....	95	De 27,99	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s,1947..*J J	..	....	..	....	102	Jne 29,99	108	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946....*J J	..	....	..	....	106	Oc 24, 00	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902...M N*	108	Mar 30	104¾	Jul 24	104¾	July 24	104	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987..........J J*	137½	Mar 2	127	Jan 22	130	Sept 21	129½	..
Do do registered..........Q J	137	Mar 2	127	Jan 17	130	July 24	..	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s,Nov.1,1912.Q M	106	Mar 15	106	Mar 15	106	July 9	..	..
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910..........Q March	105½	Jul 31	102	Jun 21	103¾	Sept 7	103½	104⅜
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921....J J*	116¾	Jun 4	112	Jul 25	113½	Sept 5	..	114½
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July,1908.A O	117	Apr 10	113½	Jun 8	114	Aug 22	114	116½
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911..........A O	119	Feb 19	115⅝	May 15	117¼	July 16	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.........*M N	122	Feb 7	119	Jul 22	120½	Sept 18	120½	121½
Do do registered..........*M N	121	Jun 24	116	Apr 20	116	July 15	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992..........*M S	108¾	Jun 15	104	Jan 4	105⅝	Sept 21	105½	106
Do do registered..........*M S	103	Apr 18	103	Apr 18	103	Apr 18	103½	105
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989.*J J	104¼	Apr 30	103	Sep 9	103	Sept 9	..	104½
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989..........*J J	103	Jan 11	99	Jul 13	99	Sept 9	98¼	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....J J*	..	....	..	....	103	No 26,00	106	..
Do Warm Sp.Val.1st g.5s,1941.*M S	..	....	..	....	101¼	Ap 29,99	103½	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902......*M S	102¼	Jan 14	100	Sep 11	100⅛	Sept 21	100	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903......*M N	105½	Jan 9	103¼	Jun 4	103¼	June 4	103¼	..
Miss. R. Bdge 1st 6s, s. f., 1912..A O*	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949..........A O*	94	Jan 12	88	Aug 16	88	Sept 10	86½	88
Do certificates of interest..........	93⅜	Jun 4	91¼	Jan 3	93⅜	June 4	..	..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950.......J J*	87½	Jun 21	83½	Jan 14	85	Sept 20	84¾	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903.......J J*	109⅜	Jun 28	106⅜	Jun 8	105⅞	Sept 17	106⅝	..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901..........A O*	102½	Mar 1	100⅛	Apr 9	102	Aug 26	101¾	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913..........*M N	112¾	Apr 16	108⅝	Jul 29	110	Sept 11	109½	110
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919....A O*	115⅛	Aug 30	114	Apr 12	115⅛	Aug 30	115⅛	..
Do do do 4s, 1919..........A O*	107	Mar 8	104½	Apr 17	105⅛	July 22	105⅛	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*F A	102¼	Jan 7	101½	Jun 24	101½	Sept 10	100¼	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.......M S*	100⅞	Jun 4	100⅝	Jun 4	100¾	June 4	102	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905..*F A	..	....	..	....	104¾	Ap 11,00	..	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s. 1949.........J J*	104¼	Jan 28	101¾	Jul 13	102¾	Sept 18	102⅜	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927.....*M N	113	Apr 2	110	Sep 13	111	Sept 17	110⅞	111½
Do do registered..........*M N	112¾	Apr 17	109½	Aug 9	109½	Aug 9	..	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911.......*M S	123¾	Feb 25	121	Mar 13	121	June 25	118⅛	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907.......J D*	115	May 10	112	Aug 1	112¾	Sept 18	112	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934..........A O*	140	Mar 29	135¼	Jan 11	137½	Aug 14	138	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.......M N*	127	Apr 26	115	Jan 2	122¾	Sept 18	122½	123
Do do registered..........M N*	..	....	..	....	115	My 11,00	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936..*J J	125	Mar 19	112¾	Jan 23	119½	Aug 14	120¼	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910..J J*	117	Apr 15	113	Jan 21	114	Sept 16	..	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947.....J J*	114¼	Jun 6	106⅞	Jan 31	111½	Aug 14	..	..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947..........J J*	126½	Jun 18	115	Jan 15	124	Aug 23	121	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
C.,M. & St.P. 7s.$ gold.R.D.,1902.J J*	192½	Apr 23	180	May 31	180	May 31	..	..
Do 7s. £. 1902..........J J*	..	....	..	....	172⅛	Ap 10,00	..	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.........*J J	190	Jan 28	188½	Jan 28	190	Jan 28	..	..
Do con. 7s, 1905..........*J J	194	Apr 29	180	Jul 25	181	Aug 14	..	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.....J J*	188	Apr 9	185¼	Jan 14	188	Apr 9	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.....J J*	117¼	May 22	113	Jul 30	113	Aug 8	114	115½
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919.....J J*	119	Apr 4	117⅞	Jan 2	118	June 14	116	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910.......*J J	119¼	Mar 11	114⅞	Jul 20	115	Sept 16	115½	117½
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910....*J J	126¾	Apr 13	120¾	Aug 12	120¾	Aug 12	..	..
Do do 5s, 1910..........*J J	119½	May 24	110¼	Jan 15	110½	May 24	..	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.....*J J	119	Feb 7	116	Sep 10	116	Sept 10	115½	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921..*J J	122	Mar 5	116½	Aug 8	117	Sept 21	117	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926....J J*	122¾	Apr 1	118	Aug 6	119¼	Sept 5	118	120
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910.....J J*	110⅜	Jan 9	108	Jul 30	108	July 30	110	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s,1921.J J*	121	Apr 13	116½	Jul 1	116½	July 1	116	..
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921..J J*	120	Feb 27	116⅝	Jul 9	116⅞	Aug 21	116½	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914..........J J*	115⅝	May 2	111½	Aug 15	113¼	Sept 18	112½	114
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924.*J J	..	....	..	....	137½	Jul 18,99	131¼	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916...*J J	116¾	Mar 2	111¾	Aug 8	112⅝	Sept 17	113	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989.J J	114½	Mar 1	110	Jul 3	110½	Sept 17	110½	112
Do do registered..........Q J	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 19,98	..	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910.*J D	119⅜	Feb 11	116	Jul 2	116	July 2	115½	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913..........*J D	122	Mar 11	118¾	Sep 12	118¾	Sept 12	118¾	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915.Q F	142½	Apr 17	139¾	Jan 15	140	Sept 10	..	..
Do gold 7s, 1902..........J D*	108	Mar 19	104½	Jun 20	105½	Sept 17	104¾	..
Do do registered..........J D*	108	Mar 26	104¾	Jul 2	104¾	July 2	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929......A O*	116¾	Mar 8	113½	May 13	116	July 23	116	..
Do do registered..........A O*	..	....	..	....	111	Oc 18, 00	..	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929.....A O*	110¼	Mar 12	108¼	Jan 24	108½	Aug 12	..	..
Do do registered..........A O*	107⅜	May 24	107⅜	May 24	107⅜	May 24	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933.....*M N	125½	Jan 8	121¼	May 7	122	Aug 15	..	..
Do do registered..........*M N	123	May 27	122	Jan 11	123	May 28	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909..........M N*	110¾	Apr 17	108	Jan 7	110	Aug 27	108	110½
Do do registered..........M N*	108⅜	Apr 17	108⅜	Apr 17	108⅜	Apr 17	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921..........A O 15	117¼	Aug 6	116	Jan 18	117¼	Aug 16	..	117¼
Do do registered..........A O 15	..	....	..	....	117¾	Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926....F A 15	112	Mar 20	108¼	Jul 1	108¼	July 1	..	..
Do do registered..........F A 15	..	....	..	....	107	Mr 7, 00	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987..........M N*	110½	Mar 20	109¼	Mar 18	110	Apr 26	..	..
Do do registered..........Q F	..	....	..	....	103	No 19,98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s,1901.J J*	..	....	..	....	103½	Fe 26,00	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s,1907.M N*	..	....	..	....	120⅛	No 10,00	119¾	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.........M S*	113	Jan 23	113	Jan 23	113	Jan 23	107	..
Ottum.,C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s,1909.*M S	111¼	Jun 29	110¼	Aug 29	110¼	Aug 30	107¼	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910.....*M S	111	Mar 20	111	Mar 20	111	June 4	108	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921.......*M N	141¼	Apr 19	135¼	May 29	137½	Sept 18	136⅛	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.........*F A	107⅛	Feb 21	107⅛	Feb 21	107⅛	Feb 21	104½	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929.*F A	127⅝	Jun 25	123¼	Feb 4	127	July 8	124⅝	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.....J J*	143	Apr 12	138⅝	Jan 2	140	Aug 6	138½	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925.....*M S	143¾	Apr 8	143¾	Apr 8	143¾	Apr 8	138½	..
Do incomes, 1911..........*M N	113	Apr 25	113	Apr 25	113	Apr 25	111	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917......J J*	131½	May 6	127¼	Jul 16	128	Aug 2	127⅛	..
Do registered..........J J*	132½	Mar 27	126⅛	Jul 22	127½	Sept 18	126⅜	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988..........*J J	110	Jan 25	106	Sep 10	106	Sept 18	105¾	106¼
Do do registered..........*J J	108	May 25	105½	Jun 18	106¾	July 26	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905.*J J	99⅞	Feb 20	99⅞	Feb 20	99⅞	Feb 20	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905..........*J J	..	....	..	....	86¼	Au 25,00	88	..
Do extension 4s, 1905..........*J J	..	....	..	....	97	De 19,00	..	..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923.........A O*	112½	Mar 21	110½	Apr 3	111⅞	Aug 5	110	..
Do small bonds, 1923..........A O*	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15,97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930...*J D	142	May 7	134¼	Jan 16	138½	Sept 11	138	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918...*M N	140½	Mar 11	134	Feb 8	137½	Sept 12	137½	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919..*J J	132	Jun 3	129	Aug 12	129	Aug 16	129	130½
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930..........*J J	140	Mar 22	140	Mar 22	140	Mar 22	..	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947.......J J*	98	Mar 15	92	Jan 8	94	Sept 20	93	..
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st s. f. 6s, 1919..M N*	107¼	Jul 11	107¼	Jul 11	107¼	July 11	104¾	..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.........Q M	119¾	Jan 28	117	Sep 17	118	Sept 18	..	..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup.off.J D*	..	....	..	....	100	Oc 28, 99	..	..
Choc.,Okla. & G.gen.g.5s,Oct.1,1910.J J	..	....	..	....	103	Ja 17, 00	..	..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905.....A O*	..	....	..	....	115	De 14,00	112¾	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937..........*J J	..	....	..	....	112½	Oc 10, 00	..	..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s.1941.*M N	115	Mar 15	113	May 22	114	July 3	112	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993.*J D	105¼	Mar 27	101	Jan 4	104	Aug 24	102	103½
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.....*J J	99	Jan 10	99	Jan 10	99	Jan 10	99½	102½
Do St.L. Div. 1st col.g.4s,1990.M N*	105⅜	Apr 9	102	May 16	103	July 29	103	..
Do do registered..........M N*	..	....	..	....	99	My 4, 99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s.1940.M S*	100	Apr 2	100	Apr 2	100	June 14	100	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g.4s,1940.J J*	..	....	..	....	83	No 22,99	102	103
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991.....J J*	104¼	Apr 8	98¼	Jan 15	102¾	Aug 20	99½	..
C., I., S. L. & C.1st g.4s,Au.,1936.Q F	106	Jun 6	104	May 7	104½	Sept 20	104½	..
Do con. 6s, 1920..........*M N	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
C., San. & Clev. con.1st g.5s,1928.*J J	115½	Feb 16	113⅝	Jan 18	114¾	Aug 14	114¾	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940...*A O	100	Mar 8	95	Apr 8	99	Sept 18	98	100
Do income 4s, April, 1990..........A	76	Sep 18	45½	Jan 22	75	Sept 21	75	76
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.......*J D	138	Jun 10	130	May 10	131½	July 29	..	131½
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934..........*J J	138½	Jun 18	133	Jul 22	133	July 22	133¼	140
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901.........M S*	..	....	..	....	105¾	No 24,99	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I.,1901.*A O	..	....	..	....	101¾	De 7, 00	..	..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933...A O*	..	....	..	....	111	Se 5, 00	..	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.......*J J	130¼	Mar 8	129½	May 29	129½	May 29	125¾	130
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 3-4s, 1947.......J J*	87½	Mar 1	78	Jan 24	81	Sept 21	80	81
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947..........J J*	87	Mar 20	77	Jan 25	82¾	Sept 20	80	82
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929.....*F A	89⅞	Apr 30	83	Jan 4	87½	Sept 21	87½	88
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.*A O	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907..M S*	123½	Jan 8	120¾	Apr 10	120¾	Apr 10	118	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906.....A O*	117⅞	May 6	117⅞	May 6	117⅞	May 6	117⅝	119
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.......*M N	140	Feb 19	136½	Jun 25	138	July 17	136½	138
Do 7s, 1871-1901..........A O*	101½	Feb 4	101½	Apr 4	101⅝	May 22	..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915......*J D	140½	Apr 9	136¾	Jul 10	138½	Sept 11	136⅝	142½
Do do registered..........J D	..	....	..	....	140	Oc 26, 98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s,1921.*J J	136½	May 23	133½	Jul 1	133½	July 1	133⅛	..
Do registered..........	..	....	..	....	135½	Se 14, 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1[illegible].......F A*	119¼	Jul 2	118½	Mar 5	119½	July 2	..	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, [illegible]....*M N	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	103½	Oc 15, 00	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	May 2	141	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug 5	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	June [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do registered..........*A O	..	....	..	....	122	Jne 6, 99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906..........*A O	111½	Jun 18	111⅛	Jun 6	111⅛	July 1	112	113
Do do registered..........*A O	112½	Feb 15	112	Jun 27	112	June 27	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921....*M N	153¾	Jun 25	150⅝	May 8	152¼	July 18	149½	..
Do registered..........*M N	151	Jan 17	151	Jan 17	151	Jan 17	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936..*J J	104½	Jun 25	100	Jan 28	102⅝	Sept 21	101¾	102½
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936..........*J J	111	May 29	108	Jan 10	111	June 11	..	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928....*J D	112	May 6	107	Jan 10	112	Aug 29	113	115
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f.g.5s,1929.J D*	96	Jun 28	92½	Sep 6	94	Sept 21	..	..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s,1917.M N*	111	Feb 28	108⅝	Jan 19	111	Feb 28	106	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995...*J D	102	Jul 22	102	Jul 22	102	July 22	..	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.......*J D	91¾	Mar 28	85	Jan 23	90½	July 22	..	92
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937....A O*	116	Sep 3	110½	Jan 16	116	Sept 5	115	..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928.*J J	..	....	..	....	92½	Fe 11,98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937..*J J	115	Mar 18	112	Jan 11	113½	May 17	113	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941.*M N	112¼	Apr 18	112¼	Apr 18	112¼	Apr 18	110	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947..........*M N	119⅜	Jan 7	118½	Jan 28	118½	Jan 28	..	121
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919..........M S*	121	Jan 7	120⅝	Apr 13	120⅝	Apr 13	116	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923..........*M S	118	Jan 28	111	Jul 29	111	July 29	..	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920..........A O*	124	Feb 11	123¾	Mar 6	123¾	Mar 6	120	125
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928..........*J D	107	Jul 1	107	Jul 4	107	July 1	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920..........M S*	143¾	Feb 20	140	Apr 4	142½	July 11	..	..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920.....M S*	135½	Mar 20	135¼	May 17	135½	May 17	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.........A O*	140	Feb 28	137	Jun 25	137½	Aug 29	138	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916..*J D	136¼	Apr 3	136¼	Apr 3	136¼	Apr 3	..	136½
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s,Jan.,1909.A O	108	Jun 3	105	Apr 10	108	June 5	105¼	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982..*M N	123	Apr 14	120	Jan 8	122¼	Sept 17	122½	..
N.Y.,L.E.& W.,D.&I.1st c.6s,1913.J J*	121	May 22	118½	Aug 7	118½	Aug 7	111	..
N. Y. & G'wood L.gtd.g.5s,1946.*M N	..	....	..	....	109	Oc 27, 98	115	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996.*J J	101¼	Jun 26	95½	Jan 21	98	Sept 21	97½	98
Do registered..........J J	99	Aug 16	99	Aug 16	99	Aug 16	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996.*J J	91	Jun 24	82¼	Jan 21	88⅜	Sept 20	88½	89½
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951.....*F A	96¼	Jun 13	92½	Aug 12	92⅝	Sept 20	93	..
N.Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref.g.5s,1937.*J J	118½	Mar 9	111	Jan 4	115	Aug 21	116	119
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937..........*F A	94	Feb 11	94	Feb 11	94	Feb 11	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940..........F A*	107½	Jun 26	100	Mar 6	106	Sept 16	..	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943..........*M N	115½	Jun 8	115½	Jun 8	115½	June 8	..	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942.*J D	111½	May 3	107½	Jan 11	110	Sept 11	108½	110
Midland R. of N.J. 1st g.6s,1910.*A O	118⅝	Mar 18	115½	May 16	115⅛	May 16	116	119
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933.*F A	..	....	..	....	65	No 10,97	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921.........J J*	126	Jun 6	123	Jul 8	123	July 8	123	..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942..........*A O	111	Mar 19	107	May 28	109	Aug 27	108	110
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923.....*A O	..	....	..	....	110	May, 93	..	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930.*A O	..	....	..	....	110	Sep., 91	..	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd.g.6s,1926.—J J	114	Aug 26	108	Feb 21	114	Aug 26	..	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s,1918.J J*	..	....	..	....	100	Se 6, 00	..	..
Do con. g. 5s. 1943..........*J J	..	....	..	....	80½	May, 96	102	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g.4½s,1941..J J	..	....	..	....	105	Mr 11,98	..	..
Ft. W. & Den.City 1st g.4-6s,1921.J D*	111	May 20	76½	Jan 4	104	Sept 11	104	105
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928...J J*	92	Jan 6	67	Jan 21	86½	Sept 6	..	..
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s,1913.*A O	103	Jan 2	101	May 31	101	May 31	103	104¼
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g.5s,1945.A O*	..	....	..	....	106	De 12,98	..	..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s. Oct. 1, 1945.J J	..	....	..	....	98½	No 27,00	..	..
Ga., Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929.J J*	..	....	..	....	98½	Ja 22,00	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A.....	67¾	Feb 14	65	Jan 2	67½	June 25	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B.....	11½	Apr 22	7⅝	Jan 7	8½	Sept 10	..	..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con.g.4½s.1999.J J*	109¼	Jun 25	103¼	Jan 7	106½	Sept 20	106	106½
Col. & H. Val.1st ext.g.4s,1948.A O*	106¾	Feb 6	104⅝	May 18	104⅝	May 18	104	..
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s. 1894-1951.*J J	115½	Apr 3	115½	Apr 3	115½	Apr 3	113	..
Do registered..........*J J	..	....	..	....	113½	Mr 12,00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1951..........*J J	107½	Mar 28	104	Aug 14	104	Aug 14	..	..
Do do registered..........*J J	..	....	..	....	102	Ap 15,98	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952..........*A O	106	Jul 8	104	Apr 12	105	July 24	..	106½
Do do registered..........	..	....	..	....	104	Fe 1, 99	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953..........M N*	106	Apr 10	102	May 16	105	Sept 12	..	105
Do do registered..........	..	....	..	....	98	Ja 9, 00	..	..
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951..F A*	115½	Jan 29	112½	Aug 26	112½	Sept 18	112⅝	113⅝
Do Louisville Div. g. 3½s, 1953.J J*	103	Mar 4	100½	Jul 8	101¼	Aug 14	101⅜	..
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950.....J D*	..	....	..	....	102½	Sep., 96	111¼	..
Do Mid. Riv. reg. 5s, 1921.......F A*	..	....	..	....	123	My 24,99	118½	..
Do Springf. Div. 1st g.3½s,1951.*J J	..	....	..	....	100	No 7, 00	..	..
Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951.....J J*	91	Mar 23	90	Mar 5	90½	Apr 17	..	..
Do do g. 3½s, 1951..........J J*	102¼	Jan 15	102	Jan 28	102⅛	Apr 13	..	..
Do do registered..........	..	....	..	....	101½	Oc 23, 99	..	..
C., St. L. & N. O. g. 5s, 1951..*J D 15	129½	Jun 12	126	Jan 15	128	Sept 20	127	..
Do do registered..........*J D 15	123⅞	Feb 14	123⅞	Feb 14	123⅞	Feb 14	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1951..........*J D 15	..	....	..	....	100⅜	No 14,00	99	..
Do Memphis Div. 1st g.4s,1951.J D*	107¼	Jan 16	107¼	Jan 16	107¼	Jan 16	..	106½
Belle. & Carond. 1st 6s, 1923......*J D	124	May 16	124	May 16	124	May 16	..	..
St. L. South. 1st gtd. g. 4s. 1931.M S*	..	....	..	....	102½	No 16,00	102½	..
Car. & Shawn. 1st g. 4s, 1932.....*M S	..	....	..	....	99	No 22,98	..	..
Ind., Dec. & W. 1st g. 5s, 1935.....*J J	107	May 27	105	Mar 20	107	June 6	105	..
Ind., Ill. & Ia. 1st g. 4s, 1950.......J J*	99⅜	Apr 25	99⅛	Apr 25	99⅛	Apr 25	..	100
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919..M N*	128	Aug 24	124	May 24	127¼	Aug 28	125	127½
Do 2d g. 5s. 1909..........M S*	103	Aug 27	96	May 13	101	Sept 17	100	101
Do 3d g. 4s, 1921..........M S*	80	Aug 30	65	Mar 6	80	Aug 30	..	78
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938........*J D	118	Jun 24	115¼	Jan 21	117½	Sept 20	115	118
Kansas City South. 3s, 1950....*A O	72½	Mar 14	67	Jan 3	69½	Sept 20	..	70
Do registered..........	..	....	..	....	63¾	Oc 16, 00	..	..
Lake Erie & W. 1st g. 5s, 1937...*J J	124⅛	Apr 3	118¾	Jul 15	119⅝	July 31	119½	123
Do 2d g. 5s, 1941..........J J*	120	May 27	117	Jan 21	118½	Sept 17	..	..
North. Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945..A O*	115½	Jan 9	110	May 13	110	July 16	..	..
Lehigh Val. (Pa.) col. g. 5s, 1997.*M N	110½	May 13	110½	May 13	110½	May 13	..	..
Lehigh Val. (N.Y.) 1st g. 4½s,1940.J J*	111⅜	Apr 9	108½	Jul 12	110	Aug 13	..	..
Do registered..........J J*	111	Mar 25	109½	Jan 24	111	Mar 25	..	..
Lehigh V. Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1941.A O*	..	....	..	....	112	Jul 9, 00	..	..
Do registered, 1941..........A O*	..	....	..	....	109½	Oc 18, 99	..	..
Leh. Val. C. Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1933.*J J	109	Jun 27	109	Jun 27	109	June 27	..	..
Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945..M S*	100	Mar 26	95	Jan 29	96½	June 4	..	..
El., Cor. & N. 1st g. pf. 6s, 1914.*A O	..	....	..	....	99½	Feb., 93	..	..
Do gtd. g. 5s, 1914..........*A O	..	....	..	....	101⅛	Se 1, 99	..	..
Long Isl. 1st con. 5s, July, 1931.....Q J	123	Jan 10	121	Jul 23	121	July 23	121	..
Do gold 4s, 1932..........*J D	..	....	..	....	100	Oc 1, 00	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938..........*J D	105	Mar 20	101	Jun 13	101⅞	July 18	100	102¼
Do unified g. 4s, 1949..........*M S	101	Mar 21	97½	Mar 2	97½	Sept 10	97	99
Do deb. g. 5s, 1934..........*J D	95	Feb 15	95	Feb 15	95	Feb 15	..	..
Do Ferry g. 4½s, 1922..........*M S	105	Jan 2	102¼	Mar 20	105	June 24	..	..
Bklyn & Mon. 1st g. gtd.5s,1911.*M S	110	Feb 26	109½	Jun 17	109½	June 17	..	..
N. Y. & Rway B. 1st g. 5s, 1927.*M S	..	....	..	....	105	My 4, 00	110	[illegible]
N.Y., B. & M. B. 1st con.5s,1935.A O*	..	....	..	....	107	Ja 31, 99	107	..
L.I.,N.S.B.1st cn.gtd.g.5s,Oc.1932.Q J	..	....	..	....	113	De 28,00	..	..
Louis. & Nash., Cecil. Br. 7s,1907.*M S	..	....	..	....	106	De 31,00	..	..
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930..*J J	130¾	Jun 11	130	Jan 19	130	July 23	128¾	..
Do do 2d g. 6s, 1930..........J J*	119½	May 17	119½	May 17	119½	May 17	116	..
Do E. H. & Nash. 1st 6s, 1919..J D*	116	Apr 9	116	Apr 9	116	Apr 9	..	..
Do gen. 6s, 1930..........*J D	120¼	Apr 23	112	Jan 2	119¼	Sept 18	119	..
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920.....*M S	..	....	..	....	115	De 5, 00	..	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921.........*M S	126¼	Jan 22	126¼	Jan 22	126¼	Jan 22	124	..
Do do 2d 3s,1980..........*M S	73½	Aug 26	73½	Aug 26	73½	Aug 26	..	72
Do s. f. (S.&N.Ala.) g. 6s,1910.*A O	..	....	..	....	94¼	Jan., 92	..	..
Do g. 5s, 1937..........*M N	114½	Jul 16	111	Jan 24	114	Sept 5	113	..
Do col. tr. 5-20 g. 4s, 1903-18...*A O	102	Mar 22	99	Apr 12	100½	Sept 17	101¼	..
Do unified g. 4s, 1940..........J J*	104¼	Jun 20	99¾	Jan 7	101¾	Sept 20	101½	101¾
Do Pen. & Atl. 1st g. 6s, 1921...F A*	113	Jan 2	111½	Apr 12	113	Apr 18	112¼	..
Do col. tr. g. 5s, 1931..........M N*	114¾	Jun 26	110½	Jan 3	112½	Sept 10	..	..
L. & N., M. & M. 1st g.4½s,1945.M S*	112	Jan 10	110½	Mar 28	110½	Mar 28	108	..
N., F. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1937.......F A*	115	May 28	111	Aug 29	111	Aug 28	111	..
Do S.& N.Ala.cn.gtd.g.5s,1936.F A*	115¼	Aug 27	110	Feb 28	115½	Aug 27	110¾	..
Ky. Cent. Ry g. 4s, 1987..........J J*	102	Jun 12	96¾	Jan 10	100	Sept 18	98	..
Louis. Ry Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930...J J	..	....	..	....	109	Mr 19,98	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lx. g.4½s,1931.M N*	..	....	..	....	103	Ja 18, 98	..	..
L. & Jef. Bdge Co. gtd. g. 4s,1945.*M S	100	Mar 19	100	Mar 19	100	Mar 19	97	..
Manhattan Ry con. g. 4s, 1990.*A O	106¼	Feb 5	103½	Aug 1	104	Sept 6	103½	105
Do registered..........	105¼	May 7	105¼	May 7	105¼	May 7	..	..
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908...J J*	117½	Mar 1	114	Sep 9	114½	Sept 13	114¾	116
Mex. Cent. con. g. 4s,1911..........J J*	90	Jun 25	80½	Jan 10	85	Sept 21	85	86
Do 1st con. inc. 3s, Jan.10,1939.July	38¼	Jun 17	26	Jan 21	33	Sept 21	33	33¼
Do 2d con. inc. 3s, Jan. 10,1939.July	27	Jun 17	13	Jan 17	22¾	Sept 20	22	23
Mex. Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977....M S*	91⅛	Jun 25	82¼	Mar 12	90⅝	July 29	..	..
Mex. National 1st g. 6s, 1927......*J D	..	....	..	....	103⅛	Ap 19,00	..	..
Do 2d inc. g. 6s, A, July, 1917, cpn. due Sep. 1, '89,stpd.,1½ p.c.pd.M S	86	Apr 23	85	Jul 1	85	July 1	86	..
Do 2d inc. g. 6s, B, July, 1917.....A	25	Jul 1	23	Jun 6	25	July 1	28	..
Mex. North. 1st g. 6s, 1910..........J D*	..	....	..	....	105	My 2, 00	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927......*J D	147½	Feb 15	147½	Feb 15	147½	Feb 15	140	150
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934..........M N*	120½	Aug 28	116½	Jan 10	120	Sept 5	120	121
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1949.....*M S	105	Jul 1	97	Mar 5	103¼	Sept 12	102⅜	..
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909.....*J D	122½	May 22	119	Jun 13	119	June 25	119	..
Do Southwest. ext. 1st 7s,1910.J D*	122½	Feb 7	122½	Feb 7	122½	Feb 7	119	..
Do Pac. ext. 1st 6s, 1921..........*A O	123½	Apr 3	123½	Apr 3	123½	Apr 3	..	..
Minn., S. St. M. & Atl. 1st 4s, 1926.J J*	103½	Apr 3	102	Apr 3	103½	Apr 3	..	..
M., St.P. & S.S.M. 1st conv.4s,1938.J J*	98	Apr 3	98	Apr 3	98	Apr 3	95	100
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990...*J D	99⅞	Jun 12	96¼	Jan 19	98¾	Sept 20	98½	98¾
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990.........F A	87	Jun 17	75	Jan 4	83	Sept 21	81½	82½
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944..........M N*	106	Apr 19	97	Jan 9	102½	Sept 16	..	..
M.,K.& T.of T.1st gtd.g.5s,1942.M S*	108	Aug 27	96	Jan 17	106	Sept 21	..	..
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990.........F A*	91	Mar 19	87½	Jan 11	90½	July 24	..	93
Dal. & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s,1940.M N*	100	Mar 5	99	Mar 5	100	Mar 5	99	..
Boonville Bridge gtd. g. 7s,1906.*M N	..	....	..	....	100⅜	No 22,99	..	..
Sher., Shr. & So. 1st gtd.5s,1943.*J D	105½	Apr 24	99¾	Jan 31	105½	July 23	99	..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942.*A O	110½	Jul 13	107	Apr 2	110	Sept 18	..	110
Missouri Pac. 1st con. 6s, 1920...M N*	125½	Apr 30	119½	Jan 22	123⅜	Sept 12	123½	..
Do 3d 7s, 1906..........M N*	117	Apr 11	114	May 31	114	June 12	113½	115
Do tr. g. 5s, stpd., Jan., 1917...M S	109½	Jun 17	100½	Jan 4	105¼	Sept 20	105	..
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920..........F A*	110	Jun 13	103	Jan 3	106	Sept 7	106	107
Cent. Br. Ry 1st gtd. g. 4s,1919.*F A	90½	Aug 5	90	Aug 16	90	Aug 16	90	..
Leroy & C. V. A. L. 1st g.5s,1926.J J*	100	Mar 14	100	Mar 14	100	May 1	..	..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s,1938.F A*	107	Jun 28	105	Aug 28	105	Aug 28	..	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938..........J J*	115	Mar 26	113	Jan 8	115	June 6	..	..
St.L. & I.M. gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931.*A O	119	Mar 24	114	Jan 2	116	Sept 20	115½	116½
Do do gtd. g. 5s,stamped,1931.*A O	116½	Jun 5	114½	Feb 19	116½	June 5	..	..
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s, 1929.J J*	96½	Mar 26	84¼	Jan 4	90¾	Sept 21	90¾	90⅞
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945.J J*	..	....	..	....	110½	Fe 20, 00	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927......J D*	132	Apr 8	127½	Jan 7	129½	Sept 11	129	130½
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927.......Q J	130	Jan 31	121	Jul 13	125	Aug 2	121¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938..........M S*	96⅞	Feb 14	87½	Jan 5	93½	Sept 4	..	..
Do do J. P. Morgan & Co. certs....	96	Mar 11	94	Sep 11	94	Sept 11	..	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947..*F A	116½	Apr 16	110	Jan 5	113	Sept 9	114	119
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.........*J J	101½	Apr 24	100	Mar 19	101½	Apr 24	97½	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s,1919.J J*	130	Jun 21	126½	Aug 12	126½	Aug 12	126½	127
Do 2d 6s, 1901..........*J J	..	....	..	....	100	Jul 11,00	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928..........*A O	116	Mar 28	111	Jan 2	115	Sept 5	114	116
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917..........*J J	..	....	..	....	111	De 20,99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Alb.*J J	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	113½	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Bch., 1923..*J J	..	....	..	....	113	De 1, 99	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915.A O	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug [illegible]	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903.....*J J	108	May 24	104½	Jul [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	105½	..
Do registered..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..

KEY TO BO

The following is a list
not appear in their pro
der in the "Complete B
but are here so arrange
placed the name of the
they are given in the ta

RAILROAD

Road.
Alabama Central ....
Alabama Midland ....
Albany & Susquehanna....
Allegheny Valley ....
Allegheny & Western......
American Dock & Improve
Atlantic & Danville......
Atlantic & Yadkin........
Austin & Northwestern....
Battle Creek & Stur......
Beech Creek ....
Belleville & Carondelet...
Booneville Bridge Co.....
Brooklyn & Montauk......
Brunswick & Western.....
Buffalo, New York & Erie
Buffalo & Southwestern...
Carbondale & Shawneeton
Carolina Central ....
Carthage & Adirondack....
Cedar Rap., Iowa Falls &
Central Ohio ....
Central Pacific ....
Chicago & Erie...........
Chicago & St. Louis......
Chi., St. L. & New Orlean
Chi., St. L. & Pittsburg..
Cin., Ind., St. Louis & C.
Cin., Sandusky & Clevela
Clearfield & Mahoning....
Cleveland & Marietta.....
Cleveland & Pittsburg....
Columbia & Greenville....
Columbus & Hocking Vall
Col. Connect. & Term.....
Dakota & Great Southern
Dallas & Waco...........
Del. River R. R. & Bridge
Des Moines & Fort Dodge
Des Moines & Minneapolis
Detroit, Minn. & Toledo..
Eastern Railway of Minn.
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.....
Elizabeth, Lex. & Big San
Elmira, Cortland & North
Erie & Pittsburg.........
Escanaba & Lake Superior
Fargo & Southern........
Flint & Pere Marquette...
Fort Smith & Van B. B...
Gal., Harrisburg & S. A..
Georgia Pacific..........
Gila Valley, G. & Northe
Gouverneur & Oswego.....
Grand Rapids & Ind.......
Grey's Point Terminal....
Hannibal & St. Joseph....
Housatonic R. R..........
Houston, E. & W. Texas..
Houston & Texas Central.
Iowa Midland ....
Jefferson R. R...........
Kalamazoo, All. & G. R...
Kanawha & Michigan.....
Kansas City & Pacific....
Kansas Midland ....
Kentucky Central ....
Keokuk & Des Moines.....
Knoxville & Ohio.........
Lake Shore & Michigan So
Lehigh & Hudson River...
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre.....
Leroy & Caney Valley.....
Long Dock ....
La. & Missouri River.....
Louis., New Alb. & Chi...
Mahoning Coal ....
McKeesport & B. Varnon
Metropolitan Elevated ...
Michigan Central ....
Midland of New Jersey....
Mil., Lake Shore & Weste
Milwaukee & Madison.....
Milwaukee & Northern....
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....
Minneapolis & St. Louis..
Minneapolis Union ....
Mississippi River Bridge..
Mohawk & Malone........
Monongahela River ....
Montana Central ....
Morgan's Louisiana & Tex
Morris & Essex...........
Nash., Flor. & Shef......
New Haven & Derby......
New Jersey Junction R. R
Newport & Cincin. Bridge
N. Y., Brook. & Man. Be
N. Y. & Greenwood Lake
N. Y. & Harlem..........
N. Y., Lack. & Western
N. Y., Lake Erie & Wes
N. Y. & New England....
N. Y. & Northern........
N. Y. & Putnam..........
N. Y. & Rockaway Beac
N. Y., Susquehanna & W
N. Y., Texas & Mexico...
Northern Illinois ....
Northern Ohio ....
Northern Railway of Cal
North Wisconsin ....
Northern & Montreal.....
Ohio, Ind. & Western....
Oregon Railway & Naviga
Oregon & California......
Oregon Short Line........
Oswego & Rome..........
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P..
Pacific of Missouri.......
Pensacola & Atlantic.....
Peoria & Eastern.........
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.
Pitts., Fort Worth & Chic
Pitts., McKeesport & You
Rensselaer & Saratoga....
Richmond & Danville.....
Richmond & Mecklenburg
Rochester & Pittsburg....
Rome, Watertown & Ogd
St. Louis & Cairo.........
St. Louis & Iron Mountai
St. L., K. C. & N., St. C
St. Louis Merchants' Bge
St. Louis Southern.......
St. Paul & Duluth........
St. Paul & Northern Paci
St. Paul & Sioux City....
San Antonio & Aransas P
Scioto Valley & N. E.....
Sherman, Shreveport & So
Silver Springs, O. & G...
South Carolina & Georgia
South. & North. Alabama
Sunbury & Lewiston......
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y..
Tebo & Neosho...........
Texas & New Orleans.....
United N. J. R. R. & C. C
Utah Central ....
Utah Northern ....
Utica & Black River......
Verdigris Valley, Ind. &
Virginia Midland ....
Warren Railroad ....
Wash., Ohio & Western..
Washington Central ......
Western North Carolina..
West Shore ....
West Virginia & Pittsbur
Wilkesbarre & Easton....
Wilmar & Sioux Falls....
Winona & St. Paul.......

MISCELLANE

Cahaba Coal Mining Co...
Chi. Gaslight & Coke Co..
Clearfield Bituminous Co
Consumers' Gas Co........
Debardeleben Coal & Iro
Edison Electric Ill. of N.
Edison Electric Ill. of Br
Equitable Gas & Fuel....
Mutual Fuel Gas Co......
Mutual Union Tel. Co....

ND LIST.

of bonds which do
per alphabetical or-
nd Quotation List,"
d. Opposite each is
system under which
ble referred to!

BONDS.
System.

		Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do do registered	M S*	106⅜	Feb 21	105	Apr 30	105¼	May 20	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	103⅜	Apr 30	102¼	Jan 16	103⅜	Apr 30	..	102
Do do registered	*J D	102¼	Jan 16	102¼	Jan 16	102¼	Jan 16	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	103⅜	Apr 30	101	Jul 26	101	Aug 1	..	102
Do do registered	*M N	..	....	..	....	102⅜	Au 1, 99	..	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997	J J*	110⅜	Apr 24	107½	Sep 11	107½	Sept 11	107	108½
Do do registered	J J*	109½	May 20	109½	May 20	109½	May 20	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	97½	Jan 15	93⅜	Aug 1	95	Sept 17	94¼	..
Do do registered	*F A	97	Jan 11	96	Mar 27	96	Mar 27	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	99	Jan 25	95	May 16	95⅞	Sept 21	95½	96½
Do do registered	*F A	97½	Jan 10	94	Aug 20	94	Sept 20	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	116⅜	Mar 5	111	Jul 11	113½	Sept 21	113¼	113½
Do registered	*J J	115½	Mar 28	110½	Jul 12	112	Sept 20	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	112½	Jan 30	111	Mar 1	111	Mar 1	..	..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A, 1940	J J	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*M N	..	....	..	....	115⅞	My 2, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	..	....	..	....	102	Fe 8, 00	103	..
R., W. & O. cn. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	129	Sep 11	125½	May 20	128	Sept 11	127	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	..	....	..	....	113	Ap 13,99	109½	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	110	Oc 15, 00	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	..	....	..	....	107½	Jul 6, 00	..	..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1992	Sep.	109⅜	Aug 30	99¼	Aug 6	105⅜	Sept 20	105⅜	106⅛
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	122½	May 8	121	Jan 18	122½	May 8	..	125
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—									
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	117⅞	May 15	117	Feb 13	117⅞	May 15	117	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	110⅜	Feb 21	108½	Jun 11	108½	Aug 7	109¼	..
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	111	May 2	109¼	Sep 16	109¼	Sept 16	109¾	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	111¼	May 17	108½	Jun 11	109	Sept 20	109	110½
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	110½	Mr 17,00	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. S., 1901	*A O	..	....	..	....	108¼	De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	128	Jun 19	128	Jun 19	128	June 19	129	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	146⅜	Apr 12	146⅜	Apr 12	146⅜	Apr 12	140	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902	*M N	106⅜	Mar 4	102½	May 20	104¼	Sept 18	104⅛	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902	*M N	103¼	Mar 11	102	Aug 14	102	Aug 14	101⅝	..
Do 6s, 1909	M S*	119	Jan 3	118½	Apr 19	119	June 20	116	..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	131⅜	Jun 25	127	Jul 29	130	Aug 15	129	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	..	....	..	....	128	Oc 30, 00	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	110	Mar 8	110	Mar 8	110	Mar 8	..	..
Do registered		..	....	..	....	106½	No 26,00	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	109⅛	Mar 14	106	Apr 12	108	Sept 16	107¾	108½
Do registered	A O*	107	Apr 8	106	Jun 19	106	Aug 19	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	102	Feb 28	102	Feb 28	102	Feb 28	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	203½	Jul 29	196	Apr 11	202¾	Sept 10	203	..
Do registered		..	....	..	....	187	No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100		197	Jan 17	195	Feb 21	195	Feb 21	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	136	Mar 12	134	Mar 8	134⅜	July 26	133½	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	125½	Fe 6, 97	117	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	..	....	..	....	114	Ja 5, 00	..	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	110	Apr 12	110	Apr 12	110	Apr 12	..	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	108	Jan 9	102	Sep 13	103	Sept 20	102	..
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	..	....	..	....	101½	No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	112½	Mar 28	110¼	May 14	112¼	July 23	112¼	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	136	Apr 2	132	May 21	132	May 21	133	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	134	Aug 20	131	Apr 4	134	Aug 20	133	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	133¼	Apr 23	131	Feb 20	131	Aug 20	128	132½
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	107½	Jun 3	107½	Jun 3	107½	July 1	107	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	103½	Mar 14	99	Jul 16	100⅜	July 30	99	101
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	104	Mar 9	99½	Jan 21	102¼	Sept 18	102⅛	102⅝
Do registered		..	....	..	....	97⅞	Jul 18,00	..	..
N. P. Ry p. ln. ry & l. g. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	106	Mar 7	103	Jul 15	104⅜	Sept 21	104¼	105
Do registered	Q J	105⅜	Mar 26	103½	Jul 12	104⅜	Sept 20	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	73⅜	Apr 30	69½	Jan 21	72¼	Sept 20	72¼	72⅜
Do do registered	Q F	72⅜	Jun 5	70	Aug 28	70	Aug 28	70	72½
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	102	May 28	90¾	Jul 9	99¾	July 11	..	100
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C., B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	101	Apr 30	95	Sep 7	96⅜	Sept 21	96⅜	96⅜
Do do registered		96	Aug 12	96	Aug 12	96	Aug 12	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	131½	Feb 18	128	Sep 3	128	Sept 3	128	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	....	..	....	132	Jul 28,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	..	....	..	....	88¾	My 31,00	..	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	122⅜	Feb 13	122½	Feb 13	122½	Feb 13	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	117	Jan 9	111½	Apr 10	112	Sept 4	112	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	106	Jul 12	102	Feb 13	106	July 12	100	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	119	Jun 20	115¼	Jul 8	116¼	Aug 29	..	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	112½	Jun 3	112	Feb 27	112½	June 3	110	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	..	....	..	....	95	De 12,00	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901	J J*	..	....	..	....	75	Ap 4, 00	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	111	May 22	108	Jan 9	109	Sept 13	..	..
Panama s. f. sub. 6s, 1910	M N*	..	....	..	....	101	De 15,00	..	..
Do do 4½s, 1917	*A O	105	Jan 31	102	May 17	105	Aug 10	104	107
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	115¼	Mar 12	112	Jul 23	112½	Sept 11	..	113
Do registered, 1921	J J*	114½	Mar 8	110½	Jul 16	110½	July 16	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11,98	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	126⅛	Mar 22	122½	Apr 15	123½	Sept 20	121½	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942	*J J	..	....	..	....	121	Oc 22, 00	120	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*	..	....	..	....	102	No 7, 00	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940	A O*	118	Mar 28	114	Sep 12	114	Sept 12	114	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	117⅜	Feb 13	113	Jun 6	114	July 2	114	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	116½	Feb 14	116½	Feb 14	116½	Feb 14	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	106¼	Jul 24	106¼	Jul 24	106¼	July 24	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	99⅜	Apr 18	97	May 16	97	May 16	97	100
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	136½	Feb 19	136¼	Apr 29	136¼	Apr 29	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	136¼	Apr 12	135	Apr 1	136¼	Apr 12	..	134
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	136⅜	Jan 28	128¾	Apr 11	130	Apr 11	129	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	..	....	..	....	117	My 1, 00	115	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	..	....	..	....	112¾	Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	112½	Jan 25	112	Jan 30	112	Jan 30	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	....	..	....	102	No 10,97	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	133½	Jan 26	133¼	Jan 22	133½	Jan 26	..	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	..	....	..	....	101	Oc 31, 00	..	..
Pere Marquette—									
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	127	Feb 4	126	Jan 10	127	Feb 4	123¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	114½	Mar 5	108	Jan 10	114	Aug 10	..	..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	115½	Mar 28	109	Jan 19	114½	Aug 22	..	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	..	....	..	....	107½	Oc 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	121	No 26,98	120	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Ja., 1928	A O	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 98	113	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916	J J*	..	....	..	....	90	Jne 24,99	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	118¼	Sep 11	113⅜	Mar 8	118¼	Sept 11	118	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	100¼	Apr 4	99	Jul 15	99	July 15	..	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.		100⅜	Apr 29	98	Jan 21	100	Aug 8	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	121½	Mar 12	121	Feb 15	121½	Mar 12	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	99	Jun 21	92½	Jan 3	95⅝	Sept 21	95¾	96
Do registered	*J J	92	Apr 16	92	Apr 16	92	Apr 16	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	103⅜	Jun 25	98½	Jan 4	101	Sept 21	100	101
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Se. A, 1949	*A O	96½	Jun 12	93¼	Apr 8	96	Aug 14	..	97
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O	..	....	..	....	88⅜	Se 27, 00	93	97
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	105	Feb 27	105	Feb 27	105	Feb 27	106	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	84	Mar 25	80½	Feb 18	82½	July 1	83	..
Do guaranteed	J J*	94¼	May 23	92½	Jan 3	92⅜	July 22	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	98	Jun 19	90½	Jan 11	95	Sept 10	94	95½
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906	M N*	112⅜	Feb 14	111	Aug 8	111	Aug 8	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906	M N*	114⅜	May 31	111⅜	Jan 22	114½	June 6	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	113⅜	Apr 25	111⅜	Jan 8	114¼	May 23	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919	F A*	..	....	..	....	113½	July, 98	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	136⅜	Jun 25	125	Aug 12	128¾	Sept 12	127½	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	119	May 31	112½	Jan 3	115	Sept 18	114½	116½
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987	A O*	..	....	..	....	102½	Oc 17, 00	..	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	101½	Apr 23	91¼	Jan 2	100	May 24	95	100
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100⅜	Sep 5	100⅜	Sep 5	100⅜	Sept 5	100¼	..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*A O	100	Apr 29	98	Feb 8	100	Apr 29	..	..
Do Northw. Div. 1st 4s, 1930	*A O	102⅜	Jun 22	97	Apr 9	100	July 23	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	100⅜	Mar 14	95⅜	Jan 23	97⅜	Sept 20	97¼	97⅜
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	82⅜	Jun 8	71	Jan 18	79⅜	Sept 21	79⅜	79⅜
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	118⅜	Feb 20	115⅜	Sep 11	116⅜	Sept 11	116⅜	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	120⅜	Feb 25	116	May 17	116⅜	Aug 27	116⅜	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	142	Feb 11	139	Jul 2	139	July 22	..	..
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	137⅜	Fe 23,99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	116¼	Jun 13	113	Jul 18	114⅜	Sept 10	114	116
Do do do registered	J J*	116⅜	Apr 15	116⅜	Apr 15	116⅜	Apr 15	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	107⅜	May 6	103	May 1	105⅜	Sept 4	105	..
Do do registered	*J D	106	May 6	106	May 6	106	May 6	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	128	Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	140	May 24	132	Jan 21	140	May 24	138	142
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	122	Mar 6	121	Apr 22	121	Aug 16	121¼	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	110	Feb 14	106½	Jun 7	108	Sept 12	..	109
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	..	....	..	....	120	Ap 11,99	122	..
Do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24,98	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	111	Aug 15	104	Jan 9	111	Aug 15	105	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	110¼	Aug 9	110¼	Aug 9	110¼	Aug 9	110¼	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O	..	....	..	....	128½	Ja 12, 00	125½	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	..	....	..	....	112	Mr 17,99	..	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J J*	94⅜	Feb 15	94	Feb 6	94⅜	Feb 15	..	98
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	109⅜	Feb 13	108⅜	Feb 25	108⅜	Feb 25	..	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	87	Jan 12	87	Jan 12	87	Aug 22	85	88
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*	91½	Jun 8	91½	Jun 8	91½	June 8	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	..	....	..	....	106½	Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Company—									
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D*	101¼	May 21	98⅜	Jan [illegible]	99⅜	Sept 17	99⅜	100¼
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col. Aug., 1949	J D	95⅜	Feb [illegible]	85	Jan [illegible]	92	Sept 21	91⅜	92
Do do registered	J D	..	....	..	....	85	No 6, [illegible]	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	100¼	Jul 12	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	Sept [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do registered		..	....	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug. 1929	J D	[illegible]	Apr [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	Sept [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	111
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd. 1937	J J	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	111	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	A O	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	A O	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	J J	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	A O	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	J J	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

		Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O	120	Feb 15	119	Jan 19	120	Feb 15	..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	..	....	..	....	107	No 27,00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	109¾	Mar 28	106½	May 3	110	Sept 20	110	111
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	111	Jun 25	96	Jan 8	111	June 26	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	112½	Jun 21	110	Mar 22	112¼	June 21	110	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N*	107	Mar 2	105	Jan 9	105	June 7	105	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	..	....	..	....	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	113	Jan 4	113	Jan 4	113	Jan 4	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	121	Jun 25	111⅜	Jan 4	116⅜	Sept 20	116½	117
Do registered	J J	119	Jun 22	116	Jun 4	117⅜	July 12	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J	110½	Apr 1	109	Jan 21	109	Apr 24	111	112
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J J	98½	Aug 29	96½	Aug 8	98½	Aug 29	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S	116½	Feb 5	111⅞	Sep 17	112	Sept 17	..	112
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	120	Mar 25	120	Mar 25	120	Mar 25	115	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	95½	Apr 25	93	Jul 13	95	Sept 3	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	121	Jun 12	119¾	Mar 21	121	June 12	119⅝	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	J J*	120¼	Apr 25	117½	Jan 29	117½	July 30	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	121	Apr 10	117	May 28	120	Sept 20	118	..
Do do registered		115	Jun 21	115	Jun 21	115	June 21	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	128	Jun 1	124½	Feb 7	128	June 12	126	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	129	Apr 8	124⅛	Jan 24	126	July 16	..	126¾
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*J J	124½	Jun 22	121	Jul 9	122	Sept 9	122	124⅛
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M S*	..	....	..	....	101¼	Jul 20,00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*A O	111½	Jul 19	109	Apr 10	111½	July 19	111½	..
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M N*	..	....	..	....	83	De 10,00	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N	116½	Sep 21	113	May 15	116½	Sept 21	116	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N	116	Aug 14	115	Jun 10	116	Aug 14	..	..
Do serial, Series D	A O*	..	....	..	....	102	Oc 13, 99	..	..
Do serial, Series E	*A O	114	Sep 10	114	Sep 10	114	Sept 10	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*F A	..	....	..	....	91½	Se 4, 00	84	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	120⅝	Jun 8	110	Apr 29	120⅝	June 8	120	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N	110	Jun 26	106	Jan 4	108⅝	Sept 4	..	109½
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J	..	....	..	....	117	Jul 25,00	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A O*	116	Mar 18	116	Mar 18	116	Mar 18	114½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	F A*	116½	May 23	115¼	Mar 12	116½	May 23	114½	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	A O	115	Mar 6	115	Mar 6	115	Mar 6	..	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	*M S	104	Feb 15	104	Feb 15	104	Feb 15	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*J D	120½	May 24	115⅛	Jan 4	119	Sept 21	118⅛	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar.	100	Jan 22	90	Jan 7	99	Aug 9	..	98½
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	*J J	111	Jun 18	110½	Jun 13	111	June 18	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J*	117½	Apr 10	113	Jul 9	114½	Sept 9	112½	..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935	*J D	108½	May 17	103	Jun 12	105	Sept 16	..	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A O*	115¼	Jan 14	113	Jul 11	114	July 13	..	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*A O	99¼	Jul 16	95	Jan 14	97½	Sept 20	..	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	94	Mar 29	86	Jan 24	93	Sept 11	93	..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t. r.	*J D	..	....	..	....	130¼	Jne 25,00	..	..
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	93½	Apr 30	88	Feb 14	90	Aug 27	90	..
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*A O	85⅝	May 22	73	Feb 14	84¾	Sept 21	84½	85
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	J D	99¾	Apr 13	98	Jan 2	98½	July 24	98	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*J D	108½	Jun 13	106½	Jul 17	108	Aug 1	108	..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	107	Jun 24	103½	Jul 24	105⅛	Sept 21	105¼	105¾
Do registered	J J*	106¾	Jun 14	104	Apr 26	104½	Sept 4	..	..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	*M N	129	May 2	103	Mar 19	107½	Sept 21	107	107⅝
Ore. R. & N. 1st 6s, 1909	J J*	110	Feb 27	110	Feb 27	110	Apr 23	107	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	*J D	105¼	Apr 3	101¾	Jul 22	103½	Sept 17	102	104
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*F A	130	Jan 21	125	Aug 16	125	Sept 11	..	..
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	J J*	121	Jun 19	115	Jan 2	117¾	Aug 29	..	..
Do non-cum. inc. A 5s, July, 1946	Sep.	106	Jan 21	106	Jan 21	106	Jan 21	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	J J*	119	Jan 11	117	Jun 3	117¾	Aug 3	..	..
Do g. 5s, 1926	J J*	113	Mar 7	113	Mar 7	113	Mar 7	..	..
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	*M N	120¾	Apr 15	117	May 15	119	Sept 21	119	119½
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	*F A	114	Jun 21	107½	Aug 15	110	Sept 7	110	110½
Do deb., Series A, 1939	J J*	102½	Feb 8	96⅜	Jan 10	99	July 25	..	..
Do do B, 1939	J J*	70	Jun 1	40	Jan 4	63½	Sept 21	63	63¼
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ex., 1941	J J*	111	Jan 28	110	Jan 8	111	Sept 18	..	..
Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939	*J J	98¼	May 16	95	Jan 5	98½	May 16	95	98
St. L., K. C. & N. S. C. B. 1st 6s, 1908	A O	112	Feb 25	110	May 4	110	June 5	110	113
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	*J J	122	Mar 11	119	Jul 9	119	Sept 13	119	120
Do gen. g. 3-4s, 1943	*A O	100½	Mar 22	95	Jan 5	100	Sept 6	..	..
Do inc. 5s, April, 1943	Nov.	40	Mar 20	31	Feb 15	40	Mar 21	..	..
West Va. Cen. & Pitts. 1st 6s, 1911	J J*	113½	Feb 13	113½	Feb 13	113½	Mar 30	..	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	A O*	117½	Mar 28	114	May 20	115½	July 9	113½	116
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J*	116⅜	Mar 13	111¼	Feb 13	112⅛	May 27	112	114
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	F A*	112	Jun 24	112	Jun 24	112	June 24	109	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1949	M S*	94	May 2	89	Mar 2	91	Sept 20	90¾	91½
Wisconsin Cen. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	92½	Jun 24	85¼	Jan 8	88¾	Sept 21	88¼	88¾
STREET RAILWAYS.									
Brooklyn Rap. Tr. g. 5s, 1945	A O*	110½	Feb 13	107	Apr 1	107½	Sept 12	107½	110
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941	J J*	115	Feb 4	111	Jan 15	113½	Aug 23	113	..
B., Q. Co. & S. con. gtd. g. 5s, Jul., 1941	M N	105¼	Apr 25	100½	May 15	101	May 21	102	..
Brook. Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	*F A	103	Jul 25	98	Feb 20	101	Sept 21	100½	101
Kings Co. Elev. 1st g. 4s, 1949	F A*	95	Apr 2	88	Sep 17	90	Sept 21	89	91
Atl. Av. Bklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	*J J	..	....	..	....	110	Ja 20, 99	..	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	*J D	..	....	..	....	105⅝	Apr., 95	..	..
Denver Con. Tram. 1st g. 5s, 1933	A O	..	....	..	....	97½	Jne 13,00	..	..
Det. Cit. St. Ry 1st con. g. 5s, 1905	J J*	101½	Sep 11	101½	Sep 11	101½	Sept 11	100	102
Met. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	*F A	122½	Jan 17	117½	Feb 4	120	Sept 16	120	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st cn. g. 5s, 1943	J D*	122¾	Jan 7	118¾	Jun 17	120¾	July 23	..	..
Do registered		..	....	..	....	119½	De 3, 00	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	M S*	126	Feb 28	122⅛	Jan 12	122½	July 25	121½	..
Lx. Av. & P. Fy 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	M S*	123½	Feb 14	121	Sep 18	121	Sept 18	120	..
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g. 4s, 1938	F A*	103⅜	Jun 24	98	Feb 1	101	Sept 20	..	..
Mil. El. Ry & Lt. con. 30-yr. 5s, 1926	*F A	..	....	..	....	106	Oc 27, 99	..	..
Minn. St. Ry (M., L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919	J J 15	110	Apr 9	110	Apr 9	110	Apr 9	..	..
St. P. City Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	*J J 15	112½	Jan 17	111½	Jan 24	111½	Jan 24	111	..
Third Avenue 1st 5s, 1937	J J*	125½	Jun 17	123	Jul 23	123	Aug 7	..	..
Do 4s		105	Jan 12	102	Sep 3	102½	Sept 16	..	103
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945	A O	..	....	..	....	109½	De 14,99	..	..
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. g. 5s, 1936	M N	..	....	..	....	90	De 28,97	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.									
Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s, 1948	*M S	109	Feb 13	103	Sep 16	104	Sept 21	103	..
Am. Cot. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, Nov. 1, 1915	Q F	102	Jun 28	99	Jan 16	100½	Sept 18	..	101
Am. Bicycle s. f. g. deb. 5s, 1919	M S*	82	Apr 23	69½	Sep 6	69½	Sept 6	..	73
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	M S*	98	Aug 29	90¼	Mar 2	94	Sept 20	..	..
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	M S*	85	Jan 5	78¼	Jul 24	78½	July 25	..	..
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1942	J J*	..	....	..	....	105	Ja 10, 00	..	90
Bklyn F. Co. of N. Y. 1st cn. 5s, 1948	F A*	91¼	Mar 29	84¼	Feb 25	85	Sept 21	..	90
Bklyn Un. Gas 1st con. g. 5s, 1945	*M N	119½	Apr 25	115	May 10	118	Sept 20	117	118
Bklyn W. & W. Co. 1st g. 5s, 1945	*F A	..	....	..	....	72	Ap 3, 00	..	..
Do do trust certificates		78	Mar 19	68	Feb 7	72	Sept 18	70	..
Chi. Junc. & St. Yds. g. 5s, 1915	J J*	111	Mar 7	111	Mar 7	111	Mar 7	..	..
Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1902	*F A	104½	Jul 25	101½	Aug 14	101½	Aug 14	100	101½
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909	J J*	..	....	..	....	55	No 2, 00	63	..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	*F A	108	Jun 18	96⅜	Jan 10	103½	Sept 18	103½	..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	*M N	106¼	Feb 14	106¼	Feb 14	106¼	Feb 14	106¼	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	Q J	102	Jan 11	100½	May 29	100½	May 29	..	..
Do registered	Q J	..	....	..	....	100½	Oc 3, 00	..	..
Det. Gas Co. con. g. 5s, 1918	*F A	102	Apr 8	102	Apr 8	102	Apr 8	..	..
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923	*F A	103	Apr 23	94	Jan 30	100	Sept 21	100	100½
Det., M. & M. ld. grt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	Oct. 1	35½	Mar 25	29½	Jan 24	30	Sept 6	..	..
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911	*J J	86	Sep 17	84	Sep 18	84¾	Sept 20	..	..
Equit. G. L. Co. N. Y. con. g. 5s, 1932	M S	118½	Mar 1	118½	Mar 1	118½	Mar 1	117	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1926	J J*	..	....	..	....	109	Oc 7, 99	..	..
Gas & El. Co. of B. Co. con. 5s, 1949	J D	102½	Jan 28	101	Apr 3	102	Apr 24	..	..
Gen. El. Co. deb. g. 5s, Sep., 1922	J D	185½	Apr 9	155	Jan 5	185½	Apr 9	..	..
Gram. Sugar 1st g. 6s, 1923	A O	100	Apr 22	90	Apr 17	99⅜	Apr 30	..	99
Grand Rapids G. L. Co. 1st 5s, 1915	*F A	..	....	..	....	107⅜	De 17,00	..	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	A O	..	....	..	....	95½	Ja 19, 97	..	..
Hend. Bridge 1st g. 6s, 1931	M S*	..	....	..	....	113	No 14,99	..	..
Ill. Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*J J	..	....	..	....	99	Ja 17, 99	..	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*A O	100½	Jun 13	100	Apr 1	100½	June 13	..	..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*F A	111	Jun 29	105	Feb 1	108½	Sept 10	108	111
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	J D	..	....	..	....	107	My 22,97	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	J D	..	....	..	....	80	My 4, 97	..	..
Kings Co. El. Light & Power Co. pur. money 6s, 1997	A O*	126¼	Jun 18	124½	May 22	126¼	June 18	125	..
Ed. El. Ill. Bklyn 1st con. g. 4s, 1939	*J J	..	....	..	....	86½	De 4, 00	..	..
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	A O	..	....	..	....	93	Au 25,00	..	98
Lac. G. L. Co. St. L. 1st g. 5s, May, 1919	Q F	110	Apr 15	107	Jan 2	108	Sept 11	108	109
Mad. Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	M N	..	....	..	....	102	Jul 8, 97	..	..
Man. B. H. & L. lm. gn. g. 4s, 1940	M N	..	....	..	....	55	July, 96	..	..
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*M N	110	Jan 28	107	May 1	108½	Aug 13	108½	..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	J J*	96	Jun 21	92	Jun 15	96	June 21	..	94⅜
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1948	J D*	116	Sep 6	108⅜	Jan 3	115	Sept 16	113¾	115
Do purchase money 4s, 1949	*F A	98⅜	Jun 15	94⅜	Aug 16	96	Sept 21	95½	96
Ed. El. Ill. N. Y. 1st conv. g. 5s, 1910	*M S	109⅜	Jan 29	106	Sep 13	106	Sept 13	105	108
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	J J*	121¾	Apr 26	121	Mar 9	121½	Apr 26	119	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. g. 5s, 1920	*M N	117	Jul 16	114	Jul 10	117	July 16	..	..
N. Y. & Ont. Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	F A	..	....	..	....	90	Oc 3, 99	..	..
New York & Queens Co. El. Light & Power 5s, 1930	F A*	104½	Jun 12	102½	Jun 15	102½	June 15	..	103½
Peo. G. & C. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	M N*	..	....	..	....	107	Jul 13,00	..	..
Do 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	J D*	104	Mar 29	102½	Jun 18	102½	June 18	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	*A O	126	May 21	120	Jan 10	124½	June 19	..	..
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947	M S*	..	....	..	....	106	De 16,98	..	..
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947	M N*	106	Aug 19	102	Jan 7	106	Aug 19	..	106
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J D*	111	May 16	108	Jan 8	111	May 22	108	111
Con. Gas Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	J D*	110	May 21	104¼	Jan 11	108	June 26	107	110
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905	J J*	104½	Apr 16	102	Jul 9	102	July 9	..	..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 6s, 1928	J J	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 24, 00	..	..
Proc. & Gamble 1st g. 6s, 1940	J J*	..	....	..	....	113⅜	Jul 24,99	..	..
So. Yuba Water Co. con. g. 6s, 1923	J J*	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 19, 97	..	..
Spring V. Water Works 1st 6s, 1906	M S	..	....	..	....	112⅜	Jul 3, 00	..	..
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	F A*	72½	Jan 5	40½	Mar 6	51½	Sept 21	51	53
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946		12	Jan 2	5½	Aug 30	6½	Sept 20	6½	7
T. C. I. & R. T. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	A O	110	Jan 12	104	Apr 18	109	Sept 18	105	110
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	*J J	112	Jun 18	108	Mar 1	108	Aug 28	107⅜	..
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	J D*	..	....	..	....	105	Fe 9, 99	..	..
De Bardel. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*F A	104½	Jan 17	100	Feb 4	101	Sept 17	..	..
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	*M S	109	Feb 8	109	Feb 8	109	Feb 8	..	..
United States Mortgage & Trust Co. real est. 1st g. col. trust bonds— Series D, 4s, 1903-1913	F A	..	....	..	....	100	Mr 15,99	..	..
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	*M N	116	Mar 28	113	Jul 18	114	Sept 4	114	..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*J J	115⅜	Mar 7	111	Aug 13	111½	Sept 16	..	..
Do fd. and r. e. 4½s, 1950	*M N	109	Apr 1	105½	Jan 4	107⅜	Sept 16	..	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	M N	116	Apr 30	111	Jun 28	111	June 28	..	..
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904	J J	..	....	..	....	107	Mar., 99	..	..
West. Gas col. tr. g. 5s, 1933	*M N	107½	Jan 16	107½	Jan 16	107½	Jan 16	..	..
W. L. E. & Pitts. Coal 1st g. 5s, 1919	J J	..	....	..	....	82	Ja 15, 99	..	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J J—January and July; F A—February and August; M S—[illegible] M N—May and November; [illegible]

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.			Bid.	Asked.
		Per Ct.	Period	Date.		
America	$1,500,000	8	S	July 1, 01	515	580
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	268	275
Astor National	350,000	..	..	....	600	..
Bowery	250,000	6	S	July 1, 01	300	310
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	305	315
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	115	120
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	720	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	315	330
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Mar., 1901	4025	4075
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	155	165
City (National)	10,000,000	3	S	May 1, 01	610	650
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	300	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	310	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	365	375
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 01	410	425
Commercial Nat.	300,000	..	..	....	102½	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 01	145	155
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 1, 01	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	†25	Q	July 1, 01	3200	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	330	..
First National	10,000,000	†25	Q	Mar., 1901	725	755
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 01	160	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	225	235
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	‡6	S	Apr. 6, 01	410	430
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	495	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	130	..
German Exch.	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	320	..
Germania	200,000	‡6	S	May 1, 01	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 01	175	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 01	161	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	670	710
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	....	155	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 01	555	580
Irving Nat. ($50)	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	195	205
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Liberty National	500,000	..	..	....	500	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 01	910	1120
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 10, 01	305	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	260	270
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	140	150
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	250	265
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	142	150
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	645	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	160	180
Mutual	200,000	..	..	....	180	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 01	195	..
New Amsterdam	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	1385	..
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	325	340
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1490	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	210	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr 15, 01	145	160
Ninth National	750,000	2	S	July, 1900	80	85
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	205	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 01	180	190
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	200	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 1, 01	585	605
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 01	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	105	110
Plaza	100,000	..	..	....	500	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 01	450	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 01	655	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	..	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 01	105	115
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 01	500	..
State of N. Y.	1,200,000	3	S	May 10, 01	235	255
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 01	120	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	May 28, 01	295	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	605	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	595	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	....	245	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 01	270	280
Bowling Green	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	180	190
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jun 29, 01	420	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 01	1900	1965
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	....	510	540
City	1,000,000	..	..	....	380	415
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	375	405
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	420	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	July, 1901	1490	1525
Fifth Avenue	500,000	6	S	July 1, 01	1000	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	....	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 01	315	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	680	720
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	305	315
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 01	410	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	700	720
Lawy'rs'Mtg.In.	1,000,000	..	..	....	200	210
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	‡3	S	Aug. 1, 01	325	335
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 01	280	305
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	455	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	325	340
Mercantile	2,000,000	‡10	Q	July 1, 01	955	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	....	320	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	500	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	....	1150	1300
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	207	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June, 1901	1300	1350
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 01	975	..
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	July 10, 01	245	255
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Aug. 1, 01	345	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 01	370	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	510	530
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	265	..
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	July 10, 01	1360	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	445	475
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1675	1710
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 01	340	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jun 29, 01	200	205

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	....	17	19
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1901	112½	114
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	Sep. 16, 01	67	69
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1901	96½	97
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1½	Q	June 1, 01	80	81
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1901	93	96
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	60	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1901	105½	107
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	July 1, 01	39	41
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1901	95	97

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	2,798,200	..	..	....	19	22
Am. Lt. & Tr. pf.	4,962,600	..	..	....	88	90
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	....	⅝	1
Binghamton Gas	459,000	1	S	Jan 20, 01	25	31
Do 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	94½	95½
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	....	4½	6
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,805,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	70	72
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	109	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	106	107
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,698,825	6	..	1900	80	85
Do preferred	3,085,800	3	S	Jun 15, 01	99	101
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	....	12	13½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	828,000	2½	S	July, 1901	80	82½
Con.Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May, 1901	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	30	34
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	May, 1901	74	77½
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	48	54
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	104	106
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	60	68
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1901	99½	101½
Ind.,Nat.& Ill.bds	800,000	3	S	May, 1901	45	50
JacksonGas($50)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 01	68	73
Do 1st 5s, 1937	290,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	101	102
Lafayette bonds	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1901	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1901	47	50
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	98	102
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	5	S	July 10, 01	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	107½	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	....	6	7
Do 1st 5s, 1937	14,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	54½	55½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind. bds.	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1901	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1901	95	96
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	84¾	85½
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1899	130	135
Do preferred	4,295,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	150	155
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	....	18	22
Do 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1901	90	93
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	97	99
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	3,855,500	2½	S	May, 1901	107½	109¼

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	80	90
Am.B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	$1	Q	July 1, 01	*55	57
American Chicle	6,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	85	89
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	81	84
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	....	6½	7
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	....	34	35
Am.Thread pf. ($5)	4,890,475	2½	S	July 1, 01	*4	4⅜
Am.Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 01	55	00
Am.Window Glass	13,000,000	..	..	....	62½	64
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1901	96	100
Am.Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	....	2½	3
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	....	12	14
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	70	71½
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	....	18	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 01	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	....	*13	14
Brit. Excheq. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1901	98	98¾
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	....	*⅝	⅞
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2000	160,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	98½	99¼
Cen. & So.Am.Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	July 9, 01	105	108
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Feb., 1901	21	25
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb., 1901	70	75
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	July 15, 01	410	430
Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	....	13½	15
Con. Car Heating	1,130,400	‡3	S	Aug. 1, 01	50	60
Con. Refrig'ating	....	..	..	....	5¼	6
Consol Fireworks	915,400	..	..	....	15	20
Do preferred	549,000	‡6	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	....	2½	3½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	..	26½
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1⅛	Q	Jun 15, 01	77	79
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	....	..	20
Do preferred	1,690,300	..	..	....	..	49
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	4¼	5½
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	7½	8½
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	....	*1⅛	1⅜
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	....	½	3
Gen'l Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	....	1	1⅛
General Chemical	6,760,200	1	Q	June 1, 01	63½	67
Do preferred	8,088,700	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99½	100½
Havana Com'c'l	10,600,000	..	..	....	9	10
Do preferred	6,000,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	42	46
H'ing-Hall-M'vin.	1,650,000	..	..	....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	....	35	45
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	....	8	12
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 01	120	123
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	....	*½	¾
Iron St'boat ($25)	500,000	..	..	....	*½	1½
Do 1st 6s	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	40	60
J'eay & B'rnham	500,000	..	..	....	5	..
Do preferred	500,000	2	..	July, 1898	50	..
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	116	121
Mark'n Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	....	2	2½
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 29, 01	164	..
Nat.Enam. & St.	14,038,100	..	..	....	26½	28
Do preferred	7,658,600	1¾	Q	July 1, 01	84	87
Nat. Gramaphone	800,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	106	107
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	....	*¼	¾
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	175	180
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	115	..
N.Y. Tran., $20 pd.	23,500,000	..	..	....	10½	11¼
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	....	32	33
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	95½	98
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	....	¾	1
P.,B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	....	*33	36
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	....	14	16
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	Aug 15, 01	325	335
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 01	200	210
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99½	101
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	3,750,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	§146	150
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,650	..	..	....	26	26½
Do preferred	18,695,100	..	..	....	48	48¼
Do 1st 4s, 1950	12,065,000	2	S	Apr., 1901	82	82½
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 30, 01	240	250
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,000,000	2½	..	Mar., 1901	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	28	32
Do preferred	800,000	4	S	July 1, 01	115	125
Standard Oil	97,500,000	8	Q	Sep. 16, 01	760	765
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	....	*4	7
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 01	106¾	107½
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	102
Tel., Tel. & C. A. ($15)	30,000,000	..	..	....	..	..
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,875,000	..	..	....	*17½	18
Tex. & Pac. Coal	2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 26, 01	..	101
T. & P. C. 6s, 1908	340,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	104	107
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	4	8
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	July 10, 01	65	72½
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	....	*4¾	5
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	....	66	68
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 01	120	123
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	‡12	S	Apr. 1, 01	115	118
U.S.Cast-IronPipe	12,500,000	..	..	....	6	7½
Do preferred	12,500,000	1¾	..	June, 1900	33	36
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	....	..	45
Do preferred	3,750,000	1¾	Q	June 1, 01	95	98
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	....	7	8
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	‡6	Q	July 10, 01	*188	192
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	113	115

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	July, 1901	113	116
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 6, 01	100	105
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1901	605	..
Eagle ($40)	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	315	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	90	100
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1901	515	520
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	July, 1901	295	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	175	185
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 01	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1901	130	135
Home	3,000,000	‡7	S	July, 1901	290	300
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	160	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Aug., 1901	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	S	July, 1901	190	200
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 01	145	155
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	100	120
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 01	135	143
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	205	215
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	50	60
Uni'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	125	140
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Aug., 1901	330	350
W'msb'gCity ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1901	460	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Av. 1st con 5s, 1909	750,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1901	33	36
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1901	240	245
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	101½	102½
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	102	103
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1901	100	103
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 01	241½	244
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	111	112½
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	114	116
B.,Q.C. & Sub. 5s.	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	115	117
Buff. Crosst'n 5s.	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1901	118	119½
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	265	280
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1901	122	124
Cen.P.,N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2¼	Q	July, 1901	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1901	103	104
Chris'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1901	180	..
Columbus Ry.	3,500,000	..	..	....	45	48
Do preferred	3,500,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 01	102	104
Coney Island & B.	1,998,000	‡4	Q	Aug. 1, 01	325	340
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Do 1st con. 4s 1948	1,298,000	2	S	July, 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	65	67
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1901	108¾	109½
Dry D., E.B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	128
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	June, 1901	115	117
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	102	104
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3¾	Q	July, 1901	390	405
42d St.&GrandSt	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	390	410
Do 1st 6s, 1909	236,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	112½	114½
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1995	500,000	2	S	May, 1901	98	100
Nassau Electric, B'lyn, 1st 5s, 1944	660,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	July, 1901	97½	98½
New Or.City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	....	30	..
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	July 10, 01	102	105
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	July, 1901	196	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	....	23	25
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1901	79½	81
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	....	30	33
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	112
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	....	26¾	27¼
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	85	..
Second Av. stock	1,862,000	2	Q	June, 1901	215	218
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,579,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	119	120
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1901	106	107
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	July, 1901	103	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1901	175	..
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	110½	113½
So. Ferry 1st 5s.	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	107½
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s.	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1901	117	119
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	..	....	23	27
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	....	62	68
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	100	102
Tarrytown, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	100,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	103	107
34th St. Crosstown 1st guar. 5s, 1996	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	115	117
Twenty-third St.	600,000	4½	Q	May, 1901	390	410
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
Do deb. 5s, 1906	150,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1996	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	109	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	2,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	115	117
United Rys. of St. L. preferred	11,565,000	1¼	Q	July 10, 01	82	82½
Do 1st 4s, 1934	23,000,000	2	S	July, 1901	89¾	89⅞
Unit. Trac., Prov.	8,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 01	109	111
Do 1st 5s, 1933	8,436,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	113½	114½
W'chester Electric 5s, 1943	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	105	107
Worcester Traction pf.	2,000,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	105	108
Yonkers R. R. 1st 5s, 1946	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	109

---

*Sells dollars per share. †Declared on old stock. ‡Including extra dividend. §Ex 10 per cent. stock dividend.

1901

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,580,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,850	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,185,675	34,698,675
Jan. 26	30,789,450	29,277,975	39,282,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,873,825
Feb. 23	14,546,675	19,678,550	30,334,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,641,550	24,678,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,676,375	23,208,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,686,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,273,425	5,617,800	18,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,836,150	15,494,650
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,800	15,018,825
April 13	7,988,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,850	24,175,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,851,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,332,725	27,137,625
May 18	13,299,925	16,555,225	24,631,525
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,325	43,938,725
June 1	21,253,050	20,123,275	42,710,600
June 8	18,341,500	18,374,250	39,322,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,486,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,611,850	15,596,850	25,697,800
June 29	8,484,200	16,650,875	14,274,550
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,550	62,048,550
July 13	12,809,375	19,900,125	10,698,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,305,600
July 27	28,128,575	27,535,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	29,144,875	8,110,600
Aug. 10	20,982,950	28,125,950	14,896,375
Aug. 17	18,421,900	20,557,050	15,062,350
Aug. 24	18,148,100	22,888,925	12,878,525
Aug. 31	11,919,925	27,078,475	9,191,250
Sept. 7	6,915,875	26,056,250	2,458,025
Sept. 14	7,110,550	20,836,175	275,450
Sept. 21	13,654,225	16,552,825	2,963,700

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1900, 1899, and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Sept. 22	$16,552,325	$2,963,700	$8,252,875
Sept. 29	12,942,600	1,724,450	15,327,150
Oct. 6	6,241,900	643,200	18,743,600
Oct. 13	4,463,925	1,177,350	19,061,550
Oct. 20	2,947,700	1,441,075	23,412,325
Oct. 27	6,031,825	3,038,525	26,091,550
Nov. 3	5,950,400	*338,350	19,023,050
Nov. 10	4,696,650	*2,788,950	15,011,800
Nov. 17	7,669,775	*812,025	16,667,375
Nov. 24	12,278,275	6,625,200	18,387,575
Dec. 1	10,865,675	8,536,700	17,097,950
Dec. 8	5,071,125	6,859,525	16,748,300
Dec. 15	6,325,375	7,025,825	16,973,375
Dec. 22	9,497,000	10,384,675	19,619,050
Dec. 29	11,526,900	11,168,075	19,180,975

*Deficit.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 20, 1901	$11,247,804
Week ended Sept. 21, 1900	9,228,073
From Jan. 1, 1901	405,582,695
From Jan. 1, 1900	392,425,078

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 17, 1901	$10,952,836
Week ended Sept. 18, 1900	12,227,228
From Jan. 1, 1901	363,884,951
From Jan. 1, 1900	386,618,361

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 20, 1901	$125,856
Week ended Sept. 21, 1900	17,976
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,291,842
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,686,978

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 20, 1901	$4,760
Week ended Sept. 21, 1900	22,295
From Jan. 1, 1901	29,213,971
From Jan. 1, 1900	47,210,013

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 21, 1900	$4,319
From Jan. 1, 1901	26,922,129
From Jan. 1, 1900	45,524,035

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 20, 1901	$121,096

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 20, 1901	$42,547
Week ended Sept. 21, 1900	94,635
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,663,635
From Jan. 1, 1900	3,539,040

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 20, 1901	$557,165
Week ended Sept. 21, 1900	1,116,331
From Jan. 1, 1901	35,311,904
From Jan. 1, 1900	37,165,079

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 20, 1901	$514,618
Week ended Sept. 21, 1900	1,021,696
From Jan. 1, 1901	32,648,269
From Jan. 1, 1900	33,626,039

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 20, 1901	$168,403
Week ended Sept. 21, 1900	112,611
From Jan. 1, 1901	4,955,477
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,225,018

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 20, 1901	$561,925
Week ended Sept. 21, 1900	1,138,626
From Jan. 1, 1901	64,535,875
From Jan. 1, 1900	84,375,092

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 20, 1901	$393,522
Week ended Sept. 21, 1900	1,026,015
From Jan. 1, 1901	59,580,398
From Jan. 1, 1900	79,150,074

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 22.—Cloth was generally inactive in this market throughout last week, owing to the death of President McKinley, which interrupted business. There was, however, a fairly steady tone, and some small operations were executed in miscellaneous lines.

The demand for staples for the Far East was rarely beyond the inquiry stage, shippers previously having satisfied the more important requirements for the time being. The demand for the smaller market was poor.

Yarns were irregular, the broken week causing buyers to withhold purchases.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Sept. 21. Bid.	Closing Sept. 21. Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1901. Highest.	Range in 1901. Lowest.	Last Sale.	
180	200	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, 1901	4	185 May 29	147 Jan. 19	175	July 22, 1901
215	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	July, 1901	3½	..	..	*205	Dec. 15, 1900
..	91	Am. Agricultural Chemical pf.	17,044,900	April 1, 1901	3	91 June 18	81 May 20	89½	Aug. 27, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000		..	30 June 11	24¾ May 10	26	July 25, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	July 1, 1901	1½	79 July 11	77 Jan. 7	79	July 15, 1901
180	220	Am. Coal	1,500,000	Sep. 3, 1901	5	180¼ Apr. 26	180 Apr. 8	180	May 15, 1901
90	91	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,600	June 1, 1901	3	91½ Jan. 8	85 Apr. 10	88	Sept. 13, 1901
190	198	Am. Express	18,000,000	July 1, 1901	4	205 Apr. 19	170 Jan. 12	190	Sept. 13, 1901
17	20	Am. Linseed	16,750,000		..	30¼ July 9	5⅛ Jan. 24	18½	Sept. 13, 1901
..	43	American Snuff	11,001,700		..	49⅞ June 8	28 Mar. 18	46	June 22, 1901
88½	89	American Snuff pf.	12,000,000	July 1, 1901	1½	90 June 14	73 Apr. 17	88	Sept. 10, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	27,983,800		..	2½ Mar. 29	2 Jan 10	2½	Mar. 29, 1901
121	127	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	36,968,000	July 2, 1901	1¾	130 July 19	117½ Jan. 3	125	Sept. 10, 1901
145	..	American Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Aug. 1, 1901	2	150 July 12	137 Jan. 2	145	Sept. 3, 1901
20¾	22½	Ann Arbor	8,250,000		..	30 April 22	20 Feb. 20	24	July 11, 1901
157½	160	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 6, 1901	3	..	..	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
103	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	July, 1901	1	..	..	100	Oct. 31, 1898
108	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	July, 1901	2	..	..	106½	Nov. 14, 1899
122	125	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1901	3	128½ June 24	116 March 1	123⅝	Aug. 19, 1901
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1, 1901	1	103⅜ Jan. 9	103⅜ Jan. 9	103⅜	Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000		..	..	..	20¾	Oct. 18, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000		..	..	..	89	Apr. 28, 1899
126	130	Chi. & East. Ill.	7,197,800	July 1, 1901	3	135¾ Apr. 29	91 Jan. 2	126½	Sept. 18, 1901
130	..	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	6,830,700	July 1, 1901	1½	136 April 22	120½ Jan. 8	133	Sept. 4, 1900
..	..	Chicago & Northwest pf.	22,396,600	July 8, 1901	1¾	248 April 11	207 March 1	221	Aug. 27, 1901
135	145	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1901	5	145 Apr. 11	125 Mar. 2	140	Sept. 12, 1901
175	200	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	11,646,800	Aug. 20, 1901	3½	201 April 11	180 March 29	*180	Aug. 20, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1901	2	..	..	102½	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	July 1, 1901	1½	..	..	120	June 4, 1898
..	..	Chicago Union Traction pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900	1¼	60 May 28	54¾ Feb. 11	60	June 7, 1901
30	..	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000		..	37 March 6	27⅝ Jan. 7	32	Aug. 27, 1901
67	76¾	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896	1¼	76½ Mar. 6	67 Aug. 7	69¼	Sept. 13, 1901
190	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Sept. 1, 1901	1¾	*195 May 4	*189 June 24	*189	Aug. 10, 1901
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5,500,000		..	..	..	1⅛	Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000		..	..	..	⅜	Oct. 31, 1900
123	132	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	23,000,000	Aug. 21, 1901	4	142½ April 29	116 March 19	131	Sept. 1, 1901
..	..	Colorado Midland	8,420,200		..	..	..	11⅛	June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf.	4,954,900		..	..	..	29	June 12, 1900
175	185	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	July 1, 1901	1¾	189 May 7	168½ Feb. 16	183	July 11, 1901
63½	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901	2	68 Aug. 2	56¼ Jan. 30	68	Aug. 2, 1901
..	..	Continental Tobacco, tr. certs.			..	69¼ Sept. 8	63¾ July 22	69¼	Sept. 3, 1901
20½	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000		..	27⅞ Feb. 15	24⅞ May 10	24½	May 10, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	84 Mar. 15	81¼ Feb. 26	82	Mar. 27, 1901
..	69	**Denver & Southwestern**	3,000,000	Aug. 10, 1901	1½	71 June 27	65 Sept. 12	65	Sept. 12, 1901
..	69	Denver & Southwestern pf.	2,000,000	Aug. 10, 1901	1¼	69 July 29	69 July 29	69	July 29, 1901
..	..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	763,500	Aug. 1, 1901	7	130 April 1	128 Feb. 13	130	April 1, 1901
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,825,500	May 15, 1901	2½	92 May 11	74 Aug. 2	74	Aug. 2, 1901
..	..	Detroit United Railway	12,500,000	Sept. 1, 1901	1	82 Aug. 21	75¼ April 2	82	Aug. 21, 1901
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1901	3¾	405 Mar. 21	405 Mar. 21	405	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901	1½	..	..	*100	Dec. 20, 1900
..	..	**Fort W. & Denver City**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	36 Apr. 20	17 Jan. 18	30	Aug. 28, 1901
..	..	Fort Worth & R. G.	3,108,100		..	29 Feb. 8	25 Jan. 29	29	Mar. 12, 1901
120	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	July, 1901	1½	..	..	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901	3	59¼ Apr. 9	50 Feb. 18	59¼	Apr. 9, 1901
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	8,829,100	July 15, 1901	2	112 Jan. [illegible]	110 Jan. 10	110	Feb. 28, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,600,300	Aug. 1, 1901	1¼	..	..	*102½	July 17, [illegible]
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	..	..	*108	Sept. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000		..	..	..	*165	May 20, 1899
100	..	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Aug. 25, 1901	50c	100 Apr. 16	75 Jan. 8	95	June 11, 1901
102	..	**Ill. Central leased line**	10,000,000	July, 1901	2	106 Mar. 30	105 Jan. 22	106	Mar. 30, 1901
33	38	International Silver pf.	5,107,500	Apr. 2, 1900	1¾	46⅞ Sept. 11	24⅛ Jan. 22	35	Sept. 13, 1901
30	35	**Keokuk & Des Moines pf.**	1,524,600	July 2, 1900	50c	36 Apr. 4	24 Jan. 2	32½	July 12, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	..	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,500		..	11 Aug. 14	8 March 6	11	Aug. 14, 1901
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf.	1,000,000	April 2, 1901	1	50 Mar. 18	47 Mar. [illegible]	50	Mar. 18, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	29 June 18	12 Jan. 8	29	June 18, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	July 1, 1901	3	62½ June 14	50½ April 26	57	Aug. 27, 1901
251¼	280	**Lake Shore**	49,466,500	July 29, 1901	3½	250 July 18	*230 April 11	250	July 18, 1901
8	18	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000		..	22 April 16	8¼ Jan. 8	12½	Sept. 4, 1901
65	75	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	July 1, 1901	2½	75 June 6	70 May 16	75	June 6, 1901
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 29, 1901	2½	..	..	*152	[illegible] 31, 1899
105	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, 1901	2	107¾ Mar. 4	107 Mar. 4	107¾	Mar. 4, 1901
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	118 Apr. 18	118 Apr. 18	118	Apr. 18, 1901
195	197	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1901	3½	197¼ Apr. 9	192 Jan. 12	194½	June 7, 1901
75	100	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	*75 June 10	*70 June 11	*75	Aug. 19, 1901
87	90	National Lead pf.	14,904,000	Sep. 16, 1901	1¾	93⅞ June 13	81 May 16	87	Sept. 18, 1901
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000		..	..	..	3½	June 9, 1901
20	30	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900	2	37 Jan. 3	27 Sept. 8	27	Sept. 6, 1901
410	430	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	July 1, 1901	5	430 Apr. 3	420 April 1	430	Apr. 3, 1901
136	..	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	139 Feb. 21	136 March 29	136	Mar. 29, 1901
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1901	5	295 Jan. 12	294 Feb. 4	294	Feb. 4, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	July 15, 1901	1½	*173 June 5	*173 June 5	*173	June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1901	2	..	..	86¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 5, 1901	1	†700 May 9	77¼ Jan. 21	122½	Sept. 12, 1901
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	Sept. 3, 1901	1	..	..	*24	Dec. 13, 1899
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900		..	..	..	7	Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	18,836,900	July 2, 1898	1	..	..	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	1,122,400	July 1, 1901	2	..	..	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
90	98	**Pacific Coast 1st pf.**	1,515,500	Aug. 1, 1901	1¼	98 April 26	89 Feb. 25	95	Aug. 29, 1901
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Mar. 25, 1901	2	..	..	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Company pf.	5,000,000	Sept. 2, 1901	1¾	..	..	*110	June 28, 1899
..	..	Père Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Aug. 15, 1901	2	88 June 17	72 Jan. 2	86	June 17, 1901
..	..	Philadelphia Company	14,719,950	Apr. 20, 1901	1½	109 May 27	90½ Mar. 22	104	July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1901	2	..	..	*117	May 16, 1899
70	73	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	12,500,000	Apr. 1, 1901	1	80 June 17	57 Jan. 30	70	Sept. 13, 1901
102	103	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	22,649,200	July 15, 1901	2	105 May 7	88 Jan. 4	102	Sept. 3, 1901
189	..	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chi.	19,714,200	July 1, 1901	1¾	*190 June 21	*188½ June 8	*190	June 21, 1901
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1901	3	..	..	*137	Mar. 8, 1899
8½	10½	**Quicksilver pf.**	4,291,300	May 10, 1901	½	12¾ May 28	7 March 20	10	Aug. 28, 1901
204	215	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1901	4	..	..	200	Dec. 10, 1900
..	..	Rio Grande Western pf.	2,377,500	Aug. 1, 1901	1¼	108 June 19	98 Feb. 16	100	July 12, 1901
137	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1901	1¼	140 April 24	125 Jan. 5	140	Apr. 24, 1901
73	79	Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	8,051,400	Sep. 16, 1901	1¾	90 May 2	76½ Aug. 9	79	Sept. 11, 1901
12	13	**St. J. & Grand Island**	4,600,000		..	15¼ Jan. 8	7⅝ Jan. 21	12¾	Sept. 10, 1901
25	37	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	5,000,000	July 1, 1901	2	88 Mar. 12	75 July 15	82	Sept. 12, 1901
..	..	Silver Bullion certfs.			..	65½ Jan. 3	59⅝ Mar. 28	60	Apr. 12, 1901
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1900	3½	..	..	200	Mar. 16, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	[illegible]	July, 1901	2½	..	..	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	[illegible]	July 15, 1901	2½	..	..	*14	Apr. 11, 1899
..	..	Texas Central pf.	[illegible]	July 15, 1901	2½	..	..	[illegible]	Apr. 9, 1899
33	38	Texas Pacific Land Trust	3,717,000		..	42¾ May 6	19 Jan. 3	[illegible]	Sept. 13, 1901
120	132	Third Avenue	[illegible]	Nov. 29, 1899	1¼	129¾ Jan. 29	117 May 9	[illegible]	Sept. [illegible]
8½	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	[illegible]		..	10 Jan. 17	10 Jan. 17	10	Jan. 17, 1901
..	..	Twin City Rap. Transit pf.	3,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	157 Sept. 10	147 Aug. 28	157	Sept. 10, 1901
..	..	**Union Ferry**	[illegible]	July 1, 1901	½	..	..	66	July 12, 1897
230	235	U. N. J. R. R. & Canal	[illegible]	July 10, 1901	2½	282½ Aug. 9	*280 Aug. 16	*280	Aug. 16, 1901
139	..	Utica & Black River	[illegible]	Mar. [illegible], 1901	3½	..	..	145	Oct. 29, 1897
190	..	**Warren Railroad**	[illegible]	July, 1901	3½	..	..	*174	Nov. 11, [illegible]
160	175	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, 1901	3	165 Sept. 11	135 Jan. 21	165	Sept. 11, 1901
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Aug. 15, 1901	1½	..	..	130	Aug. 8, [illegible]
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1901	3	..	..	*95	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Highest price "regular way"; highest price "cash" 1,000. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Morris and Essex, New York and Harlem, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par, and New Central Coal is $20 par.

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Boston & Maine Railroad	.....	.....	Oct. [illegible]	Annual
[illegible]				

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Lake Erie & Western Railroad	Sept. 7	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	Sept. 20	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Annual
Manhattan Railway	Oct. 11	Nov. 14	Nov. 13	Annual
Metropolitan Trust Co. of N. Y.	Sept. 27	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Annual
Minn. & St. Louis Railroad	Aug. 31	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Annual
N. Y. & East River Ferry Co.	Sept. 19	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
N. Y. National Exchange Bank	.....	.....	Sept. 26	Special
N. Y., Ontario & Western	Aug. [illegible]	Sept. [illegible]	Sept. [illegible]	Annual
Norfolk & Western Railway	Sept. 27	Oct. 14	Oct. 10	Annual
[illegible]	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Annual
Northern Pacific Railway	.....	.....	Oct. 17	Annual
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Ry.	.....	.....	Sept. 27	Special
[illegible]	Sept. 21	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Annual
Pacific Coast Co.	Sept. 18	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Annual
[illegible]	[illegible]	*Oct. 10	Oct. 6	Annual
[illegible]	Oct. 4	Oct. 18	Oct. 17	Annual
[illegible]	Oct. 11	Oct. [illegible]	Oct. 21	Annual
[illegible]				

SEPT
1901

United States Trust Company of New York,

45 & 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS . $11,265,579.09

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent institutions, and individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

JOHN A. STEWART, Pres. D. WILLIS JAMES, Vice-Pres
JAMES S. CLARK, Second Vice-Pres.
HENRY L. THORNELL, Secretary.
LOUIS G. HAMPTON, Assistant Secretary

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Sloan, D. Willis James, John A. Stewart, John Harsen Rhoades, Anson Phelps Stokes, John Crosby Brown, Edward Cooper, W. Bayard Cutting, Charles S. Smith, Wm. Rockefeller, Alexander E. Orr, William H. Macy, Jr., Wm. D. Sloane, Gustav H. Schwab, Frank Lyman, George F. Vietor, James Stillman, John Claflin, John J. Phelps, John S. Kennedy, D. O. Mills, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Marshall Field.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL.................... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.................... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.

Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins, Frank H. Platt, George R. Sheldon, Edward Eyre, Peter Doelger, William Halls, Jr., James D. Layng, William R. Grace, Hugh Kelly, Charles W. Morse, Henry O. Havemeyer, Hosmer B. Parsons, Albert G. Jennings, William H. Gelshenen, George W. Perkins, Eugene Kelly, Edwin Warfield, Elverton R. Chapman, Charles V. Fornes, Frank R. Lawrence, Jas. Ross Curran.

Letters of Credit
FOR USE OF
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS
AVAILABLE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ISSUED BY
KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., New York.

ALFRED M. LAMAR,
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange,
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
N. Y. BRANCHES........ { 12 East 23d St. / 320 Broadway.
LADIES' DEPT. 12 E. 23D ST.
B'klyn Office, Temple Bar, cor. Court & Joralemon Sts.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON,
Bought for investment or on margin. Com. 1-16.
TELEPHONE 1945 CORTLANDT.
Inquiries regarding investment or speculative securities promptly answered.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.

ALEXANDER McELWEE,
Commission Stock Broker,
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3078 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch office, N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 21, total transactions included 3,489,650 shares of stock, $12,415,000 bonds, including $1,000 Government bonds and $31,500 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Sept. 22, 1900.	*Sept. 21, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$1,577,971	$3,489,650	$1,911,679
Mining	500	2,300	1,800
Banks	10	......	†10

BONDS.

	Sept. 22, 1900.	*Sept. 21, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$5,418,000	$12,382,500	$4,964,500
State	23,500	31,500	8,000
Government	24,000	1,000	†23,000

*Five days. †Decrease.

Fidelity Trust Company,
NEWARK, N. J.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits 1,477,212.92

A Good Reason Why You Should Have a Safe Deposit Box in Our Vaults:

The securities of residents of New Jersey, which are kept in New York Safe Deposit Vaults, in the event of death, are subject to the Five Per Cent. Collateral Inheritance Tax imposed by the laws of the State of New York and which must be paid before the goods can be removed from the vaults.

You Can Avoid This by Renting a Box from Us.

Boxes to rent at $5 per year and upwards, according to size.

UZAL H. McCARTER, President
JOHN F. DRYDEN, Vice-President
JEROME TAYLOR, 2d Vice-President and Trust Officer.
FREDERICK W. ENGER, Secretary and Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits
$1,000,000.

DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

TRUSTEES:
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice President.
James M. Varnum, Charles C. Burke, Horace S. Ely, Lispenard Stewart, Henry Lewis Morris, Edwin A. Cruikshank, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Charles A. Schermerhorn, James I. Raymond, Joel F. Freeman, Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown, George G. De Witt, Henry K. Pomroy, Percy Chubb, Franklin B. Lord, J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Lansdale Boardman, Harrison E. Gawtry, Frank S. Witherbee.
HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1829
THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

CAPITAL - - - $1,000,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS 1,900,000

OFFICERS
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, President.
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, Vice-President.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., THOMAS DENNY, FREDERIC W. STEVENS, ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, HENRY I. BARBEY, W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, CHAS. A. PEABODY, JR.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities

List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for, and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
Letters of Credit
available throughout the world.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Wm. B. Franklin, George Isham Scott, Memb. N. Y. Stock Exch.
Ellis Wainwright, Special.

Franklin, Scott & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Astor Building { 10 Wall St. Baltimore Office, / 9 Pine St. 215 East German St
DEALERS IN BONDS, STOCKS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Telephone 5870 Cortlandt. Cable Address "Franscot."

GEO. D. COOK COMPANY
Investment Securities.
Chicago, 238 La Salle St. New York, 1442 Broad Exchange Bldg.
We make a specialty of Mexican Investments.
Correspondents in Mexico: Mexican Technical & Financial Company, City of Mexico, D. F.

A. M. Kidder & Co
BANKERS, 18 WALL ST., N. Y.
Dealers in Investment Securities.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers
CHICAGO. 31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK. BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
ISSUE TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
Quotations Furnished for Purchase, Sale or Exchange.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK,
Transact a general banking business, act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members of New York Stock Exchange.
BRANCH OFFICE: 67 STATE ST., ALBANY

DOMINICK & DOMINICK,
BANKERS,
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock and Cotton Exchanges.
DEALERS IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS.
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.
13 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances
Subject to draft at sight.

HURLBUTT, HATCH & CO.,
BANKERS, - - - - - - - 71 BROADWAY.
MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Dealers in { High-Grade Investment Securities.
Cable Address, Hultch, New York. Telephone 2770 Cortlandt.

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Cable Address, "Goskite," 57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital $1,500,000
Surplus and Profits 2,100,000
Deposits 32,000,000

H. B. Hollins & Co.,
WALL & BROAD STS., NEW YORK.
Letters of Credit.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make Cable Transfers.
Investment Securities.
Agents International & Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized. Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf | 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. | 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
87 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

BANK AND TRUST CO.
STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

F. P. Moore & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
71 Broadway, New York.
STOCKS, BONDS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Letters of Credit
IN
Pounds Sterling
AND
Francs
ISSUED BY
BLAIR & CO.,
33 WALL STREET., NEW YORK.

WE OFFER
$25,000
San Luis Potosi Electrical Co.
6% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
TO NET 6%.
Send for Special Circular on Same.
C. H. WHITE & CO.,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
8 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.

WARNER & CO.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
52 BROADWAY.
Stocks and Bond Investments.
TEL. 1513 AND 1514 BROAD.

E. B. HAVENS & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
10 WALL ST.
TELEPHONE, NO. 4820 CORTLANDT.